AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

CLASS III.

FINANCE.

VOL. III.

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vol. III

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE:

COMMENCING DECEMBER 4, 1815, AND ENDING MAY 8, 1822.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary of the Senate*,

AND

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

VOLUME

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

FINANCE.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 454. [1st SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 8, 1815.

In obedience to the acts entitled, respectively, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," and "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to lay before Congress the following report, comprehending,

I. A cursory review of the financial operations of the Government, in reference to the recent state of war.
II. A view of the finances for 1815, with estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for 1816.
III. Propositions for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit.

I. A CURSORY REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE RECENT STATE OF WAR.

In order to introduce to the consideration of Congress, with advantage, the measures which will be respectfully suggested, for replacing the finances of the United States upon the basis of a peace establishment, a review of the financial operations of the Government, in reference to the recent state of war, appears to be a necessary preliminary.

The restrictive system, which commenced in the year 1807, greatly diminished the product of the public revenue; but it was not until the crisis involved an actual declaration of war, that the augmentation in the expenses of the Government became obvious and important. With the occasional aid of temporary loans the ordinary receipts of the Treasury had exceeded the ordinary expenditures, even during the period of a suspended commerce; (1) and a report from this Department, presenting the estimates for the year 1812, seems to have given the first intimation that the portion of extraordinary expenses, to be incurred for the military and naval service, on account of the then existing state of the country, would raise the demands upon the Treasury to a considerable amount beyond the estimated product of the current revenue. (2) The ordinary disbursements for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811, were stated as amounting to the sum of $13,052,657 73; and the ordinary receipts, for the same year, were stated as amounting to the sum of $13,541,446 37, independent of a temporary loan raised in 1810, and repaid in 1811, as well as of the balances in the Treasury at the commencement and the close of the year. But the estimates for the year 1812 required, on account of the current expenses, the sum of $9,400,000.

For the Civil and Diplomatic Departments, - - - -	$1,260,000	
For the Military Department, (including the militia, the Indian Department, the charge of arsenals, army, and ordnance, &c.) - - - -	3,415,000	
For the Naval Department, - - - - -	2,500,000	
And for the interest on the public debt, - - - -	2,225,000	
		$9,400,000

And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenses was estimated at the sum of $8,200,000, proceeding—

From the customs, - - - - - -	7,500,000	
From the sale of public lands, - - - - -	600,000	
And from miscellaneous payments, - - - - -	100,000	
		8,200,000
Leaving a deficit, for which it was proposed to provide by a loan, amounting to the sum of		$1,200,000

Such were the limited objects of expense, and such the limited means of supply, at the commencement of the year in which war was declared. An increase of the expense, and a diminution of the supply, must have been anticipated as the inevitable consequences of that event; but the Government reposed with confidence, for all the requisite support, upon the untried resources of the nation, in credit, in capital, and in industry. The confidence

(1) See the annexed table A, exhibiting a statement of the gross annual receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, from the year 1791 to the year 1812.
(2) See the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 22d November, 1811.

was justly reposed; yet it may, perhaps, be considered as a subject for regret, and it certainly furnishes a lesson of practical policy, that there existed no system by which the internal resources of the country could be brought at once into action, when the resources of its external commerce became incompetent to answer the exigences of the times. The existence of such a system would, probably, have invigorated the early movements of the war; might have preserved the public credit unimpaired; and would have rendered the pecuniary contributions of the people more equal as well as more effective. But, owing to the want of such a system, a sudden and almost an exclusive resort to the public credit was necessarily adopted as the chief instrument of finance. The nature of the instrument employed was soon developed; and it was found that public credit could only be durably maintained upon the broad foundations of public revenue.

On the opening of the session of Congress in November, 1811, the legislative attention was devoted to the organization of the Military and Naval Departments upon the enlarged scale of the war establishment; so that the appropriations for this purpose far exceeded, in a short time, the estimates and the resources of the Treasury, as they have been already described. Ways and means were, therefore, provided to meet the extraordinary demands thus created; but they were derived exclusively from the operations of foreign commerce and of public credit.

1. The Mediterranean fund was at first continued until the 4th of March, 1813, and afterwards until March, 1815, when it became extinct, affording an additional duty of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported goods paying duties *ad valorem;* and a discriminating duty of ten per cent. upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States. (1)

2. There were imposed an additional duty of 100 per cent. upon the permanent duties on goods imported into the United States, from any foreign place, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States; and an additional duty of $1 50 per ton (the previous duty being at the rate of 50 cents per ton) upon all vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign Powers. But the continuance of the act being limited to the expiration of one year after the conclusion of the peace, these additional duties will cease on the 17th of February, 1816. (2)

3. An authority was given to raise, by loan, a sum not exceeding $11,000,000, and to create stock for the amount, bearing interest, not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1813. The payment of the interest, and the redemption or the purchase of this stock, are charged upon the sinking fund. (3)

4. And an authority was given to issue Treasury notes for a sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5⅔ per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such places, respectively, as should be expressed on the face of the notes, one year after the day on which the same shall have been issued. The notes were declared to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all public lands sold by their authority; and the payment of interest, and the redemption or the purchase of these notes were charged, like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund. (4)

The effect of the additional ways and means provided by Congress, from time to time, during the late war, may readily be traced. From the report, dated the 1st of December, 1812, it appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1812, including a portion of the loan, and the issue of Treasury notes, amounted to the sum of $16,782,159 40; (almost double the amount of the previous estimate;) and that the actual disbursements for the same year amounted to the sum of $18,368,325 7, (which was, also, almost double the amount of the previous estimate,) independent of the balances in the Treasury at the commencement and the close of the year. (5) But the estimates for the year 1813 required, on account of the accumulating expenditures, a sum of $31,925,000.

For the Civil and Diplomatic Departments, - - - -	$1,500,000	
For the Military Department, - - - - -	17,000,000	
For the Naval Department, - - - - -	4,925,000	
And for the interest and reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, -	8,500,000	
		$31,925,000

And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures was estimated at the sum of $12,000,000, proceeding—

From the customs, - - - - - -	11,500,000	
From the sales of public lands, &c., - - - -	500,000	
		12,000,000
Leaving a deficit, for which it was proposed to provide, 1st. by the outstanding balances of the authorized loan and issue of Treasury notes; and 2d. by a new authority to borrow, and to issue Treasury notes to the amount of - - - - -		$19,925,000

During the session of Congress, which commenced in November, 1812, and closed on the 3d of March, 1813, the appropriations for the army, the navy, and other branches of the public service, were considerably augmented; but, without adverting to the imposition of a small duty upon imported iron-wire, (6) no new source of revenue was then opened, but additional aid was extended to the Treasury by authorizing a repetition of the appeal to public credit.

1. An authority was given to raise, by loan, a sum not exceeding $16,000,000, and to create stock for the amount, bearing interest not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1814. The payment of the interest, and the redemption or purchase of this stock are charged upon the sinking fund. (7)

2. And an authority was given to issue Treasury notes for a sum not exceeding $5,000,000 absolutely; with a provisional authority to issue an additional sum of $5,000,000, to be deemed and held to be a part of the loan of $16,000,000, authorized as above stated to be raised. The notes were to bear interest at the rate of 5⅔ per cent. per annum, to be reimbursable at such places, respectively, as should be expressed on the face of them, one year after the day on which they should be issued; to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all public lands sold by their authority; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption or purchase of these notes were charged, like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund. (8)

(1) See the act of the 25th March, 1804, 7 vol. 133, the 31st January, 1812, 11 vol. 28, and the act of the 27th of February, 1813, 11 vol. 401.
(2) See the act of the 1st of July, 1812, 11 vol. 261. (3) See the act of the 14th of March, 1812, 11 vol. 72.
(4) See the act of the 30th of June, 1812, 11 vol. 255.
(5) See the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 1st of December, 1812.
(6) See the act of the 25th of February, 1813, 11 vol. 385. (7) See the act of the 8th of Feb., 1813, 11 vol. 367.
(8) See the act of the 25th of February, 1813, 11 vol. 377.

The necessities of the Treasury becoming, however, more urgent, and the reliance on the public credit becoming more hazardous, Congress determined, at a special session, which commenced in May, 1813, to lay the foundation of a system of internal revenue; selecting, in particular, those subjects of taxation which were recommended by the experience of a former period, and computing their general product at the sum of $5,000,000. (1) The continuance of these taxes being limited, at first, to one year after the termination of the war, they acquired the denomination of the "war taxes;" but, by subsequent laws, almost all the existing revenues are pledged, with the faith of the United States, to provide for the payment of the expenses of Government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, according to the contracts; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt; until those purposes shall be accomplished, or until Congress shall provide and substitute, by law, for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive. In the session of May, 1813—

1. A direct tax of $3,000,000 was laid upon the United States and apportioned to the States respectively for the year 1814, and it was afterwards subjected to the general pledge above stated. (2)

2. A duty of four cents per pound was laid upon all sugar refined within the United States. The continuance of the duty was limited to one year after the war; and, as the general pledge has not been applied to it, the duty will cease on the 17th of February, 1816. (3)

3. A duty was laid upon all carriages, for the conveyance of persons, kept by any person for his own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers; which was graduated according to the denomination of the carriage, from the yearly sum of $20, to the yearly sum of $2. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it, with some modifications in the mode of laying and collecting the duty. (4)

4. A duty was imposed on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, which was graduated according to the capacity of the still, the time of employing it, and the materials consumed. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it, with considerable modifications in the principles and provisions of the law. (5)

5. A duty was laid on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels, at the rate of one per cent. of the purchase money of goods, and of twenty-five cents for every hundred dollars of the purchase money of ships and vessels. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it, with a considerable addition to the amount, and a modification of the provisions of the law. (6)

6. A duty was laid on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, graduated according to the place of retailing, and the nature of the article retailed. The continuance of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the general pledge has been applied to it. (7)

7. A duty was laid on notes of banks, and bankers; on bonds, obligations, or promissory notes, discounted by banks or bankers; and on foreign or inland bills of exchange, above $50, and having one or more endorsers; graduated according to the nominal amount of the instrument. The continuance of this duty was limited to one year after the war; and as the general pledge has not been applied to it, the duty will cease on the 17th of February, 1816. (8)

But besides the direct tax and the internal duties, there were added to the resources of the Treasury, during the session of May, 1813—

8. A duty of twenty cents per bushel upon all salt imported from any foreign place into the United States, which, being limited to the war, and not being included in the general pledge, will cease on the 17th of February, 1816. (9)

9. And an authority to raise, by loan, a sum not exceeding $7,500,000, and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the 1st of January, 1814. The rate of interest was not limited by the law; but it was provided, that no certificate of stock should be sold at a rate less than eighty-eight per cent., or $88, in money, for $100 in stock. The payment of the interest, and the redemption or the purchase of this stock, are charged upon the sinking fund. (10)

The sources of the revenue thus opened in 1813, could not, however, be expected to aid the Treasury until 1814; and, accordingly, in the annual report from this Department, dated the 8th January, 1814, neither the direct tax, nor the internal duties, will be found as an item of the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1813. The amount of those receipts was stated in the proceeds of the customs of the sales of public lands &c., at $13,568,042 43, and in the proceeds of loans and Treasury notes at $23,976,912 50, making together $39,907,607 62; and the actual disbursements of the same period were stated at $32,928,855 19, independent of the balances in the Treasury at the commencement and the close of the year. (11) But the estimates for the year 1814 required a sum of $45,350,000.

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, - - -	$1,700,000	
For the payment of interest on the old and new debt, and the instalments of the principal of the old debt, - - - - -	12,200,000	
For the Military Establishment, - - - - -	24,550,000	
For the Naval Establishment, - - - - -	6,900,000	
		$45,350,000

And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures was estimated at the sum of $14,370,000, proceeding—

From the customs and sales of public lands, - - - -	6,600,000	
From the internal duties and direct tax, - - - -	3,500,000	
From a balance of loans and Treasury notes, - - - -	4,270,000	
		14,370,000
Leaving a deficit, for which it was proposed to provide, 1st, by a part of the balance in the Treasury, and 2d, by loans and Treasury notes, amounting to - - - -		$30,980,000

(1) See the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated January 10, 1812, and the report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 2d, 1813.
(2) See the acts of the 22d of July, and the 2d August, 1813, and 9th January, 1815, 12 vol. 53, 135, 35.
(3) See the act of the 24th July, 1813, 12 vol. 88.
(4) See the acts of the 24th July, 1813, and 15th December, 1814, 12 vol. 101, 12.
(5) See the acts of the 24th July, 1813, and 24th December, 1814, 12 vol. 105, 18.
(6) See the acts of the 24th of July, 1813, and 23d December, 1814, 12 vol. 111, 26.
(7) See the acts of the 2d of August, 1813, and 23d December, 1814, 12 vol. 184, 26.
(8) See the act of the 2d of August, 1813, 12 vol. 204. (9) See the act of the 29th of July, 1813, 12 vol. 127.
(10) See the act of the 2d of August, 1813, 12 vol. 200.
(11) See the annual report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated 8th January, 1814.

For the deficit thus approaching the sum of $40,000,000, the only provision made during the session, which commenced in December, 1813, rested again upon the public credit.

1. An authority was given to issue Treasury notes for a sum not exceeding $5,000,000, absolutely; with a provisional authority to issue an aditional sum of $5,000,000, to be deemed and held to be a part of any loan which might be authorized during the session. The notes were to bear interest at the rate of 5⅖ per cent. per annum; to be reimbursable at such places respectively, as should be expressed on the face of them, one year after the day on which they should be issued; to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all public lands sold by their authority; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption, or purchase of these notes, were charged, like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund. (1)

2. And an authority was given to raise, by loan, a sum not exceeding $25,000,000, and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December, 1814. Neither the rate of the interest, nor the price of the stock was limited; and the payment of the interest, and the redemption or the purchase of the stock, are charged upon the sinking fund. (2)

The embarrassments of the Treasury, after the adjournment of Congress in the year 1814 became extreme. It appears (3) that the disbursements, during the first half of that year, had amounted to the sum of $19,693,781 27.

For the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, - -	$1,444,762 60	
For the Military Department, - - - -	11,210,238 00	
For the Naval Department, - - - -	4,012,199 90	
For the public debt, - - - - -	3,026,580 77	
		$19,693,781 27
And the balance of the appropriations for the same objects of expenditure required, during the other half of the same year, was stated at the sum of -	27,576,391 19	
		47,270,172 46

But the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the first half of the year 1814, had amounted to $19,219,946 33, proceeding—

From the customs, - - - - -	4,182,088 25	
From the sale of public lands, (including those in the Mississippi Territory, the proceeds of which are payable to the State of Georgia,) - -	540,065 68	
From the internal duties and direct tax, - - -	2,189,272 40	
From postage and incidental receipts, - - -	166,744 00	
From loans, - - - - - -	9,679,676 00	
From Treasury notes, - - - - -	2,462,100 00	
		19,219,946 33
And it was estimated that there would be received from the same sources of revenue, (including loans and Treasury notes to the amount of $8,320,000,) during the other half of the same year, the sum of - - -	13,160,000 00	
		32,379,946 33
To this amount add the balance of the cash in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1814, -		4,722,639 22
And the estimated aggregate of the funds to meet the demands on the Treasury to the close of the year 1814, was the sum of - - - - - -		37,102,585 55
Leaving a deficit for the service of 1814, after absorbing all the cash of the Treasury, amounting to the sum of - - - - - -		$10,167,586 91

To supply this deficit of $10,167,586 91, to provide an additional sum for the contingencies of the year, and to accelerate the fiscal measures, which were essential to the prosecution of the war in 1815, the interposition of the Legislature was deemed indispensable. The plan of finance, which was predicated upon the theory of defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war by successive loans, had already become inoperative. The product of the revenues had ceased to furnish an amount equal to the expenditure of the former peace establishment, with an addition of the interest upon the debt contracted on account of the war. And the sudden suspension of specie payments at the principal banks established in the different States, (however it may be excused, or justified, by the apparent necessity of the case,) had exposed the Government, as well as private citizens, to all the inconveniences of a variable currency, devoid, alike, of national authority and of national circulation. The Treasury could no longer transfer its funds from place to place; and it became, of course, impracticable to maintain the accustomed punctuality in the payment of the public engagements.

Under these circumstances, the Congress was convened by the special call of the President, in September, 1814, when the citizens of every occupation and pursuit seemed eager to second the legislative efforts to replenish an exhausted Treasury, and to renovate the public credit. Commerce continued to contribute, perhaps, to the extent of its capacity. Agriculture, though suffering the want of a vent for some of its important staples, was every where prepared for the requisite exertion. Domestic manufactures, which had scarcely surmounted the first struggle for existence, yielded to the patriotic impulse; and the capital of individuals, in all its variety of form, offered a ready tribute to relieve the necessities of the country. Thus, during the session which commenced in September, 1814, and closed on the 3d of March, 1815—

1. The following internal duties were increased in their amount; the duties were rendered permanent, and the general pledge was applied to them:

(1.) The direct tax was raised to an annual sum of $6,000,000, (4) and it was extended to the District of Columbia. (5)

(2.) The duty on carriages was raised, and a duty on the harness was added. (6)

(3.) The duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors was continued, and a duty on the spirits distilled was added. (7)

(4.) The duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise were raised. (8)

(5.) The rates of postage were raised fifty per cent. (9)

(1) See the act of the 4th of March, 1814, 12 vol. 276. (2) See the act of the 4th of March, 1814, 12 vol. 309.
(3) See the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 23d September, 1814.
(4) See the act of the 9th of January, 1815, 12 vol. 35. (5) See the act of the 27th February, 1815, 12 vol. 119.
(6) See the act of the 15th of December, 1814, 12 vol. 12.
(7) See the act of the 21st of December, 1814, 12 vol. 18.
(8) See the act of the 23d of December, 1814, 12 vol. 26. (9) See the act last quoted.

2. The following new duties were permanently laid, and the general pledge was applied to them. But it was, at the same time, declared, that so long as the duties imposed on the articles of domestic manufacture should continue to be laid, the duties then payable on the like description of goods imported into the United States, should not be discontinued or diminished.

(1.) Duties on various articles, manufactured or made for sale within the United States or their Territories, as specified in the annexed table, marked B.

(2.) Duties on articles in use, (1) to wit:

On household furniture, the value in any one family (with certain exceptions) exceeding $200 in money, according to a scale graduated from $1 on a value of $400, to $100 on a value of $9,000.

On every gold watch kept for use, $2.

On every silver watch kept for use, $1.

But, besides establishing these sources of revenue, (and others were contemplated at the period when the treaty of Ghent was announced,) Congress sought to confer upon the Treasury the means of anticipating the collection of the duties, of recovering the punctuality of its payments, and of inviting the co-operation of the moneyed institutions and moneyed men of the United States, in plans for restoring a uniform and national currency. With these views various measures were sanctioned.

1. An authority was given to raise, by loan, a sum not exceeding $3,000,000, (particularly destined to provide for the expenditures of the last quarter of the year 1814,) and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the 31st of December, 1814. No limitation was prescribed as to the rate of interest, or the price of the stock, but it was declared that, in payment of subscriptions to this loan or to loans authorized by any other act of Congress, it should be lawful to receive Treasury notes becoming due on or before the 1st of January, 1815, at their par value, together with the interest accrued.

The payment of the interest, and the redemption, or the purchase of the stock to be thus created, were charged upon the sinking fund, but the act contained these further assurances: 1st. That, in addition to the annual sum of $8,000,000, heretofore appropriated to the sinking fund, adequate and permanent funds should be provided and appropriated during that session of Congress, for the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal of the stock; and, 2d, that an adequate and permanent sinking fund gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish the public debt contracted during the war, should also be established during the same session of Congress. (2)

2. An authority was given to anticipate the collection and receipt of the duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, and on distilled spirits, by obtaining a loan upon the pledge of the duties to an amount not exceeding $6,000,000, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum. (3) And a similar authority was given to raise a like sum, at the same rate, by the pledge of the direct tax. (4)

3. An authority was given to issue Treasury notes for so much of the sums authorized to be borrowed under the acts of the 24th of March, and the 15th of November, 1814, as had not been borrowed, or otherwise employed in the issue of Treasury notes; provided, that the whole amount should not exceed the sum of $7,500,000. And, by the same act, an authority was also given to issue a further sum of $3,000,000, to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the expenses of the War Department. The Treasury notes, issued under these authorities, were in all respects similar to the prior issues of Treasury notes, except that the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal were not, as heretofore, charged upon the sinking fund, but upon any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. (5)

4. An authority was given to issue and re-issue Treasury notes for a sum not exceeding $25,000,000, upon principles essentially different from the prior issues. (6)

(1.) These Treasury notes might be of any denomination. If they were of a denomination less than $100, they were to be payable to the bearer, to be transferable by delivery, and to bear no interest. This denomination has acquired the designation of "Small Treasury Notes." If they were of the denomination of $100 or upwards, they might conform to the foregoing description, or they were to be payable to order, to be transferable by endorsement, and to bear interest at the rate of $5\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. per annum. This denomination (of which only notes for $100, bearing interest, have been issued) has acquired the designation of "Treasury notes of the new emission."

(2.) The principal and interest of these Treasury notes are not payable at any particular time, but the notes are every where receivable in all payments to the United States.

(3.) The holders of "small Treasury notes" may exchange them, at pleasure, in sums not less than $100, for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing that in which the notes shall be presented to the Treasury of the United States, or to a commissioner of loans, for the purpose of exchange.

(4.) The holders of "Treasury notes of the new emission" may exchange them, at pleasure, in sums not less than $100, for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing that in which they shall be presented to the Treasury of the United States, or a commissioner of loans.

(5.) The stock, thus created by the exchange of Treasury notes of either denomination, is reimbursable at any time after the 31st of December, 1824, and it is charged upon such funds as had been, or should be established by law for the payment and reimbursement of the funded public debt contracted since the declaration of war.

5. An authority was given to raise, by loan, a sum not exceeding $18,452,800, and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December, 1815. (7) Neither the rate of interest, nor the price of the stock was limited; but it was declared that there might be received in payment of subscriptions to the loan, such Treasury notes as were actually issued before the passing of the act, and which were made by law a charge on the sinking fund. (8) And the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement on the purchase of the principal of the stock are charged upon the sinking fund. (9)

6. It was declared that any holder of any Treasury notes issued, or authorized to be issued, under any laws previously passed, might convert them into certificates of funded debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum.(10)

7. And it was declared that it should be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be paid the interest upon Treasury notes which have become due and remain unpaid, as well with respect to the time elapsed before they became due, as with respect to the time that shall elapse after they become due; and, until funds shall be assigned for the payment of the said Treasury notes, and notice thereof shall be given.

(1) See the act of the 18th of January, 1815, 12 vol. 65.
(2) See the act of the 15th of December, 1814, 12 vol. 5.
(3) See last section of the act of the 21st of December, 1814, 12 vol. 26.
(4) See the last section of the act of the 9th of January, 1815, 12 vol. 56.
(5) See the act of the 26th of December, 1814, 12 vol. 30.
(6) See the act of the 24th of February, 1815, 12 vol. 113.
(7) See the act of the 3d of March, 1815, 12 vol. 145.
(8) See the act last quoted, section 6. (9) Idem, section 4.
(10) See the ninth section of the act of the 24th of February, 1815, 12 vol. 116.

The progress of expenditure and of revenue for the entire period of the war is thus developed, and, independent of the balance of the appropriations for the year 1814, which is transferred to the accounts for the year 1815, the subject may be reduced to the following general abstract:

THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY.

In 1812, they amounted to the sum of		$22,639,032 76
From revenue,	$9,801,132 76	
From loans,	10,002,400 00	
From Treasury notes,	2,835,500 00	
In 1813, they amounted to the sum of		40,524,844 95
From revenue,	$14,340,709 95	
From loans,	20,089,635 00	
From Treasury notes,	6,094,500 00	
In 1814, they amounted to the sum of		34,878,432 25
From revenue,	$11,500,606 25	
From loans,	15,080,546 00	
From Treasury notes,	8,297,280 00	
The aggregate amount of the receipts into the Treasury, for the three years of war, being the sum of		$98,042,309 96

THE ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY.

In 1812, they amounted to the sum of		$22,279,121 15
For the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses of Government,	$1,791,360 31	
For the military service, (including the Indian Department,)	12,078,773 24	
For the naval service,	3,959,365 15	
For the public debt,	4,449,622 45	
In 1813, they amounted to the sum of		39,190,520 36
For the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses of Government,	$1,833,308 80	
For the military service, (including the Indian Department, &c.)	19,802,488 02	
For the naval service,	6,446,600 10	
For the public debt,	11,108,123 44	
In 1814, they amounted to the sum of		38,547,915 62
For the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses of Government,	$2,337,897 13	
For the military service, (including the Indian Department, &c.)	20,510,238 00	
For the naval service,	7,312,899 90	
For the public debt,	8,386,880 59	
		$100,017,557 13

But, as the receipts of the Treasury for the year 1815 are derived principally from the war revenue and resources, and as its expenditures arise, also, principally from the arrearages of the war demands, it is proper to comprise them, as far as they are ascertained, in the following supplemental statement:

1. The gross receipts of the Treasury for 1812, 1813, and 1814, amounted, as above stated, to the sum of		$98,042,309 96
The receipts of the Treasury for 1815, to the 30th of September last, cannot be precisely stated, as the accounts to that time are not yet actually made up; but they are estimated to have amounted to the sum of		39,372,000 00
From revenue,	$12,400,000 00	
From loans,	11,034,000 00	
From Treasury notes,	15,938,000 00	
	$39,372,000 00	
The aggregate of the receipts of the Treasury from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1815, being the sum of		$137,414,309 96
2. The gross disbursements of the Treasury for 1812, 1813, and 1814, amounted, as above stated, to the sum of		$100,017,557 13
The disbursements of the Treasury for 1815, to the 30th of September last, amounted to the sum of		33,686,323 18
For the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	$2,537,000 00	
For the military service, &c.	15,190,144 71	
For the naval service, &c.	7,050,000 25	
For the public debt,	8,909,178 22	
	$33,686,323 18	
The aggregate of the disbursements of the Treasury from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1815, being the sum of		$133,703,880 31

It will be natural here to inquire into the general effects of the war upon the public debt of the United States; and the annexed table, marked C, exhibits a detailed statement of the unsatisfied amount, on the 1st day of January, annually, from the year 1791 to the year 1815, both inclusive. The subject, however, may be placed distinctly in the following point of view, upon estimates referring to the date of the 30th of September, 1815.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

1. The amount of the funded debt contracted before the late war, which remained unsatisfied on the 30th of September, 1815, may be stated at the sum of $39,135,484 96, to wit:

(1.) In old six per cent. stock, the nominal amount being	$17,350,871 39	
And the amount reimbursed being	13,467,587 00	

Balance due on the 30th of September, 1815,			$3,783,284 39
(2.) In deferred six per cent. stock, the nominal amount being	$9,358,320 85		
And the amount reimbursed being	4,152,543 93		
Balance due on the 30th of September, 1815,			5,205,776 42
(3.) In three per cent. stock,			16,158,177 43
(4.) In exchanged six per cent. stock, under the act of 1812,			2,984,746 72
(5.) In six per cent. stock of 1796,			80,000 00
(6.) In Louisiana six per cent. stock,			10,923,500 00
Balance on the 30th of September, 1815, of the whole of the public debt contracted before the war,			$39,135,484 96

2. The amount of the funded debt contracted on account of the late war, on the 30th of September, 1815, may be stated at the sum of $63,144,972 50, to wit:

(1.) In six per cent. stock of 1812, (the $11,000,000 loan,) authorized by the act of the 4th of March, 1812, obtained at par, and not reimbursable before the year 1825,			$7,860,500 00
(2.) In six per cent. stock of 1813, the ($16,000,000 loan,) authorized by the act of the 8th of February, 1813, obtained at the rate of $88 in cash for $100 in stock, and not reimbursable before the year 1826,			18,109,377 48
(3.) In six per cent. stock of 1813, (the $7,500,000 loan,) authorized by the act of the 2d of August, 1813, obtained at the rate of $88 25 in money for $100 in stock, and not reimbursable before the year 1826,			8,498,581 95
(4.) In six per cent. stock of 1814, (which arose from loans in parts of a sum of $25,000,000, called the $10,000,000 loan and the $6,000,000 loan,) authorized by the act of the 24th of March, 1814, obtained at different rates, and not reimbursable before 1827, to wit:			
$12,292,888 90, at 80 per cent. stock,		$15,366,111 21	
140,810 00, at 85 per cent. do.		165,658 82	
43,222 22, at 90¾ per cent. do.		47,627 79	
74,590 75, at 90½ per cent. do.		82,420 72	
$12,551,511 87			15,661,818 54
(5.) In six per cent. stock of 1815, (the $12,000,000 loan,) authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1815, obtained at different rates, payable in Treasury notes, or in cash, and not reimbursable before 1827, to wit:			
$7,924,219 59, at 95 per cent. stock,		$8,341,283 77	
1,047,846 30, at 96½ per cent. do.		1,085,851 08	
32,978 49, at 97 per cent. do.		33,998 44	
275,000 00, at 98 per cent. do.		280,612 24	
4,000 00, at par do.		4,000 00	
			9,745,745 53
(6.) In seven per cent. stock of 1815, created by funding Treasury notes not bearing interest, issued part at par, and part upon an advance, under the act of the 24th of February, 1815, and not reimbursable until 1825,			3,268,949 00
Estimated amount of the whole of the funded public debt in reference to the late war,			$63,144,972 50

3. The amount of the floating debt contracted since the commencement of the late war, calculated to the 30th of September, 1815, may be stated at the sum of $17,355,101, to wit:

(1.) The aggregate of Treasury notes issued under the authority of the several acts of Congress passed prior to the act of the 24th of February, 1815, amounted to the sum of $20,201,600 00, to wit:			
Payable in 1814, but unpaid,		$2,799,200 00	
Payable in 1815, but unpaid,		7,847,280 00	
Payable in 1816, but unpaid,		2,772,720 00	
Payable also in 1816, (issued under the special authority of the act of the 26th of December, 1814,) but unpaid,		8,318,400 00	
		$21,737,600 00	
Deduct the amount reimbursed in 1815, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, and Savannah,)		1,536,000 00	
			$20,201,600 00
Of this aggregate there has been subscribed in principal and interest to the loan of 1815, about the sum of		$4,531,587 06	
From which deducting an average estimate of near one year's interest, about the sum of		216,587 06	
There will remain for the amount of principal subscribed to the loan, about the sum of		$4,315,000 00	
And it is estimated that there has been paid on account of duties and taxes to the collectors of the customs, the internal duties, and the direct tax, about the sum of		1,200,000 00	
			5,515,000 00
Outstanding amount of Treasury notes bearing interest at 5⅔ per cent. per annum, about the sum of			14,686,600 00
(2.) The aggregate of small Treasury notes issued and reissued under the act of the 24th February, 1815, amounts to about the sum of		$4,142,850 00	
Of this aggregate there has been funded for seven per cent. stock, included in the foregoing statement of the funded public debt, about the sum of	$3,268,949 00		
And there has been paid on account of duties and taxes, about the sum of	50,000 00		
		3,318,949 00	
Outstanding small Treasury notes, about the sum of			823,901 00
(3.) The aggregate of Treasury notes of the new emission, issued under the act of the 24th February, 1815, amounts to about the sum of			694,600 00

Leaving the amount of floating public debt, in Treasury notes, on the 1st of October, 1815, about the sum of		$16,205,101 00
But to this amount of the public floating debt, in Treasury notes, there must be added the following temporary loans, to wit:		
(1.) A temporary loan, made by the State Bank of Boston in 1812, payable the 15th and 31st of December, 1814, but unpaid,	$500,000 00	
(2.) A temporary loan, made by the Cumberland Bank in 1812, payable the 15th of November, 1817,	50,000 00	
(3.) A temporary loan, made by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, in 1814, payable the 1st of December, 1815,	50,000 00	
(4.) A temporary loan, made by the Mechanics' Bank of New York in 1815, payable when demanded,	200,000 00	
(5.) A temporary loan, made by the State of New York, payable in the year 1817,	350,000 00	
		1,150,000 00
Making the aggregate amount of the floating public debt about the sum of		$17,355,101 00

RECAPITULATION.

1. The amount of the unsatisfied funded public debt, contracted before the war, on the 30th of September, 1815, was the sum of		$39,135,484 96
2. The amount of the funded public debt contracted, in reference to the late war, on the same day, the sum of	$63,144,972 50	
3. The amount of the floating public debt, contracted since the war, was, on the same day, the sum of	17,355,101 00	
Total of the ascertained amount of the public debt created since the war, to the 30th of September, 1815,		80,500,073 50
Total amount of the national debt on the 30th of September, 1815,		$119,635,558 46

It is proper to remark, that the aggregate of the national debt thus stated to the 30th of September, 1815, is subject to considerable changes and additions. The floating debt in Treasury notes is convertible, at the pleasure of the creditors, into funded debt; and, independent of a direct application of the current revenue to discharge the Treasury notes, as well as the temporary loans, there must be a great, though gradual reduction of the floating debt, by the payments made in Treasury notes, for duties, taxes, and public lands. There are, indeed, some claims known to exist for loans, supplies, and services, during the late war, which have not been liquidated, or are not embraced by existing appropriations; and doubtless there are other legal and equitable claims which have not yet been brought into view, in any form, at the accounting departments, but which may eventually receive the sanction of Congress. It is not, however, within the scope of any estimate hitherto made, to state the probable addition to the funded debt, under all circumstances, at more than $7,000,000, which would consequently place the aggregate of the funded debt, created in consequence of the war, at a sum not much exceeding $70,000,000. But it may be important to recollect, that the war debt has not been entirely incurred for objects limited to the continuance of the war; and that the military and naval establishments in particular have derived durable advantages from the expenditures of the Treasury.

For the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement or gradual extinguishment of the national debt, the resources of the Treasury are abundant, although the state of the circulating medium (which will be more particularly considered hereafter) has rendered it impracticable to obtain at all times, upon reasonable terms, the local currency of some of the places appointed for the discharge of the public engagements. These resources depend upon the sinking fund, connected with the faith of the United States, which is pledged to supply from the existing, or from other subjects of revenue, the deficiences of that fund.

THE SINKING FUND.

The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January, 1791, to the sum of $75,463,476 52, and it consisted—

Of the foreign debt,	12,812,821 92
Of the domestic debt,	62,650,654 60
	$75,463,476 52

The foreign debt experienced various changes in form and in amount. From 1792 to 1795 it rose above the amount stated for 1791, but from that period it was gradually reduced; and on the 1st of January, 1801, it stood at the sum of $10,419,000. From the year 1801, however, the annual reduction was more rapid; and in the year 1810 the foreign debt became extinct.

The domestic debt has also experienced various changes in form and amount. It was originally stipulated that it should be subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon one hundred dollars of the stock;(1) and when the sinking fund was constituted and organized, provision was made for effecting the payments in that proportion, until the whole debt should be extinguished by dividends payable on the last days of March, June, and September, in each year, at the rate of one and a half per cent., and, on the last day of December, in each year, at the rate of three and a half per cent. upon the original capital.(2) During the first period of about ten years, from 1791 until the 1st of January, 1801, the amount of the domestic debt never fell below the sum which has been stated; and in 1801 it stood at about the sum of $72,619,050 80. The augmentation, created on account of the purchase of Louisiana, (amounting to $15,000,000,) raised the capital of the domestic debt, in 1804, to the sum of $80,691,120 88; but from that period there was a considerable annual diminution of the amount, until it was reduced on the 30th of September, 1815, to the already specified sum of $39,135,484 96.

The sinking fund, by whose operations these beneficial effects have been produced, may be regarded as coeval with the organization of the present Government; but it has undergone many important modifications.

1. The early appropriations of the revenue were confined to the payment of the interest and instalments of the foreign debt, and to the payment of the interest of the domestic debt; but so early as the 4th of August, 1790, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the western territory were permanently and exclusively appropriated

(1) See the 4th section of the act of the 4th of August, 1790, 1 vol. 230.
(2) See the act of the 28th April, 1796, volume 3, 298.

and pledged towards sinking and discharging the debts for which the United States were then holden. (1) The annexed table, D, will exhibit a statement of the quantity of the public lands which have been annually sold, and of the proceeds of the sales, as far as can be now ascertained.

2. In the year 1792, however, commissioners were designated and authorized to purchase the public debt at its market price, not exceeding the par value, and the interest of the debt purchased, together with the surplus of certain other appropriations, was assigned for that purpose. (2) When the annual amount of the fund thus created should be equal to two per cent. on the six per cent. stock, it was directed to be first applied to the redemption of that stock, according to the right reserved, and then to the purchase, at its market price, of any other public stock.

3. In the year 1795 "the sinking fund" was established by name; (3) its resources were vested in the same commissioners, and its operations were subjected to their direction and management. The duty of the commissioners, independent of temporary objects, consisted in applying the sinking fund, 1st, to the payment of the six per cent. stock, at the stipulated rate of eight per cent. per annum; 2d, to the payment of the deferred stock after the year 1801, according to the same stipulated; and, 3d, if any surplus remained, towards the further and final redemption of the public debt, of every denomination. For the accomplishment of these purposes there were permanently appropriated and pledged, in addition to the other moneys constituting the sinking fund, and the interest of the amount of the purchased or redeemed debt, 1st, a sufficient sum arising yearly, and every year, from the duties on imports and tonnage, and the duty on domestic distilled spirits and stills, as might be rightfully paid of the principal of the six per cent. stock, commencing on the 1st of January, 1802. 2d. The dividends on the public shares in the Bank of the United States; but the shares were sold in 1796 and 1802, under an authority given in 1795. 3d. The nett proceeds of the sales of public lands in the Western territory. 4th. Moneys received into the Treasury on account of old debts. 5th. The surpluses of revenue beyond the amount of the appropriations.

4. Such was the outline of the sinking fund, when, on the 6th of April, 1802, (4) the internal duties were repealed; and, on the 29th of April, 1802, a new and additional provision was made for the redemption of the public debt. Thus, an annual sum of $7,300,000 was permanently appropriated and vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be produced, 1st, by the moneys (other than the surpluses of revenue) which then constituted the fund, or should arise to it by virtue of any previous provisions. 2d. By the sums annually required to discharge the interest and charges of the public debt; and, 3dly. By so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as would be necessary, together with the preceding resources, to complete the annual investment of $7,300,000. The act not only placed the reimbursement of the principal, but also the payment on account of interest and charges of the public debt, under the superintendence of the commissioners; making it their duty to cause the fund to be applied in payment, 1st, of such sums as by virtue of any acts they had previously been directed to pay; 2d, of such sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest and charges accruing on any other part of the then debt of the United States. 3d. Of such sums as may be annually required to discharge any instalment of the principal of the then debt; and 4th, as to any surplus, to apply it towards the further and final redemption, by payment or purchase of the then debt. (5) The act of the 10th of November, 1803, having created six per cent. stock to the amount of $11,250,000, in pursuance of the convention for the purchase of Louisiana, added an annual sum of $700,000 to the sinking fund, to be paid out of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, and to be applied by the commissioners to the payment of the public debt, including the Louisiana stock, in the manner above stated. It may be added, that the interest on the Louisiana stock is payable in Europe; but the principal is reimbursable at the Treasury of the United States, in four annual instalments, commencing in 1818. (6)

It is obvious that a sinking fund of $8,000,000 (independent of the general pledges in prior laws) was ample for the payment of the interest and the principal of the public debt, amounting only to the sum of $86,000,000, extinguishing the six per cent. stock in 1818, the deferred stock in 1824, and the Louisiana stock in 1822, as fast as the terms of the contracts and the policy of Government would permit. The general operation of the fund, indeed, has been shown; but it is proper more particularly to add, that, on the 1st of January, 1815, there had been transferred to the credit of the commissioners, in the books of the Treasury, an amount of public debt equal to the sum of $33,873,463 98, of the following denominations, to wit:

1.—Foreign Debt.

Three per cent. stock,	$8,200,000 00	
Four and a half per cent. stock,	820,000 00	
Four per cent. stock,	3,180,000 00	
		$12,200,000 00

2.—Domestic Debt.

Six per cent. stock,	1,946,026 92	
Three per cent. stock,	698,555 41	
Deferred six per cent. stock,	1,005,179 83	
Eight per cent. stock,	6,482,500 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock,	6,294,051 12	
Commuted six per cent. stock,	1,859,850 70	
Four and a half per cent. stock,	176,000 00	
Five and a half per cent. stock,	1,848,900 00	
Navy six per cent. stock,	711,700 00	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	326,500 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	324,200 00	
		21,673,463 98
		$33,873,463 98

But the charges upon the sinking fund have accumulated, in consequence of the late war, to an amount which it has not the capacity to defray; while its operations, in other respects, have been obstructed by the temporary failure of the revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, and the protracted embarrassments of the circulating medium: thus,

1. The annual appropriation for the sinking fund amounts to $8,000,000, and consists at present:

(1.) Of the interest on such parts of the public debt as have been reimbursed or paid off, (which, however, is itself derived from the customs,) estimated on the 30th of September, 1815, at the sum of - - - - - - $1,969,577 64

(1) See the 22d section of the act of the 4th of August, 1790, 1 vol. 239.
(2) See the act of the 8th of May, 1792, 2 vol. 151.
(3) See the act of the 3d of March, 1795, 3 vol. 221.
(4) See the act of the 6th of April, 1802, 6 vol. 58.
(5) See the act of the 29th of April, 1802, 6 vol. 103. (6) 7 vol. 5.

(2.) Of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, exclusive of lands sold in the Mississippi Territory, (which as yet belong to the State of Georgia,) estimated annually at the sum of - - - -	800,000 00	
(3.) Of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, to complete the annual investments, estimated at the sum of - - -	5,230,422 36	
		$8,000,000 00

2. The annual charge upon the sinking fund estimated for 1816, will amount probably to the sum of $14,524,200.

On account of the interest and the instalments of the old debt, the sum of	$3,460,000 00	
On account of the interest of the new debt, computed on a capital of $70,000,000 00, about the sum of - - - - -	4,200,000 00	
On account of the principal and interest of the Treasury notes, issued under the act of the 30th of June, 1812, the 25th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, (after allowing for the amount reimbursed, subscribed to the loan, and paid for duties,) about the sum of - - -	6,864,200 00	
		14,524,200 00
Deficit in the amount of the sinking fund, compared with the charges upon it, estimated for 1816, - - - - - - -		$6,524,200 00

From this view of the financial operations of the Government the Secretary of the Treasury, with every sentiment of deference and respect, presents the following general conclusions for the consideration of Congress:

1. That the existing revenue of the United States arises, 1st, from duties on imported merchandise, and the tonnage of vessels; 2d, internal duties, including the direct tax upon lands, houses, and slaves; and, 3d, the proceeds of the sales of public lands; but some of these duties and taxes are permanently imposed, and some are limited in their duration.

2. That the following duties or taxes are either partially or wholly limited in their duration: 1. The duties on merchandise and tonnage will be reduced one-half on the 17th of February, 1816, except such as are imposed on goods of the like description with the articles of domestic manufacture, on which duties have been laid, and included in the general pledge. 2. The new duty on salt; the duty on sugar refined within the United States; and the stamp duty on bank notes, promissory notes discounted, and on bills of exchange, are not included in the general pledge, and will wholly cease on the 17th of February, 1816.

3. That the following duties or taxes are not limited in their duration, and are included in the general pledge: 1. The direct tax upon lands, houses, and slaves. 2. The duties upon licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors and upon the liquors distilled. 3. The duty upon lincenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise. 4. The duty upon sales at auction. 5. The duty upon carriages and harness. 6. The duties upon household furniture and watches. 7. The duties on articles manufactured or made for sale within the United States. 8. The rate of postage.

4. That the faith of the United States, and the revenue arising from the duties and taxes, which are not limited in their duration, are pledged for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and, for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish the debt. But this pledge will be satisfied by the substitution of other adequate duties or taxes; and the increase in the proceeds of the duties on merchandise, subsequent to the pledge, affords an advantageous opportunity of making such substitution in respect to the more inconvenient and burdensome portion of the internal duties.

5. That the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim particular attention.

II.—A VIEW OF THE FINANCES FOR 1815, WITH ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENSES FOR 1816.

At the close of the last session of Congress the demands upon the Treasury were interesting in their nature, as well as great in their amount. Exclusively of the ordinary expenses of the Government, they consisted of demands for the payment of the army, preparatory to its reduction to the peace establishment, with other very heavy arrearages and disbursements in the War and Navy Departments; for the payment of the dividends on the funded debt, and of the arrearages, as well as the accruing claims on account of the Treasury note debt; and for the payment of the Louisiana dividends, with other considerable debts contracted in Europe in consequence of the late war.

The efficiency of the means which were possessed for the liquidation of these demands depended upon circumstances beyond the control of the Government. The balance of money in the Treasury consisted of bank credits, lying chiefly in the Southern and Western sections of the Union. The revenue proceeding from the provision made prior to the last session of Congress was, comparatively, of small amount. The revenue proceeding from the provision made during that session could not be available for a great portion of the present year; and, in both instances, the revenue was payable in Treasury notes, or it assumed the form of bank credits, at the respective places of collection. The only remaining resources for immediate use were an additional issue of Treasury notes, and a loan; but the successful employment of these resources was rendered for some time doubtful, by the peculiar situation of the credit and currency of the nation.

The suspension of specie payments throughout the greater portion of the United States, and the consequent cessation of the interchange of bank notes and bank credits, between the institutions of the different States, had deprived the Treasury of all the facilities of transferring its funds from place to place; and a proposition which was made, at an early period, to the principal banks of the commercial cities, on the line of the Atlantic, with a view, in some degree, to restore those facilities, could not be effected, for the want of a concurrence in the requisite number of banks. Hence it has happened (and the duration of the evil is without any positive limitation) that, however adequate the public revenue may be, in its general product, to discharge the public engagements, it becomes totally inadequate in the process of its application, since the possession of public funds in one part no longer affords the evidence of a fiscal capacity to discharge a public debt in any other part of the Union.

From the suspension of specie payments, and from various other causes, real or imaginary, differences in the rate of exchange arose between the several States, and even between the several districts in the same State; and the embarrassments of the Treasury were more and more increased, since Congress had not sanctioned any allowance on account of the rate of exchange; and the amount of the legislative appropriations was the same, wherever the legislative objects were to be effected. But the Treasury notes partook of the inequalities of the exchange in the transactions of individuals, although the Treasury could only issue them at their par value. The public stock, created in consideration of a loan, also partook of the inequalities of the exchange, although to the Government the value of the stock created, and the obligation of the debt to be discharged, were the same, wherever the subscription to the loan might be made.

Thus, notwithstanding the ample revenue provided and permanently pledged for the payment of the public creditor, and, notwithstanding the auspicious influence of peace upon the resources of the nation, the market price of the Treasury notes, and of the public stock, was every where far below its par or true value, for a considerable period after the adjournment of Congress; vibrating, however, with a change of place, from the rate of 75 to the rate of 90 per cent. Payments in bank paper were universally preferred, during that period, to payments in the paper of the Government; and it was a natural consequence that wherever the Treasury failed in procuring a local currency, it failed also in making a stipulated payment.

Under these extraordinary and perplexing circumstances, the great effort of the Treasury was, 1st. To provide promptly and effectually for all urgent demands, at the proper place of payment, and to the requisite amount of funds. 2d. To overcome the difficulties of the circulating medium, as far as it was practicable, so that no creditor should receive more, and no debtor pay less, in effective value, on the same account, than every other creditor, or every other debtor. And, 3d. To avoid any unreasonable sacrifice of the public property, particularly when it must also be attended with a sacrifice of the public credit. It was not expected that this effort would every where produce the same satisfaction, and the same results; but the belief is entertained that it has been successful in the attainment of its objects, to the extent of a just anticipation.

OF THE ISSUES OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury notes, which were issued under acts passed prior to the 24th of February, 1815, were, for the most part, of a denomination too high to serve as a current medium of exchange, and it was soon ascertained that the small Treasury notes, fundable at an interest of 7 per cent., though of a convenient denomination for common use, would be converted into stock almost as soon as they were issued. With respect to the first description, therefore, the issue has not been restrained; but with respect to the second description, the issue has been generally limited to cases of peculiar urgency; such as the payment of the army, preparatory to its reduction; the payment of the dividends on the public debt where the local currency could not be obtained; and the payment of an inconsiderable amount of miscellaneous claims, apparently entitled to distinction.

The annexed table, marked E, contains a statement of the amount of the small Treasury notes which had been issued on the 30th of September, 1815, from which it appears,

1. That there had been issued, for the payment of the army, the sum of - - -	$1,465,069
2. That there had been issued, for the payment of the dividends of the public debt, the sum of -	1,203,100
3. That there had been issued, for sundry miscellaneous claims, the sum of - -	109,681
4. That there has been sold at an advance, (producing $32,107 64,) for the purpose of raising funds to meet the general engagements of the Treasury, a sum of - - -	1,365,000
	$4,142,850

OF THE LOAN.

The act of the 3d March, 1815, authorized a loan for a sum not exceeding $18,452,800. It was made lawful to accept, in payment of subscriptions, such Treasury notes as had been charged on the sinking fund; and a commission, not exceeding one quarter of one per cent., was allowed for selling the certificates of stock, or procuring subscriptions to the loan. Under this authority the annexed notice, marked F, dated the 10th of March, 1815, was published, opening a loan for the sum of $12,000,000, with a view, 1st, to absorb a portion of the Treasury note debt; 2d, to obtain funds for paying the unsubscribed arrearages of that debt; and, 3d, to aid the Treasury with a supply of the local currencies of different places, in some proportion to the probable amount of the local demands.

The offers to subscribe to the loan prior to the 19th of April, 1815, placed (as it was proper to place) money and Treasury notes upon the same footing; but the offers varied essentially in the terms and conditions that were annexed to them; and, in point of fact, no direct offer was made to subscribe at a higher rate than 89 per cent., while some of the offers were made at a rate even lower than 75 per cent. Upon this experiment, therefore, it was seen at once that the new situation of the Treasury required a new course of proceeding, and that neither the justice due to the equal rights of the public creditor, nor a fair estimate of the value of the public property, nor an honorable regard for the public credit, would permit the loan to assume the shape and character of a scramble, subservient to the speculations, which create what is called a market price, and shifting in every town and village of every State, according to the arbitrary variations of what is called the difference of exchange.

In this view of the subject all the offers of subscription to the loan, made in the first instance, were declined; but it was declared, at the same time, that offers at the rate of 95 per cent. would be accepted. The rate thus proposed was adopted upon a consideration of the value of the stock, of the equitable as well as legal claim of the holders of Treasury notes, and of the real condition of the public credit. The objects of the loan being (as already stated) to absorb a portion of the Treasury note debt, and to acquire a sufficiency of local currency for local purposes, the price of the stock at the Treasury was, of course, independent of the daily up and down prices of the various stock markets in the Union, and could only be effected by the progress towards the attainment of those objects. Thus, while the wants of the Treasury were insufficiently supplied, offers to subscribe were freely accepted, and the parties were sometimes authorized and invited to increase the amount of their offers; but, where local funds had so accumulated as to approach the probable amount of the local demands, the price of the stock was raised at the Treasury; and when the accumulation was deemed adequate to the whole amount of the local demands, the loan was closed.

The policy of the course pursued at the Treasury was soon demonstrated. Offers of subscription to the loan, at the rate of 95 per cent., payable in Treasury notes or in money, were presented to a large amount soon after the rule of the Treasury was declared; and the annexed table, marked G, will exhibit the progressive and actual state of all the subscriptions to the 30th of September last.

In the District of Columbia the money subscriptions (including the subscription of certain liquidated claims upon the Treasury) were, successively, at 95, 96½, 97, and 98 per cent., and finally at par. In the city of Baltimore the money subscriptions have been at 95 and 96½ per cent. In the city of Philadelphia the money subscriptions have been entirely at 95 per cent. The price was raised at the Treasury from 95 to 98 per cent. on the 18th of June, (subject, of course, to all unexecuted subscriptions previously accepted or authorized,) and since that time considerable offers have been received at 95 and 96 per cent., but none have been received at the increased rate of 98 per cent. The subscriptions, payable in Treasury notes, have been made in all places at the same rate of 95 per cent. A general abstract of the state of the loan may, therefore, be reduced to the following form:

In the District of Columbia the subscriptions have amounted—		
1. In money, to the sum of - - - -	$2,282,037 38	
2. In Treasury notes, to the sum of - - -	257,276 65	
		$2,539,314 03
In Baltimore the subscriptions have amounted—		
1. In money, to the sum of - - - -	$1,994,818 50	
2. In Treasury notes, to the sum of - - -	608,661 90	
		2,603,480 40
In Philadelphia the subscriptions have amounted—		
1. In money, to the sum of - - - -	$1,845,000 00	
2. In Treasury notes, to the sum of - - -	1,260,568 69	
		3,105,568 69
In New York the subscriptions have amounted—		
1. In money, to the sum of - - - -	601 44	
2. In Treasury notes, to the sum of - - -	658,371 61	
		658,973 05
In Rhode Island the subscriptions have amounted, in Treasury notes, to the sum of -		132,020 69
In Massachusetts the subscriptions have amounted, in Treasury notes, to the sum of -		97,301 32
In New Hampshire the subscriptions have amounted, in Treasury notes, to the sum of -		52,386 20
In North Carolina the subscriptions have amounted, in Treasury notes, to the sum of -		95,000 00
		$9,284,044 38

Having thus absorbed a portion of the Treasury note debt, and deeming the Treasury to be possessed of a sufficient supply of the local currency of the places at which the Treasury notes, unsubscribed and in arrears, were payable by law, except in the cities of New York and Boston, the Secretary of the Treasury proceeded to assign funds for the payment of the Treasury notes, and to give notice thereof in the form of the annexed copies, (marked, respectively, H and I,) in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815. As a sufficient supply of the local currencies of Boston and New York had not been obtained, the overture was made in the same notice to discharge the Treasury notes payable in those cities, and in arrears, by accepting them in subscription to the loan, at the rate of 95 per cent., by exchanging them for other Treasury notes, in which the interest due should be included as principal, or by giving drafts for the amount upon any of the banks in which the Government possessed funds. This overture is still open to the consideration and acceptance of the holders of the Treasury notes in question, and has been accepted, in the shape of subscriptions to the loan, to a considerable extent. Since the 30th of September these amounts, including some subscriptions, the details of which have not yet been completed, to more than $2,000,000.

OF THE TRANSFER OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS AND OF REVENUE FROM 1814 TO 1815.

In the administration of the finances it has been the practice to consider the demands and the supplies of each year as distinct subjects for legislative provision, independent of the balances of appropriations or of revenue existing at the close of the preceding years. The same course will now be pursued, but with a few explanatory remarks. The annual appropriations have never been entirely absorbed during the year for which they were made; and the credit given by law for payments in every branch of the revenue, necessarily introduces a discrimination between the amount of duties which accrues within the year, as a debt to the Government, and the amount which is paid within the year, as money into the Treasury. The annual appropriations, however, are not charged upon the revenue of the year specifically in which they are made; and, in point of fact, they are satisfied whenever demanded, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, without reference to the time when the revenue accrued, or when the money was actually received at the Treasury.

The inconvenience of continuing appropriations in force, which were liable to be drawn from the Treasury during any indefinite period, induced Congress to enact, in the year 1795,* that any appropriations (except permanent appropriations for the interest of the funded debt, or appropriations for the payment of loans and the accruing interest, for the sinking fund, and for purposes which specially require, by law, a longer duration) remaining unexpended for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the act of appropriation was passed should cease and determine; and that the unexpended sum should be carried to an account on the books of the Treasury, to be denominated "the Surplus Fund." By the operation of this provision, no ordinary appropriation can now survive the specified period of two years; and, notwithstanding the formal designation of a particular account in which the entry shall be made, the sum disengaged by the determination of each appropriation, becomes again an undistinguishable part of the public treasure, which is subject to the future disposition of the Legislature.

With these remarks it will be useful, for the purpose of general information, to exhibit the gross amount of the balances of the appropriations for the year 1814, transferred to the year 1815, without entering into a comparative detail of the appropriations and of the revenues during the particular year in which the appropriation were made by law. Thus

The gross amount of the appropriations for 1814, including the aggregate of the balances of the appropriations for the year 1813, amounted to the sum of - - -		$55,978,464 20
Of this there was paid, on or before the 31st of December, 1814, the sum of	$38,028,230 32	
And, on the 1st of January, 1815, there was carried to surplus fund the sum of	592,309 99	
Leaving, as a general balance of the appropriations of 1814, - - - -		38,620,540 31
Payable at the Treasury, in 1815, the sum of - - - - -		$17,357,923 89

OF THE DEMANDS ON THE TREASURY FOR 1815.

The demands authorized by acts of appropriation during the year 1815, (exclusively of certain indefinite appropriations, the amount of which is not yet ascertained,) were the following:

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, besides the unascertained product of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, assigned to defray the charges of courts, the sum of	$3,080,656 22	
For military expenses, including those of the Indian Department, and the permanent appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, the sum of	5,618,790 41	
For naval expenses, including the annual appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase of timber, - - - - - - -	5,233,022 00	
		$13,932,468 63

* See the 16th section of the act of the 3d March, 1795, 3 vol., 232.

For the public debt, to wit:		
The interest on the debt contracted before the war, - - -	$1,900,000	
The interest on the debt contracted since the war, (including the loan of 1815, and excluding the interest of Treasury notes,) - - - -	3,560,000	
The interest of five and two-fifths per cent. per annum upon Treasury notes, outstanding on the 1st of January, 1815, including notes due in 1814, and not paid, (the principal being then $10,646,480,) the sum of - - -	575,000	
The annual reimbursement of the principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, the sum of - - - - - - -	1,590,000	
The principal of Treasury notes, payable in 1814, and the 1st of January, 1815, but not then paid, the sum of - - - - - -	2,799,200	
The principal of Treasury notes, payable in 1815, and the 1st of January, 1816, the sum of - - - - - -	7,847,280	
The principal of temporary loans, payable in 1814, but not then paid, - -	500,000	
		18,771,480 00
The amount of the appropriations and of demands for the public debt for 1815, being the sum of		$32,703,948 63
The total amount, therefore, demandable at the Treasury during the year 1815, was - -		$50,061,871 95
Consisting of appropriations made prior to that year, and unsatisfied at its commencement, amounting to - - - - -	$17,357,923 89	
And of appropriations and demands on account of the public debt, made and arising during the year 1815, amounting to - - -	32,703,948 06	
	$50,061,871 95	

OF THE WAYS AND MEANS OF THE TREASURY FOR THE YEAR 1815.

These ways and means may be considered in a two-fold aspect: 1. As to the ways and means placed by the laws within the power of the Treasury; and, 2. The amount capable of being realized, or made actually available by the Treasury, during the year.

Under the first view the ways and means consisted,—

1. Of the cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, which amounted to -			$1,526,998 63
2. Of the outstanding revenue, which accrued prior to the year 1815, and remained unpaid at its commencement, estimated, exclusive of the sums due for public lands, at about - -			4,600,000 00
3. Of the revenue accruing in the year 1815, estimated at $38,850,000, viz:			
Customs, - - - - -	$25,000,000		
Direct tax, nett product, - - - -	5,400,000		
Internal duties, nett product, - - - -	7,000,000		
Public lands, - - - - -	1,000,000		
Postage and other incidental receipts, - - -	450,000		
			38,850,000 00
4. Of the unexecuted authority to borrow money and issue Treasury notes, conferred by acts of Congress, passed prior to the year 1815, viz:			
The loan act of March 14, 1812, - - -	$765,300		
The loan act of March 24, 1814, - - -	8,562,119		
The loan act of November 15, 1814, - - -	3,000,000		
			12,327,419 00
Treasury note act of March 4, 1814, - - -	$2,772,720		
Treasury note act of December 26, 1814, - - -	8,600,000		
			11,372,720 00
5. Of the authority to borrow money and issue Treasury notes, conferred by acts of Congress, passed in the year 1815, viz:			
The loan act of March 3, 1815, - - - -	$18,452,800		
The loan act of February 13, 1815, (for public buildings in Washington,) - - - -	500,000		
Treasury note act of February 24, 1815, (exclusive of the re-issues authorized by this act, - - - -	25,000,000		
			43,952,800 00
			$112,629,937 63

This great apparent surplus of ways and means within the power of the Treasury arose, in part, from the great increase in the amount of the customs accruing in the year 1815, which, instead of $4,000,000, the amount estimated prior to the peace, will, probably, in consequence of that event, amount to the sum of $25,000,000, as here stated. A great portion also of the sums authorized to be borrowed, or raised upon Treasury notes, it was evident could not be obtained or raised within the year; and the several successive acts by which the authority was given, although they were nominally accumulative, were, actually, the result of attempts to vary or modify this authority in such way as to render it more easy or more effectual in its execution.

The second view of the ways and means for the year 1815 exhibits the amount actually realized and received into the Treasury during the year. As the year is not yet terminated this can only be given by way of estimate. The result will, probably, not differ materially from the following:

1. Cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, - - - -			$1,526,998 63
2. Receipts from revenue, including that which was outstanding at the commencement of the year, viz:			
Customs, - - - - - -	$8,000,000		
Direct tax, - - - - - -	2,200,000		
Internal duties, - - - - -	4,700,000		
Public lands, - - - - -	1,000,000		
Postage and other incidental receipts, - - -	450,000		
			16,350,000 00
3. Receipts from loans and Treasury notes:			
Loans—Under the act of March 14, 1812, - - -		$50,000 00	
Under the act of November 15, 1814, - -		950,000 00	
Under the act of March 3, 1815, - -	$9,284,044 38		
Under the act of March 3, 1815, temporary, -	650,000 00		
		9,934,044 38	
Under the act of Feb. 13, 1815, temporary, - -		100,000 00	

Amount actually borrowed to the 30th of September, 1815, per statements annexed, marked G and K,		$11,034,044 38	
Amount estimated to be borrowed from the 1st October, to December 31, 1815,		3,000,000 00	
		$14,034,044 38	
TREASURY NOTES.—Amount issued prior to the 1st of October, 1815.			
1. Treasury notes bearing interest:			
Under the act of March 4, 1814,	$2,772,720		
Under the act of December 26, 1814,	8,318,400		
Under the act of February 24, 1815,	694,600		
Per statement annexed, marked L,	$11,785,720		
2. Small Treasury notes not bearing interest, under the act of February 24, 1815.			
Amount issued and re-issued, per statement annexed, marked E,	4,152,850		
	$15,938,570		
Amount estimated to be issued and re-issued from October 1, to December 31, 1815,	1,000,000		
		16,938,570 00	
			30,972,614 38
Making the total amount estimated to be actually received into the Treasury during the year 1815,			$48,849,613 01

The application of the moneys actually received into the Treasury, during the year 1815, will be as follows: To the 30th of September the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly, the accounts not being yet made up, the precise amount cannot be given.

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,		$2,537,000 00
For military service,		15,190,144 71
For naval service,		7,050,000 25
For public debt, (exclusive of the sum of $300,000, repaid by the Commissioner of Loans for Georgia,)		8,909,178 22
		33,686,323 18
During the fourth quarter of the year the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz:		
For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	$500,000	
For naval service,	1,500,000	
For public debt to the 1st of January, 1816, inclusive,	3,000,000	
		5,000,000 00
		$38,686,323 18
As the receipts into the Treasury during the year have been estimated at		48,849,613 01
The sum left in the Treasury, at the end of the year, will be		10,163,289 83

And will consist principally of Treasury notes, paid on account of the revenue and of loans.

OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1816.

In the consideration of this subject it is proper to premise, that the revenue of 1816 must be charged with the payment of a considerable amount of the unliquidated debts incurred during the war; and, consequently, that the proportions of revenue and expenditure for that year cannot be reduced by the scale of a peace establishment. The arrearages in the War and Navy Departments are generally the outstanding balance of the floating public debt, including Treasury notes and temporary loans, must be satisfied, before a permanent and uniform arrangement of the finances can be effected; but it is believed that the period of a single year will be sufficient for that purpose.

It is also proper to premise that, although the estimates of the demands on the Treasury for 1816 may be satisfactorily made, there is no settled ground upon which estimates of the ways and means can be confidently formed. The entire system of external and internal taxation must necessarily be revised during the present session of Congress; and the sources as well as the product of the public revenue can only be ascertained from the result of the legislative deliberations. In order, however, to obviate this difficulty as far as it is practicable, distinct statements will be presented for 1816: 1st. Of the probable demands of the Treasury; 2dly. Of the revenue, estimated according to the laws now in force; and, 3dly. Of the revenue, estimated according to the modifications, which will be respectfully submitted.

1. *Of the probable demands on the Treasury.*

The amount of the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, is estimated at the sum of			$1,800,000
The amount of the military expenses is estimated at the sum of			14,549,246
For the military establishment of 1816,	$5,112,159		
For the arrearages of 1815, beyond the amount of the appropriations,	9,437,087		
	$14,549,246		
The amount of the naval expenses (supposing them to be reduced on the peace establishment to one half of the amount appropriated for 1815, and adding the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber) is estimated at the sum of			2,716,510
The amount of the payments required on account of the public debt, is estimated at the sum of			23,818,513
			$42,884,269
For the interest and annual reimbursement of the principal of the funded debt prior to the war,	$3,460,000		
For the interest on the funded debt created since the war, estimated on a capital of $70,000,000,	4,200,000		
For the balance of principal and interest on Treasury notes of every denomination now due or payable in 1815 and 1816, or estimated to be paid in those years, by being received for duties and taxes, as set forth in the annexed table, marked L,	15,458,513		
For the amount of temporary loans, due to the State bank of Boston, (500,000 dollars,) and the Mechanic's bank of New York, (200,000 dollars,)	700,000		
	$23,818,513		

From this aggregate of the demands for 1816, the charges of a temporary nature being deducted, to wit: deduct the amount of the arrearages for the military services of 1815,	$9,437,087	
And the amount of the floating debt to be liquidated in 1816,	16,158,513	
		$25,595,600
There will remain as the probable annual expenditure of the peace establishment, independent of any addition to the sinking fund, the sum of		$17,288,669

2d. Of the revenue for 1816, *estimated according to the laws now in force.*

By the laws now in force the revenue arising from customs, during the year 1816, will be affected in the following manner: The present rates of duties continue until the 18th of February, 1816, when the duty on salt imported will cease, and the rates of duties on merchandise of every description, imported in American vessels, will fall to one-half of the existing amount, with the exception of certain manufactured articles, being of the same kinds as the manufactured articles on which internal duties have been imposed; the duties on the imported articles continuing at the existing rates, so long as the existing internal duties shall be continued upon the corresponding articles of domestic manufacture. On the 18th of February the extra duties on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, which is now 15½ per cent. on the amount of the duty in American vessels, will fall to 10 per cent. on that amount, and the tonnage duty on foreign vessels, which is now $2 per ton, will fall to fifty cents per ton. The extra duty is, also, liable to be affected by the operation of the act for abolishing all discriminating duties upon a basis of natural reciprocity.

By the laws now in force the revenue arising from internal duties will be effected in the following manner: The duties on bank notes, on notes discounted by banks, and bills of exchange, (commonly called the stamp duties,) and the duty on refined sugar, will cease on the 18th of February, 1816. All the other internal duties, together with the direct tax, and the increased rates of postage, will continue.

Under these circumstances the revenue which will *accrue* to the United States, during the year 1816, is estimated as follows:

From customs,	$13,000,000
internal duties,	7,000,000
direct tax, (nett produce to the Treasury,)	5,600,000
sales of public lands,	1,000,000
postage and incidental receipts,	400,000
	$27,000,000

The sums actually *receivable* into the Treasury, during the year, are estimated as follows:

From customs,	$20,000,000
internal duties,	6,500,000
direct tax, including arrears of 1815,	8,500,000
the sales of public lands,	1,000,000
postage and incidental receipts,	400,000
	$36,400,000
If to this be added the probable amount of money in the Treasury, at the commencement of the year 1816, which may be estimated, exclusive of Treasury notes paid in, previously to that time, on account of revenue and of loans, at the sum of	$3,000,000
The effective ways and means of 1816 will produce, in the whole, the sum of	$39,400,000
But as the demands upon the Treasury, for the same year, will amount, as above stated, to	42,884,269
There will be left a deficit, to be supplied by means other than the revenue, of the sum of	$3,484,269

3. *Of the revenue for* 1816, *estimated according to the modifications which will be respectfully submitted.*

From the review of the financial measures of the Government, in reference to the recent state of war, which constitutes the first part of the present report, it appears that the almost entire failure of the customs, or duties on importations, and the increasing necessities of the Treasury, rendered it necessary to seek for pecuniary supplies in a system of internal duties; but both in respect to the subjects of taxation, and to the amount of the several taxes, the return of peace has always been contemplated as a period for revision and relief. In the fulfilment of that policy, a reduction of the direct tax; a discontinuance of taxes which, upon trial, have proved unproductive as well as inconvenient; and, above all, the exoneration of domestic manufactures from every charge that can obstruct or retard their progress, seem to be the objects that particularly invite the legislative attention. There will still remain, however, a sufficient scope for the operation of a permanent system of internal duties upon those principles of national policy which have already been respectfully suggested.

As an equivalent for the diminution of the revenue, by the contemplated abolition or reduction of some of the duties and taxes, and in observance of the public faith which is pledged, in the case of such abolition or reduction, to provide and substitute other duties and taxes equally productive, it is intended respectfully to recommend a continuance of the duty on imported salt, and a competent addition to the permanent rates of the duties on merchandise imported. In the general tariff which has been directed by a resolution of the House of Representatives to be prepared, and which will be submitted to Congress as soon as the materials for forming it can be digested and arranged, the subject will be more distinctly, as well as more satisfactorily, presented; but, as it is not probable that this measure can be so matured as to go into operation on the 18th of February next, it becomes necessary to suggest the expediency of continuing the present rates of duties until the 30th of June, when the new rates, with all the necessary details to give effect to the system, may be introduced, and sufficient notice be given to the merchants, to regulate their commercial operations accordingly.

In relation, then, to the internal duties, it is intended respectfully to recommend that the duties imposed at the last session of Congress, on various articles manufactured within the United States, shall be abolished on the 18th day of April next, which will complete the year, commencing from the time the duties went into operation; that the duty imposed during the last session of Congress, on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be abolished on the 30th day of June next, but that, at the same time, there be added 100 per cent. on the rate of the duty which had been charged on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors in the year 1813; that the duty on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches, be abolished on the 31st day of March next; that the additional duty imposed during the last session of Congress, on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchan-

dise, be abolished on the 31st day of December, 1816; and that the duties on refined sugar, and the stamp duties be continued; and, finally, in relation to the direct tax it is intended respectfully to recommend that, on the 31st day of March next, it be reduced to one-half of its present amount; that is, to the annual amount of $3,000,000.

The subtraction from the revenue by these changes and reductions in the direct tax, and the internal duties, is estimated at the annual sum of $7,000,000. But the substitutes for supplying the equivalent amount are estimated to produce, 1st, from the increase of the duty on licenses to distillers, and the continuance of the stamp duties, and duties on refined sugar, the annual sum of $1,500,000; 2nd, from the continuance of the duty on imported salt, the annual sum of $500,000; and, 3d, from an increase upon the permanent rates of duties on the importation of foreign merchandise, the annual sum of $5,000,000.

The full effect of the alterations which have been stated will not be developed until some time after the year 1816; but if they be adopted the state of the revenue, for that year, in the two views of which it is susceptible, 1st, of revenue accruing during the year, and, 2ndly, of money receivable into the Treasury during the year, may be estimated as follows:

1. The revenue which will *accrue* in 1816 may be estimated—

From customs,	$17,000,000
From internal duties,	4,500,000
From direct tax, (nett product to the Treasury,)	2,700,000
From sales of public lands,	1,000,000
From postage and incidental receipts,	400,000
	$25,600,000

2. The moneys which will be actually *receivable* into the Treasury, from revenue, in 1815, may be estimated—

From the customs,	$21,000,000
From internal duties,	5,000,000
From direct tax, including arrears of 1815,	6,000,000
From sales of public lands,	1,000,000
From postage and incidental receipts,	400,000
	$33,400,000

If to the sum thus estimated to be receivable into the Treasury, from the revenue, during the year 1816,	$33,400,000
There be added the money which will probably be in the Treasury at the beginning of the year,	3,000,000
The aggregate will be the sum of	36,400,000
And the demands being estimated, as above, at	42,884,269
There will be left a deficit of	6,484,269

It is here, however, to be recollected, that the estimate of the demands on the Treasury comprehends the gross amount of the arrearages of the War Department, and a provision for the whole of the floating public debt; and although, for the purposes of a legislative appropriation, the aggregate of the expenditures to be authorized for the year 1816 is necessarily made the basis of the official estimates, yet the uniform experience of the Treasury evinces that the demands for a considerable portion of the annual appropriation will not be made during the year.

It may also be observed, that to raise a revenue by the imposition, or even by the continuance, of taxes, adequate to the immediate discharge of every unliquidated demand upon the Treasury, at the close of an expensive war, seems hardly to be necessary under the present circumstances of the country. The product of the revenue arranged in the manner which has been stated, may be estimated, after the year 1816, at an annual amount, nearly four millions greater than the sum required for the interest on the public debt, and for the probable expenses of the peace establishment. If the public debt, therefore, were increased in the year 1816, by a sum equal to the whole amount of the deficit as above stated, an equivalent reduction would be effected in less than two years. The unexecuted authority to borrow money, and to issue Treasury notes, already provided by the acts of Congress, is sufficient to enable the Treasury to meet the deficit in either of these modes, and consequently no further legislative aid (except, perhaps, in the modification of the issues of Treasury notes) appears at this time to be required.

III.—Propositions for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit.

The propositions which are now to be respectfully submitted, relate: 1. To the revenue: 2. To the sinking fund: and 3. To the national circulating medium.

1. *Propositions relating to the revenue.*

The changes contemplated in the revenue, on the estimates of a peace establishment, having been already stated as the intended objects of recommendation, it is only now necessary to submit to the consideration of Congress the measures requiring their sanction for carrying the plan into effect.

First. It is respectfully proposed that the act of the 1st of July, 1812, imposing an additional duty of 100 per cent. upon the permanent duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and the act of the 29th of July, 1813, imposing a duty upon imported salt, be continued in force until the 30th day of June, 1816.

Second. It is respectfully proposed that the act of the 24th of July, 1813, imposing a duty on sugar refined within the United States, and the act of the 2d of August, 1813, imposing a duty on bank notes, notes discounted, and bills of exchange, be continued by law, in force, without limitation, but with proper amendments to render the collection of the duties more equal, and more certain; and that the act of the 15th of December, 1814, imposing duties on carriages and the harness therefore; and that so much of the act of the 23d of December, 1814, as relates to the duties on sales at auction, and to the increasing of the rates of postage, be allowed to remain in force.

Third. It is respectfully proposed that there be a reduction or modification in the following taxes and duties:

1. That the direct tax be reduced from six millions to three millions of dollars, for the year 1816, and for each succeeding year.

2. That the duties on distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June, 1816; and that the duty on licenses to distillers be raised on that day to double the amount fixed by the act of the 24th of July, 1813.

3. That the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813, with proper regard to the periods when licences commence and expire.

Fourth. It is respectfully proposed that the act of the 18th of January, 1815, and the act of the 27th of February, 1815, imposing duties on various articles manufactured, or made for sale within the United States, and the act of the 18th of January, 1815, imposing duties on household furniture, and watches, be absolutely and entirely repealed.

Fifth. It is respectfully proposed that the act of the 3d of March, 1815, further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and the act of the 3d of March, 1815, to fix the compensations, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax, and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof, so far as it relates to the compensation of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, be continued in force without limitation.

2. *Proposition relating to the sinking fund.*

The sinking fund, as it is at present constituted, amounts to the annual sum of - -	$8,000,000
It is charged, in the first instance, with the payment of the interest, and the annual reimbursement of the principal of the old funded debt, which will require for 1816, and each of the two ensuing years, the sum of - - - - - -	$3,460,000
And it is charged with the payment of the interest, and the eventual reimbursement of the principal of the new funded debt. The interest computed on a capital of $70,000,000, will require for the year 1816, and each subsequent year, the sum of - - -	4,200,000
The total present charge on the sinking fund, on account of the funded debt, being the annual sum of - - - - - - - -	$7,660,000

In 1818 the fund will be released from the annual charge of $1,380,000, accruing upon the old six per cent. stock, as the stock will be then paid and extinguished; but in the same year it will be subjected to a charge of $3,000,000, for the first instalment of the principal of the Louisiana stock, which will then become payable. In each of the two succeeding years a similar sum will be payable; and, in the year 1821, such sum will be payable as may be necessary to complete the reimbursement of that stock, and which is estimated at $1,923,500.

The sinking fund is, also, at present charged with the payment of the principal and interest of the Treasury notes issued under the act of the 4th of March, 1814, and prior acts, and of certain temporary loans obtained under the loan acts of 1812, and of subsequent years. The several acts charging these payments on the sinking fund have directed that such sums, in addition to the annual appropriation of $8,000,000, should be taken from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as should be necessary to meet and satisfy the demand. The temporary loans and Treasury notes will, therefore, be probably paid or absorbed in 1817; and it is deemed unnecessary, for the present purpose, to include them in the consideration of the form and extent, which it is proposed to give to the sinking fund in that year.

In 1803, when the sinking fund was established on its present footing, the principal of the public debt was about $86,000,000, and the interest annually payable upon it about $4,500,000. At that time there was assigned to the sinking fund, out of the public revenue, $8,000,000, of which about $3,500,000 were annually applicable to the reduction of the principal of $86,000,000.

At the commencement of the year 1817 it is estimated that the principal of the funded debt will amount to $110,000,000, requiring the sum of $6,150,000 for the payment of its annual interest. If a sum, applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt were now to be assigned, bearing the same proportion to that principal which the sum assigned in 1804 then bore to the principal, it would amount to about $4,350,000. When it is added, therefore, to the sum of $6,150,000, which is necessary for the payment of the interest, there would be required for the amount now to be set apart, to constitute the sinking fund, the sum of $10,500,000 per annum. It is proposed, however, to carry the amount only to the sum of $10,000,000, which will allow about $3,850,000 as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt; a sum sufficient, if strictly and regularly applied without interruption, upon a compound principle, to pay off the whole of the funded debt in a period less than eighteen years.

Upon these grounds, then, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following proposition:

That, in the year 1817, and annually in every subsequent year, there be appropriated the sum of $2,000,000, in addition to the sum of $8,000,000 now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt: that the payment of this additional sum be made out of the proceeds of the revenue derived from the customs, the sales of public lands, and the internal duties, or from either of them, available after the payment of the sums, for which they are now respectively pledged or appropriated; and that the said additional sum of $2,000,000 annually be payable to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied by them in the same manner as the moneys which they are now entitled by law to receive; that is to say, 1st, to the payment of the interest on the public funded debt; 2ndly, to the reimbursement of the principal, from time to time, as the same, or any portion of it, shall become reimbursable, according to the terms of the contracts by which it has been created; and, 3dly, after having answered these purposes, if there shall remain a surplus at their disposal, to the purchase of such parts of the public funded debt, as shall appear to them to be most for the advantage of the United States, in the manner prescribed by law, and at a rate not exceeding the par value.

3. *Proposition relating to the national circulating medium.*

The delicacy of this subject is only equalled by its importance. In presenting it, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, there is occasion for an implicit reliance upon the legislative indulgence.

By the constitution of the United States Congress is expressly vested with the power to coin money, to regulate the value of the domestic and foreign coins in circulation, and, as a necessary implication from positive provisions, to emit bills of credit, while it is declared by the same instrument that "no State shall coin money, or emit bills of credit."(1) Under this constitutional authority the money of the United States has been established, by law, consisting of coins made with gold, silver, or copper.(2) All foreign gold and silver coins, at specified rates, were placed, in the first instance, upon the same footing with the coins of the United States, but they ceased (with the exception of Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars) to be a legal tender for the payment of debts and demands, in the year 1809.(3)

(1) Constitution, Art. 1. Sec. 8. 10.
(2) See 2 vol. 37, 120, 158, 161.—3 vol. 7, 221, 316.—4 vol. 62, 375, 395.
(3) See 2 vol. 161.—4 vol. 62.—8 vol. 66.

The constitutional authority to emit bills of credit has also been exercised in a qualified and limited manner. During the existence of the Bank of the United States the bills or notes of the corporation were declared, by law, to be receivable in all payments to the United States; and the Treasury notes, which have been since issued for the services of the late war, have been endowed with the same quality. But Congress has never recognised, by law, the notes of any other corporation; nor has it ever authorized an issue of bills of credit to serve as a legal currency. The acceptance of the notes of banks, which are not established by the federal authority, in payments to the United States, has been properly left to the vigilance and discretion of the Executive department; while the circulation of the Treasury notes, employed either to borrow money, or to discharge debts, depends entirely (as it ought to depend) upon the option of the lenders and creditors to receive them.

The constitutional and legal foundation of the monetary system of the United States is thus distinctly seen, and the power of the federal Government to institute and regulate it, whether the circulating medium consist of coin or of bills of credit, must, in its general policy, as well as in the terms of its investment, be deemed an exclusive power. It is true that a system depending upon the agency of the precious metals will be affected by the various circumstances which diminish their quantity, or deteriorate their quality. The coin of a State sometimes vanishes under the influence of political alarms; sometimes in consequence of the explosion of mercantile speculations, and sometimes by the drain of an unfavorable course of trade. But whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system it seems necessarily to follow that the authority, which was alone competent to establish the national coin, is alone competent to create a national substitute. It has happened, however, that the coin of the United States has ceased to be the circulating medium of exchange, and that no substitute has hitherto been provided by the national authority. During the last year the principal banks, established south and west of New England, resolved that they would no longer issue coin in payment of their notes, or of the drafts of their customers, for money received upon deposite. In this act the Government of the United States had no participation, and yet the immediate effect of the act was to supersede the only legal currency of the nation. By this act, although no State can constitutionally emit bills of credit, corporations, erected by the several States, have been enabled to circulate a paper medium, subject to many of the practical inconveniences of the prohibited bills of credit.

It is not intended, upon this occasion, to condemn, generally, the suspension of specie payments; for appearances indicated an approaching crisis, which would probably have imposed it as a measure of necessity, if it had not been adopted as a measure of precaution. But the danger which originally induced, and perhaps justified, the conduct of the banks, has passed away, and the continuance of the suspension of specie payments must be ascribed to a new series of causes. The public credit and resources are no longer impaired by the doubts and agitations excited during the war by the practises of an enemy, or by the inroads of an illicit commerce: yet the resumption of specie payments is still prevented, either by the reduced state of the national stock of the precious metals, or by the apprehension of a further reduction to meet the balances of foreign trade, or by the redundant issues of bank paper. The probable direction and duration of these latter causes constitute, therefore, the existing subject for deliberation. While they continue to operate, singly or combined, the authority of the States individually, or the agency of the State institutions, cannot afford a remedy commensurate with the evil; and a recurrence to the national authority is indispensable for the restoration of a national currency.

In the selection of the means for the accomplishment of this important object, it may be asked, 1st. Whether it be practicable to renew the circulation of the gold and silver coins? 2d. Whether the State banks can be successfully employed to furnish a uniform currency? 3dly. Whether a national bank can be employed more advantageously than the State banks for the same purpose? and, 4thly. Whether the Government can itself supply, and maintain a paper medium of exchange, of permanent and uniform value, throughout the United States?

1. As the United States do not possess mines of gold or silver the supply of those metals must, in a time of scarcity, be derived from foreign commerce. If the balance of foreign commerce be unfavorable the supply will not be obtained incidentally, as in the case of the returns for a surplus of American exports, but must be the subject of a direct purchase. The purchase of bullion is, however, a common operation of commerce, and depends, like other operations, upon the inducements to import the article.

The inducements to import bullion arise, as in other cases, from its being cheap abroad, or from its being dear at home. Notwithstanding the commotions in South America, as well as in Europe, there is no reason to believe that the quantity of the precious metals is now (more than at any former period) insufficient for the demand throughout the commercial and civilized world. The price may be higher in some countries than in others; and it may be different in the same country, at different times; but, generally, the European stock of gold and silver has been abundant, even during the protracted war, which has afflicted the nations of Europe.

The purchase of bullion in foreign markets, upon reasonable terms, is. then, deemed practicable; nor can its importation into the United States fail eventually to be profitable. The actual price of gold and silver in the American market would in itself afford, for some time, an ample premium, although the fall in the price must, of course, be proportionate to the increase of the quantity. But it is within the scope of a wise policy to create additional demands for coin, and, in that way, to multiply the inducements to import and retain the metals of which it is composed. For instance, the excessive issue of bank paper has usurped the place of the national money; and, under such circumstances, gold and silver will always continue to be treated as an article of merchandise; but it is hoped that the issue of bank paper will be soon reduced to its just share in the circulating medium of the country; and, consequently, that the coin of the United States will resume its legitimate capacity and character. Again, the Treasury, yielding, from necessity, to the general impulse, has hitherto consented to receive bank paper in the payment of duties and taxes; but the period approaches when it will probably become a duty to exact the payment either in Treasury notes, or in gold or silver coin, the lawful money of the United States. Again, the institutions which shall be deemed proper, in order to remove existing inconveniences, and to restore the national currency, may be so organized, as to engage the interest and enterprise of individuals in providing the means to establish them. And, finally, such regulations may be imposed upon the exportation of gold and silver, as will serve in future to fix and retain the quantity required for domestic uses.

But it is further believed that the national stock of the precious metals is not so reduced, as to render the operation of reinstating their agency in the national currency either difficult or protracted. The quantity actually possessed by the country is considerable; and the resuscitation of the public confidence in bank paper, or in other substitutes for coin, seems alone to be wanting to render it equal to the accustomed contribution for a circulating medium. In other countries, as well as in the United States, the effect of an excessive issue of paper money, to banish the precious metals, has been seen; and, under circumstances much more disadvantageous than the present, the effect of public confidence in national institutions, to recall the precious metals to their uses in exchange, has also been experienced.

Even, however, if it were practicable, it has sometimes been questioned whether it would be politic again to employ gold and silver for the purposes of a national currency. It was long and universally supposed that, to maintain a paper medium without depreciation, the certainty of being able to convert it into coin was indispensable;

nor can the experiment which has given rise to a contrary doctrine be deemed complete or conclusive. But whatever may be the issue of that experiment elsewhere, a difference in the structure of the Government, in the physical, as well as the political, situation of the country, and in the various departments of industry, seem to deprive it of any important influence, as a precedent for the imitation of the United States.

In offering these general remarks to the consideration of Congress it is not intended to convey an opinion that the circulation of the gold and silver coins can at once be renewed. Upon motives of public convenience the gradual attainment of that object is alone contemplated; but a strong, though respectful, solicitude is felt that the measures adopted by the Legislature should invariably tend to its attainment.

2d. Of the services rendered to the Government by some of the State banks during the late war, and of the liberality by which some of them are actuated in their intercourse with the Treasury, justice requires an explicit acknowledgment. It is a fact, however, incontestably proved, that those institutions cannot, at this time, be successfully employed to furnish a uniform national currency. The failure of one attempt to associate them with that view has already been stated. Another attempt, by their agency in circulating Treasury notes, to overcome the inequalities of the exchange, has only been partially successful. And a plan recently proposed, with the design to curtail the issues of bank notes, to fix the public confidence in the administration of the affairs of the banks, and to give to each bank a legitimate share in the circulation, is not likely to receive the general sanction of the banks. The truth is, that the charter restrictions of some of the banks, the mutual relation and dependence of the banks of the same State, and even of the banks of different States, and the duty which the directors of each bank conceive they owe to their immediate constituents, upon points of security or emolument, interpose an insuperable obstacle to any voluntary arrangement, upon national considerations alone, for the establishment of a national medium through the agency of the State banks. It is, nevertheless, with the State banks that the measures for restoring the national currency of gold and silver must originate; for, until their issues of paper be reduced, their specie capitals be reinstated, and their specie operations be commenced, there will be neither room, nor employment, nor safety, for the introduction of the precious metals. The policy and the interest of the State banks must, therefore, be engaged in the great fiscal work, by all the means which the Treasury can employ, or the legislative wisdom shall provide.

3d. The establishment of a national bank is regarded as the best, and, perhaps, the only adequate resource to relieve the country and the Government from the present embarrassments. Authorized to issue notes, which will be received in all payments to the United States, the circulation of its issues will be co-extensive with the Union, and there will exist a constant demand, bearing a just proportion to the annual amount of the duties and taxes to be collected, independent of the general circulation for commercial and social purposes. A national bank will, therefore, possess the means and the opportunity of supplying a circulating medium of equal use and value in every State, and in every district of every State. Established by the authority of the Government of the United States, accredited by the Government to the whole amount of its notes in circulation, and entrusted as the depository of the Government with all the accumulations of the public treasure, the national bank, independent of its immediate capital, will enjoy every recommendation which can merit and secure the confidence of the public. Organized upon principles of responsibility, but of independence, the national bank will be retained within its legitimate sphere of action, without just apprehension from the misconduct of its directors, or from the encroachments of the Government. Eminent in its resources, and in its example, the national bank will conciliate, aid, and lead, the State banks in all that is necessary for the restoration of credit, public and private. And acting upon a compound capital, partly of stock, and partly of gold and silver, the national bank will be the ready instrument to enhance the value of the public securities, and to restore the currency of the national coin.

4th. The power of the Government to supply and maintain a paper medium of exchange will not be questioned; but, for the introduction of that medium, there must be an adequate motive. The sole motive for issuing Treasury notes has, hitherto, been to raise money in anticipation of the revenue. The revenue, however, will probably become, in the course of the year 1816, and continue afterwards, sufficient to discharge all the debts, and to defray all the expenses of the Government; and, consequently, there will exist no motive to issue the paper of the Government as an instrument of credit.

It will not be deemed an adequate object for an issue of the paper of the Government, merely that it may be exchanged for the paper of the banks, since the Treasury will be abundantly supplied with bank paper by the collection of the revenue; and the Government cannot be expected to render itself a general debtor, in order to become the special creditor of the State banks.

The co-operation of the Government with the national bank, in the introduction of a national currency, may, however, be advantageously employed by issues of Treasury notes, so long as they shall be required for the public service.

Upon the whole, the state of the national currency, and other important considerations connected with the operations of the Treasury, render it a duty respectfully to propose—

That a national bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere, and that the capital of the bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one-fourth of gold and silver.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 6, 1815.

A.

Statement of the aggregate amount of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of the United States for each year from the commencement of the present Government to the year 1814.

To end of year.	Total amount received.	Total amount expended.	To end of year.	Total amount received.	Total amount expended.
1791	$4,771,342 43	$3,797,436 78	1803	$11,064,097 63	$11,258,983 67
1792	8,772,458 76	8,962,920 00	1804	11,826,307 38	12,615,113 72
1793	6,450,195 15	6,479,977 97	1805	13,560,693 20	13,598,309 47
1794	9,439,855 65	9,041,593 17	1806	15,559,931 07	15,021,196 26
1795	9,515,758 59	10,151,240 15	1807	16,398,019 26	11,292,292 99
1796	8,740,329 26	8,367,776 84	1808	17,060,661 93	16,762,702 04
1797	8,758,780 99	8,625,877 37	1809	7,773,473 12	13,867,226 30
1798	8,179,170 80	8,583,618 41	1810	12,134,214 28	13,309,994 49
1799	12,546,813 31	11,002,396 97	1811	14,422,634 09	13,592,604 86
1800	12,413,978 34	11,952,534 12	1812	22,639,032 76	22,279,121 15
1801	12,945,455 95	12,273,376 94	1813	40,524,844 95	39,190,520 36
1802	14,995,793 95	13,270,487 31	1814	34,878,432 25	38,547,915 62

B.

Table of duties imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured within the United States or the Territories thereof, by the acts of the 18*th of January and* 27*th of February*, 1815.

Articles.	Rates of duty.
Pig iron, bar iron, rolled or slit iron, per ton,	1 dollar.
Castings of iron per ton,	1 dollar 50 cents.
Nails, brads, and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound,	1 cent.
Candles of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, per pound,	5 cents.
Mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each per pound,	3 cents.
Hats and caps, in whole or in part of leather, wool, or furs; bonnets in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above,two dollars in value; hats of chip or wood covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value,	8 per cent. ad val.
Unbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dollars,	8 per cent. ad val.
Paper,	3 per cent. ad val.
Playing and visiting cards,	50 per cent. ad val.
Saddles and bridles,	6 per cent. ad val.
Boots and bootees, exceeding five dollars per pair in value,	5 per cent. ad val.
Beer, ale, and porter,	6 per cent. ad val.
Tobacco manufactured, segars and snuff,	20 per cent. ad val.
Leather, including therein all kinds of skins whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made,	5 per cent. ad val.
Gold, silver and plated ware, and jewellery and paste work, except timepieces,	6 per cent. ad val.

C.

Statement of the public debt on the 1st day of January, in each of the years from 1791 to 1815, inclusive.

	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.
Foreign debt, - - -	$12,812,831 92	$14,561,871 41	$15,494,248 08	$14,308,411 16	$14,727,710 85	$11,939,000 00	$11,939,000 00	$11,059,000 00	$10,979,000 00
Domestic debt, viz:									
Six per cent. and deferred stocks, -	1,143,106 28	6,359,296 47	37,722,628 07	37,790,327 02	41,705,774 79	41,273,425 27	40,769,901 28	40,143,208 49	39,460,076 00
Three per cent. stock, - -	425,911 33	3,346,965 09	17,756,419 69	17,981,215 88	18,901,197 32	18,974,390 56	19,019,871 28	19,024,120 84	19,036,945 13
Five and a half per cent. stock, -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,848,900 00	1,848,900 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00
Four and a half per cent. stock, -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
Six per cent. (of 1796) stock, - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Navy six per cent. stock.									
Eight per cent. stock.									
Louisiana six per cent. stock.									
Exchange six per cent. stock.									
Converted six per cent. stock.									
Six per cent. stock of 1812.									
Six per cent. stock of 1813.									
Six per cent. stock of 1814.									
Temporary loans, - - -	- -	- -	2,556,595 56	2,400,000 00	4,500,000 00	6,200,000 00	5,120,000 00	3,840,000 00	3,840,000 00
Treasury notes.									
Old unfunded debt, - - -	61,081,626 99	52,959,791 69	6,822,742 64	5,947,450 71	912,904 43	3,350,456 24	3,110,806 77	3,058,699 79	2,989,148 64
American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention.									
Total amount due to individuals, -	75,463,476 52	77,227,924 66	80,352,634 04	78,427,404 77	80,747,587 39	83,762,172 07	82,064,479 33	79,228,529 12	78,408,669 79
Deduct payment made by the Treasury on account of subsequent years, -	293,502 31	854,157 50	2,764,636 11	2,431,234 21	2,597,649 56	2,119,899 11	1,130,455 79	734,363 37	1,008,760 42
Total amount unprovided for, - -	$75,169,974 21	$76,373,767 16	$77,587,997 93	$75,996,170 56	$78,149,937 83	$81,642,272 96	$80,934,023 54	$78,494,165 75	77,399,909 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.
Foreign debt, - - -	$10,819,000 00	$10,419,000 00	$9,915,000 00	$8,730,000 00	$5,736,000 00	$4,065,000 00	$2,229,000 00	$1,420,000 00
Domestic debt, viz:								
Six per cent. and deferred stocks, -	38,738,404 10	37,947,458 20	36,853,982 26	35,700,526 17	34,480,554 13	33,187,515 16	31,801,961 01	30,320,614 13
Three per cent. stock, - -	19,086,725 72	19,093,902 21	19,091,081 10	19,093,575 61	19,093,976 03	19,094,231 62	19,047,133 97	19,019,013 26
Five and a half per cent. stock, -	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	
Four and a half per cen'. stock, -	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
Six per cent. (of 1796) stock, - -	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Navy six per cent. stock, - -	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	
Eight per cent. stock, - -	5,000,000 00	6,481,700 00	6,480,200 00	6,475,800 00	6,474,500 00	6,462,300 00	6,430,800 00	6,362,400 00
Louisiana six per cent. stock, -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00
Exchanged six per cent. stock.								
Converted six per cent. stock.								
Six per cent. stock of 1812.								
Six per cent. stock of 1813.								
Six per cent. stock of 1814.								
Temporary loans, - - -	3,640,000 00	3,440,000 00	3,740,000 00	1,450,000 00	950,000 00	700,000 00		
Treasury notes.								
Old unfunded debt, - - -	2,876,964 53	2,840,790 39	2,817,168 89	2,789,584 52	1,876,890 72	987,903 72	91,762 30	50,300 37
American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention, - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,750,000 00	3,750,000 00	2,057,413 38	540,070 88
Total amount due to individuals, -	82,976,294 35	83,038,050 80	80,712,632 25	77,054,686 30	86,427,120 88	82,312,150 50	75,723,270 66	69,218,398 64
Deduct payment made by the Treasury on account of subsequent years, -	1,342,968 61	1,037,883 44	1,958,063 55	2,322,763 45	1,073,477 66	1,778,091 85	1,180,313 04	1,486,753 02
Total amount unprovided for, - -	$81,633,325 74	$82,000,167 36	$78,754,568 70	$74,731,922 85	$85,353,643 22	$80,534,058 65	$74,542,957 62	$67,731,645 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.
Foreign debt,	$ 480,000 00	$ 240,000 00						
Domestic debt, viz:								
Six per cent. and deferred stocks,	26,730,679 55	21,308,079 28	$19,977,383 78	$18,566,096 08	$17,066,941 98	$12,866,123 89	$11,236,194 76	$9,760,602 42
Three per cent. stock,	18,107,804 82	16,157,793 59	16,157,890 04	16,157,890 04	16,157,890 04	16,157,972 59	16,158,177 43	16,158,177 43
Five and a half per cent. stock.								
Four and a half per cent. stock.								
Six per cent. (of 1796) stock,	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000,00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Navy six per cent. stock.								
Eight per cent. stock,	5,574,200 00							
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,070,700 00	10,923,500 00	10,923,500 00
Exchanged six per cent. stock,	2,126,826 73	5,993,343 50	3,751,125 26	- -	- -	2,745,120 58	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72
Converted six per cent. stock,	592,351 88	1,859,770 70	1,859,770 70	1,859,770 00	565,318 41			
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,977,700 00	7,710,500 00	7,760,500 00
Six per cent. stock of 1813,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,607,959 38	26,607,959 38
Six per cent. stock of 1814,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,234,851 25
Temporary loans,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,150,000 00	800,000 00	600,000 00
Treasury notes,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,835,500 00	4,907,300 00	10,646,480 00
Old unfunded debt,	47,624 57	47,546 30	33,884 33	33,884 33	33,884 33	31,444 32	31,201 76	31,201 76
American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention,	206,830 42	86,658 72	62,248 21	57,946 55	57,946 55	50,509 60	50,509 60	47,884 60
Total amount due to individuals,	65,196,317 97	57,023,192 09	53,172,302 32	48,005,587 70	45,211,981 31	55,965,070 98	81,490,089 65	99,833,903 56
Deduct payment made by the Treasury on account of subsequent years,	453,991 71	290,812 28	15,316 73	150,517 20	176,857 61	57,618 75	503,798 00	11,492 86
Total amount unprovided for,	$64,742,326 26	$56,732,379 81	$53,156,532 64	$47,855,070 50	$45,035,123 70	$55,907,452 23	$80,986,291 65	$ 99,824,410 70

D.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of public lands sold prior to the establishment of the land offices.

In Pennsylvania. Triangle on lake Erie,	- - - - -	202,187 acres.
In Ohio—year 1787. Sales at New York,	- - - - -	72,974
year 1796. Sales at Pittsburg, -	- - - - -	43,446
year 1796. Sales at Philadelphia,	- - - - -	5,120
year 1792. Sales to Ohio Company,	- - - - -	964,285
year 1792. To John C. Symmes,	- - - - -	248,540
		1,536,552 acres.

Statement exhibiting the amount of the annual sales of public lands, from the opening of the land offices to the 30th of September, 1814.

Years in which the sales were made.	Northwest of the river Ohio.		In Mississippi Territory.	
	Acres.	Dolls. cts.	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.
1800 and 1801, - - -	398,646.45	The purchase money was not exhibited in the annual statem's of those years.		
1802, - - -	340,009.77			
1803, - - 199,080 64				
Deduct included last year, - 18,012 21				
	181,068.43			
1804, - - -	373,611.54			
1805, - - -	619,266.13½			
1806, - - -	473,211.63½			
1807, - - -	284,180.29½	-	74,831.50¼	149,663 01
1808, - - -	195,579.21¾	-	17,892.90	35,785 80
	2,865,573.47	5,981,310 37		
1809, - - -	143,409.24½	355,783 04	87,635.74	194,871 99
1810, - - -	158,843.57¼	344,256 16	77,035.83	158,125 97
1811, - - -	207,017.14½	449,502 69½	81,913.16	164,821 89
1812, - - -	391,664.65	849,632 09½	144,872.75½	299,904 36¾
1813, - - -	239,980.55	527,810 52	30,260.88	60,658 86
1814, - - -	823,264.47	1,702,016 01	41,272.06	82,544 94
	4,829,753.10	10,210,310 89	555,714.83	1,146,376 82¾
Sales ending Sept. 30, 1815, estimated at	1,000,000.00	2,100,000 00	20,000.00	40,000 00
	5,829,753.10	$12,310,310 89¾	575,714.83	$1,186,376 82¾

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *September* 14, 1815.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioners.*

E.

SMALL TREASURY NOTES.

Statement of small Treasury notes issued, and estimate of those re-issued prior to the 1st of October, 1815.

To whom issued.	For the payment of			
	Dividend on the public debt.	Of the army.	Expenses of the navy, and miscellaneous expenses.	Sold for a premium.
William Gardner, - - - -	$1,000			
Benjamin Austin, - - - -	15,000			
Christopher Ellery, - - - -	2,000			
Robert Brent, - - - -	-	$300,000		
Robert Brent, - - - -	-	454,000		
Robert Brent, - - - -	-	246,000		
T. Macdonnough, - - - -	-	-	$3,000	
B. Homans, - - - -	-	-	50	
Robert Brent, - - - -	-	300,000		
Jonathan Smith, - - - -	-	-	-	$300,000
William Miller, - - - -	-	-	-	35,000
William Gardner, - - - -	8,300			
Christopher Ellery, - - - -	13,500			
Benjamin Austin, - - - -	180,000			
William Few, - - - -	425,000			
James Marshall, $300,000 not used, returned to the Treasury.				
Amount issued, - - -	$644,800	$1,300,000	$3,050	$335,000
Amount estimated to have been re-issued after having been funded or paid in for duties or taxes,	558,300	165,069	106,631	1,030,000
Total, - - -	$1,203,100	$1,465,069	$109,681	$1,365,000

E—Continued.

The notes sold were sold at the following rates:

At 4 per cent. premium,	$300,000	Amount of the premium,	$12,000	00
3¾ ditto,	19,600	ditto,	637	00
3 ditto,	89,400	ditto,	2,682	00
2⅞ ditto,	55,000	ditto,	1,512	50
2½ ditto,	281,000	ditto,	7,025	00
2¼ ditto,	5,000	ditto,	112	50
2 ditto,	340,000	ditto,	6,800	00
1⅞ ditto,	10,000	ditto,	175	00
1½ ditto,	91,000	ditto,	1,365	00
1¼ ditto,	74,000	ditto,	925	00
1¼ with 1 month's interest deducted,	100,000	- - - -	659	37
	$1,365,000		$33,893	37
		Deduct sundry charges incurred,	1,785	73
Nett amount of premium received by the United States, - - -			$32,107	64

F.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize the loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next, (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed,) for a loan to the United States of the sum of twelve millions of dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

1. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned; the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of the subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.

2. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in Treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed, respectively, the 30th of June, 1812, the 25th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since, as before they became due.

3. On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

4. Scrip certificates will be issued by the cashiers of the banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations or persons making the payments; the cashiers will also endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery, and will be funded at the loan office of the State in which the bank is situated where the payments have been made.

5. For the amount loaned stock will be issued when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly. The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next; and the sinking fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will permit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury note debt, and particularly the portion of it which is due and unpaid; and, therefore, an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock in the markets of Philadelphia and New York.

A commission of one-fourth per cent. will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars or upwards, provided such proposals shall be accepted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

G.

Statement of sums borrowed prior to the 1st day of October, 1815, under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, "to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars."

PROPOSALS OR OFFERS TO THE LOAN.			ACCEPTANCE OF OFFERS.		SUMS ACTUALLY PAID INTO THE TREASURY.				
When made.	By whom.	Amount.	When accepted.	Rate.—Am't in money or Treasury notes, for 100 dollars, 6 per cent. stock.	When paid.	Amount paid in Treasury notes.	Payments in money. Where made.	Payments in money. Amount.	Total.
1815.									
April 15,	Jacob Cutter, Portsmouth, New Hampshire,	$50,000	April 16,	95	May 16,	$52,386 20	-	-	$52,386 20
April 19,	James De Wolf, Bristol, Rhode Island,	50,000	April 24,	95	May 8,	51,002 63	-	-	51,002 63
April 21,	James Cox, Baltimore,	300,000	April 22,	95	May 1,	308,238 15	-	-	308,238 15
April 24,	James L. McKenna, Alexandria,	63,000	April 26,	95	April 27,	63,018 49	-	-	63,018 49
April 29,	George T. Dunbar, Baltimore,	165,000	May 1,	95	May 10,	64,638 58	Washington,	$100,361 42	165,000
April 29,	William Polk, Raleigh,	100,000	May 5,	95	July 1,	95,000	-	-	95,000
April 29,	Clement Smith, Georgetown, District of Columbia,	45,000	April 29,	95	May 1,	-	Georgetown, D.C.	45,000	45,000
May 16,	Jonathan Smith, Philadelphia,	600,000	May 17,	95	May 23,	600,000 20	-	-	600,000 20
May 16,	William Whann, Washington,	25,000	May 17,	95	May 20,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
May 19,	John Donnell, Baltimore,	150,000	May 22,	95	June 1,	83,788 30	Baltimore,	153,711 70	237,500
May 19,	William Wilson & sons, Baltimore,	52,625	May 22,	95	June 1,	52,700	-	-	52,700
May 19,	Richard Smith, Washington,	79,000	May 19,	95	May 20,	-	Georgetown,	79,000	79,000
May 20,	Richard Smith, Washington,	69,500	May 20,	95	May 20,	-	-	24,500	24,500
					June 5,	-	-	15,000	15,000
					August 5,	-	-	30,000	30,000
May 20,	James L. Hawkins, Baltimore,	145,000	May 22,	95	June 1,	42,756 84	Baltimore,	85,048 66	145,000
							Washington,	17,194 50	
May 22,	James L. Hawkins, Baltimore,	135,000	May 25,	95	June 1,	-	Baltimore,	135,000	135,000
May 22,	William Whann, Washington,	25,000	May 22,	95	June 1,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
May 22,	D. A. Smith, Baltimore,	1,000,000	May 22,	95	June 1,	-	Baltimore,	1,000,000	1,000,000
May 22,	Richard Smith, Washington,	152,500	May 23,	95	May 25,	-	Georgetown,	152,500	152,500
May 23,	Richard Smith, Washington,	52,000	May 23,	95	May 25,	-	Georgetown,	52,000	52,000
May 23,	William Whann, Washington,	25,000	May 23,	95	May 25,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
May 23, 26, 27,	Jonathan Smith, Philadelphia,	400,000	May 29,	95	June 1,	500,753 21	-	-	500,753 21
May 24,	William Whann, Washington,	25,000	May 24,	95	June 1,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
May 24,	Richard Smith, Washington,	27,000	May 24,	95	May 25,	-	Washington,	27,000	27,000
May 24,	Richard Smith, Washington,	25,000	May 24,	95	May 25,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
May 24,	Richard Smith, Washington,	25,000	May 25,	95	June 1,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
May 24,	James L. Hawkins, Baltimore,	246,888 14	May 27,	95	June 1,	23,444 07	Baltimore,	223,444 07	246,888 14
May 24,	James Cox, Baltimore,	250,000	May 24,	95	June 1,	-	Baltimore,	100,000	250,000
							Washington,	150,000	
May 24,	James Schott, Philadelphia,	8,500	May 24,	95	June 1,	9,200 50	-	-	9,200 50
May 24,	Thomas Macdonough, Middletown,	22,464 90	May 24,	95	May 24,	-	Washington,	22,464 90	22,464 90
May 25,	Richard Smith, Washington,	34,300	May 25,	95	May 25,	-	Washington,	34,300	34,300

G—Continued.

PROPOSALS OR OFFERS TO THE LOAN.			ACCEPTANCE OF OFFERS.		SUMS ACTUALLY PAID INTO THE TREASURY.				
When made.	By whom.	Amount.	When accepted.	Rate.—Am't in money or Treasury notes, for 100 dollars, 6 per cent. stock.	When paid.	Amount paid in Treasury notes.	Payments in money.		Total.
							Where made.	Amount.	
1815.									
May 25,	George French, Washington,	$29,000	May 25,	95	June 1,	-	Georgetown,	$29,000	$29,000
May 25,	John Duer, Baltimore,	130,000	May 27,	95	June 1,	$2,385 93	Baltimore,	127,614 07	130,000
May 25,	S. Pleasonton and R. Forrest, Washington,	50,000	May 25,	95	June 1,	-	Georgetown,	50,000	50,000
May 26,	A. C. Cazenove, Alexandria,	5,000	May 27,	95	June 1,	-	Alexandria,	4,750	4,750
May 26,	William Lawrence, New York,	26,000	May 28,	95	June 1,	26,738 90	-	-	26,738 90
May 26,	James Whitehead *et al.*, Philadelphia,	50,000	May 26,	95	July 10,	-	Washington,	47,458 22	47,458 22
May 27,	James Cox, Baltimore,	25,000	May 28,	95	June 1,	-	Baltimore,	25,000	25,000
May 29,	John Duer, Baltimore,	25,000	May 31,	95	June 1,	-	Baltimore.	25,000	25,000
May 29,	S. Girard, Philadelphia,	95,000	May 31,	95	June 1,	95,000	-	-	95,000
May 31,	George Crowninshield & Co., Salem,	11,683 55	May 31,	95	June 28,	-	Washington,	11,683 55	11,683 55
May 31,	George T. Dunbar, Baltimore,	25,468	May 31,	95	June 1,	25,468	-	-	25,468
June 1,	Richard Smith, Washington,	35,000	June 1,	96½	June 1,	-	Georgetown,	35,000	35,000
June 1,	William Cochran, Boston,	8,000	June 6,	95	June 13,	7,612 68	-	-	7,612 68
June 3,	Richard Smith, Washington,	1,120 21	June 3,	95	June 5,	1,099 68	-	-	1,099 68
		24,490	June 3,	96½	June 5,	-	Washington,	24,490	24,490
June 3,	William Paton, Jun., Alexandria,	100,000	June 3,	96½	June 3,	-	Alexandria,	100,000	100,000
June 6,	William Paton, Jun., Alexandria,	10,000	June 7,	96½	June 7,	-	Alexandria,	10,000	10,000
June 6,	Charles Page, Alexandria,	250,000	June 6,	96½	June 6,	-	Alexandria,	250,000	250,000
June 6,	William Whann, Washington,	31,057 50	June 6,	95	June 6,	31,057 50	-	-	31,057 50
June 6,	N. Waterman, Jun., Providence,	5,000	June 12,	95	June 19,	4,664 36	-	-	4,664 36
June 7,	Charles Page, Alexandria,	5,000	June 8,	96½	June 9,	-	Alexandria,	5,000	5,000
June 8,	S. Eliot, Jun., Washington,	85,000	June 8,	96½	June 10,	-	Washington,	85,000	85,000
June 9,	S. Eliot, Jun., Washington,	200,000	June 9,	95	June 24,	-	Philadelphia,	200,000	200,000
June 9,	H. Remsen, New York,	Indefinite,	June 12,	95	June 19,	-	Philadelphia,	60,000	60,000
					July 1,	448,990 81	-	-	448,990 81
June 9,	J. U. Treadwell, Salem,	90,000	June 14,	95	July 1,	89,688 64	-	-	89,688 64
June 10,	Clement Smith, Georgetown,	305,000	June 10,	96½	June 15,	-	Georgetown,	305,000	305,000
June 10,	Clement Smith, Georgetown,	30,000	June 12,	96½	June 22,	-	Georgetown,	30,000	30,000
June 10,	N. W. & C. H. Appleton, Baltimore,	120,000	June 10,	96½	June 12,	-	Baltimore,	72,375	120,000
					June 15,	-	Baltimore,	2,625	
					June 16,	-	Baltimore,	45,000	
June 10,	Richard Smith, Washington,	50,000	June 12,	96½	June 15,	-	Georgetown,	50,000	50,000
June 10,	Guy Bryan, Philadelphia,	25,000	June 10,	96½	June 14,	-	Washington,	25,000	25,000
June 12,	Alexander Brown & sons, Baltimore,	200,000	June 14,	95	June 24,	-	Philadelphia,	200,000	200,000
June 12,	James Schott, Philadelphia,	50,000	June 14,	95	July 1,	-	Philadelphia,	50,000	50,000
June 13,	Richard Smith, Washington,	20,000	June 14,	95	June 15,	20,016 88	-	-	20,016 88
		30,000	June 14,	98	June 15,	-	Washington,	30,000	30,000

G—Continued.

PROPOSALS OR OFFERS TO THE LOAN.			ACCEPTANCE OF OFFERS.		SUMS ACTUALLY PAID INTO THE TREASURY.				
When made.	By whom.	Amount.	When accepted.	Rate.—Am't in money or Treasury notes, for 100 dollars, 6 per cent. stock.	When paid.	Amount paid in Treasury notes.	Payments in money.		Total.
							Where made.	Amount.	
1815.									
June 13,	William Whann, Washington,	$50,000	June 14,	98	June 22,	-	Washington,	$50,000	$50,000
June 14,	R. Higinbothom, Baltimore,	200,000	June 14,	95	June 24,	-	Philadelphia,	200,000	200,000
June 14,	Richard Bache, Philadelphia,	3,800	June 15,	95	June 20,	$3,972 86	-	-	3,972 86
June 14,	Richard Bache, Philadelphia,	10,000	June 14,	95	June 20,	-	Philadelphia,	1,135,000	1,135,000
June 14,	W. Montgomery & son, Philadelphia,	50,000	June 16,	95	June 21,	13,366	-	-	51,641 92
					July 1,	38,275 92			
June 15,	Richard Smith, Washington,	110,000	June 15,	95	June 15,	109,169 92	-	-	109,169 92
		110,000	June 15,	98	June 15,	-	Georgetown,	110,000	110,000
June 15,	William Whann, Washington,	65,000	June 15,	98	June 16,	-	Washington,	65,000	65,000
June 16,	Alexander Kerr, Washington,	20,000	June 16,	98	June 19,	-	Washington,	20,000	20,000
		6,000	June 16,	95	June 19,	6,854 80	-	-	6,854 80
June 17,	Richard Smith, Washington,	8,356 30	June 17,	96½	June 17,	-	Washington,	8,356 30	8,356 30
June 22,	Ephraim Gilman, Alexandria,	4,000	June 23,	100	June 24,	-	Alexandria,	4,000	4,000
June 29,	John L. Boss, Newport, Rhode Island,	77,000	July 5,	95	August 1,	76,353 70	New York,	601 44	76,955 14
June 29,	Owen Allen, Baltimore,	5,100	June 30,	95	July 3,	5,242 03	-	-	5,242 03
July 7,	Richard Smith, Washington,	26,059 38	July 7,	95	July 7,	26,059 38	-	-	26,059 38
July 7,	Prime, Ward, & Sands, New York,	50,100	July 10,	95	July 11,	182,641 90	-	-	182,641 90
July 13,	John Tisdale, New York,	32,978 49	July 13,	97	July 13,	-	Washington,	32,978 49	32,978 49
						$3,161,587 06		$6,122,457 32	$9,284,044 38

	At 95.	At 96½.	At 97.	At 98.	At par.	Total.
Of the above amount in money there was paid in the District of Columbia,	$1,042,212 59	$927,846 30	$32,978 49	$275,000	$4,000	$2,282,037 38
In Baltimore,	1,874,818 50	120,000	-	-	-	1,994,818 50
In Philadelphia,	1,845,000	-	-	-	-	1,845,000
In New York,	601 44	-	-	-	-	601 44
	$4,762,632 53	$1,047,846 30	$32,978 49	$275,000	$4,000	$6,122,457 32

H.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 15, 1815.

Arrangements are making to discharge the whole of the arrearages of the Treasury note debt, where the same became due and payable, as soon as a competent supply of current money can be obtained at the seat of the several loan offices.

Arrangements are also making to furnish a competent issue of Treasury notes to assist in the re-establishment of a circulating medium throughout the United States; but it has been ascertained that an issue of Treasury notes not bearing interest, and fundable at 7 per cent., cannot, at this time, be employed for that purpose.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due, or shall become due at the loan office in *Philadelphia*, in the State of *Pennsylvania*, on the following days, to wit:

On the the 21st of November; the 1st and the 11th of December, 1814.

The 1st of January; the 1st and 21st of February; the 21st of April; the 1st, 11th and 21st of May; the 1st, 11th and 21st June; and the 1st, 11th and 21st of July, 1815; being all the Treasury notes due, or becoming due, at *Philadelphia* prior to the 1st day of August, 1815.

And the said Treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in the city of *Philadelphia*, on *the 1st day of August next;* after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury notes.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office in *Savannah*, in the State of *Georgia*, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st of April; and the 1st of May, 1815; being all the Treasury notes due at *Savannah* prior to the 1st day of September, 1815.

And the said last mentioned Treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in *Savannah* aforesaid, on *the 1st day of September next;* after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury notes.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at *Washington*, in the District of *Columbia*, on the following days, to wit:

On the 11th and 21st of April; on the 1st and 21st of May; and on the 11th of June, 1815; being all the Treasury notes due at Washington.

And the said last mentioned Treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the Treasury of the United States, in *Washington* aforesaid, at *any time subsequent to the date of this notice;* and interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury notes after the 1st day of July next. And all Treasury notes hereafter payable at the Treasury of the United States in *Washington* aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable, and the interest thereon will cease on the day or days when such Treasury notes shall respectively become payable.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office in *Baltimore*, in the State of *Maryland*, on the 1st of June, 1815. And that the said last mentioned Treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon application of holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in *Baltimore* aforesaid, *at any time subsequent to the date of this notice;* and that interest will cease to be payable upon said Treasury notes after the 1st day of July next. And all Treasury notes hereafter payable at the loan office in *Baltimore* aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable; and the interest thereon will cease on the day or days when such Treasury notes shall respectively become payable.

And notice is hereby further given, that as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at *Boston*, in the State of *Massachusetts*, to pay such of the Treasury notes as become due and remain unpaid at the loan office in *Boston* aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st of November; and the 11th and 21st of December, 1814; the 21st of January; and the 1st of February, 1815:

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of said last mentioned Treasury notes will be received to the loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars in principal and interest, in Treasury notes, for 100 dollars of six per cent. stock. The holders respectively of the said last mentioned Treasury notes may, also, at their option, receive drafts on *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore* for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for new Treasury notes, fundable at six per cent. to include the principal and interest now due.

And notice is hereby further given, that as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at the city of *New York*, in the State of *New York*, to pay such of the Treasury notes as became due, and remain unpaid at the loan office in *New York* aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st and 11th of December, 1814; the 1st and 11th of January; the 11th of February; the 11th of March; the 21st of April; and the 11th of May, 1815:

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of the said last mentioned Treasury notes will be received to the loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars of principal and interest in Treasury notes, for 100 dollars of six per cent. stock. The holders respectively of the said last mentioned Treasury notes may also, at their option, receive drafts on *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore* for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for new Treasury notes, fundable at six per cent., to include the principal and interest now due.

And, finally, notice is hereby given, that, on *the 1st day of August next*, instructions will be issued, forbidding the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes, and dues, the bank notes of any bank, which does not, on demand, pay its own notes in gold and silver, and, at the same time, refuses to receive, credit, re-issue, and circulate, the Treasury notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States, in deposites, or in payments to, or from, the bank, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as cash, or its own bank notes.

The loan officers of the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to print the laws of the United States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next, and on all subsequent days, prior to the 1st day of January, 1816:

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said Treasury notes will be paid, on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the loan office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due, and interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

K.

Statement of moneys borrowed between the first of October, 1814, and the 30th September, 1815, under the acts of Congress of the 14th March, 1812.

From the Committee of Defence of the City of Philadelphia, for which 6 per cent. stock was issued at par, $100,000

Of which sum there was paid in the year 1814, - - $50,000
And in the year 1815, - - - - 50,000

Statement of the temporary loans made in the year 1815, (prior to the 1st October, in that year,) under the several acts of Congress of the 15th November, 1814, the 3d of March, 1815, and 13th of February, 1815.

Act under which made.	By whom made.	Amount.	Rate of interest.	When reimbursable.
Nov. 15, 1814,	Manhattan Company, New York, - -	$200,000	7 per cent.	1 Mar. & 1 May, 1815.
Nov. 15, 1814,	Mechanics' Bank, do - -	200,000	7 per cent.	
Nov. 15, 1814,	City Bank, do - -	200,000	7 per cent.	ditto.
Nov. 15, 1814,	City Bank, do - -	75,000	6 per cent.	1 Aug. 1815.
Nov. 15, 1814,	Mechanics' Bank, do - -	75,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
Nov. 15, 1814,	Manhattan Company, do - -	75,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
Nov. 15, 1814,	Bank of America, do - -	75,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
Nov. 15, 1814,	Bank of the State of South Carolina, - -	50,000	6 per cent.	1 Dec. 1815.
		$950,000		
Mar. 3, 1815,	Bank of Virginia,* - - -	$450,000	6 per cent.	1 May, 1816.
Mar. 3, 1815,	Farmers' Bank of Virginia,* - - -	200,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
		$650,000		
Feb. 3, 1815,	Bank of the Metropolis, - - -	25,000	6 per cent.	3 years.
Feb. 3, 1815,	Bank of Washington, - - -	25,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
Feb. 3, 1815,	Bank of Columbia, - - -	25,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
Feb. 3, 1815,	Union Bank of Alexandria, - - -	25,000	6 per cent.	ditto.
		$100,000		

L.

TREASURY NOTES BEARING INTEREST.

Statement of the amount of Treasury notes issued in the third and fourth quarters of the year 1814, under the act of the 4th of March, 1814.

When reimbursable.	REIMBURSABLE AT							Total.
	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Richmond.	Charleston.	
1815.								
June 21	-	-	3,300	-	-	-	-	3,300
July 1	-	149,700	105,400	-	-	-	-	255,100
11	-	75,000	29,000	-	-	-	-	104,000
21	-	-	12,700	-	45,000	-	-	57,700
Aug. 1	92,000	60,000	510,000	40,000	17,800	-	-	719,800
11	-	90,000	94,200	-	20,000	-	150,000	354,200
21	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500
Sept. 1	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	1,600
11	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
21	-	40,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	100,000
Oct. 11	-	25,000	11,820	-	500,000	-	-	536,820
21	52,000	238,000	105,000	100,000	1,000	-	-	496,000
Nov. 1	150,000	200,000	100,000	-	27,700	-	-	477,700
11	-	-	130,000	-	15,000	-	-	145,000
21	12,000	310,280	254,600	5,000	21,700	-	-	603,580
Dec. 1	-	853,420	174,060	60,000	14,900	-	-	1,102,380
11	3,000	50,000	4,060	-	11,100	-	-	68,160
21	300	23,160	68,000	-	31,180	15,000	-	137,640
1816.								
Jan. 1	-	387,000	222,240	-	50,460	-	-	659,700
	$309,300	$2,501,560	$1,825,980	$205,000	$828,340	$15,000	$150,000	$5,835,180

* These loans were repaid in the month of July, 1815.

Amount of Treasury notes issued in the first and second quarters of the year 1815, *under the act of the* 4*th of March*, 1814.

When reimbursable.	REIMBURSABLE AT							Total.
	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Richmond.	Charleston.	
1816.								
Jan. 11	50,000	440,900	81,200	-	34,620	-	-	606,720
21	-	138,160	34,900	-	65,900	-	-	238,960
Feb. 1	-	420,420	1,196,280	11,000	5,100	-	-	1,632,800
11	-	-	79,200	-	45,900	-	-	125,100
21	-	-	-	-	18,400	-	-	18,400
March 1	-	25,600	1,200	-	82,540	-	-	109,340
11	-	-	400	-	15,000	-	-	15,400
21	-	-	11,900	-	-	-	-	11,900
April 1	-	-	8,900	-	-	-	-	8,900
11	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	2,200
21	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
June 21	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
	$50,000	$1,025,080	$1,414,980	$11,000	$271,660	-	-	$2,772,720

Recapitulation of Treasury notes issued under the act of March 4, 1814.

Amount issued in the second quarter of 1814, as reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, September 23, 1814, - - - - - - -	$1,392,100
Ditto, in the third and fourth quarters of 1814, as above stated, - - -	5,835,180
Ditto, in the first and second quarters of 1815, as above stated, - - -	2,772,720
Total amount authorized to be issued by the act, - -	$10,000,000

Statement of the amount of Treasury notes issued in the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1815, *under the act of the* 26*th of December*, 1814.

When reimbursable.	REIMBURSABLE AT								Total.
	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Washington	Richmond.	Charleston.	Savannah.	
1816.									
Feb. 1	-	78,160	145,480	56,800	-	-	-	-	280,440
11	-	1,365,340	1,636,180	50,000	-	30,000	-	-	3,081,520
21	-	-	224,000	-	-	-	-	-	224,000
March 1	145,000	990,820	250,900	133,580	-	-	100,000	-	1,620,300
11	2,000	116,060	55,200	40,000	-	-	-	-	213,260
21	-	13,860	80,100	-	.	6,200	-	-	100,160
April 1	-	176,740	112,900	-	-	-	-	-	289,640
11	-	313,360	81,000	-	-	-	-	-	394,360
21	-	-	-	-	4,860	8,580	-	-	13,440
May 1	-	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
21	-	432,280	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	465,280
June 1	-	622,020	91,380	-	4,500	-	-	-	717,900
11	-	154,180	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	164,180
July 21	-	401,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,420
Sept. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342,000	342,000
	$147,000	$4,664,240	$2,730,640	$280,380	$9,360	$44,780	$100,000	$342,000	$8,318,400

Statement of the amount of Treasury notes bearing interest issued prior to the 1*st of October*, 1815, *under the act of the* 24*th of February*, 1815.

Date.	Amount.
1815. August 21, - - - - - - -	33,000
September 1, - - - - - - -	308,600
September 11, - - - - - - -	102,000
September 21, - - - - - - -	36,900
October 1, - - - - - - -	214,100
Total, - - - -	$694,600

L—Continued.

Estimate of the amount of principal and interest of Treasury notes of every description, which will come as a charge upon the Treasury during the year 1816.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
I. *Treasury notes bearing interest.*		
1. Such as are charged upon the sinking fund.		
Amount which became payable in 1814, and which was not paid, -	-	2,799,200 00
Amount which became payable in 1815, - - -	-	7,847,280 00
Amount which will become payable in 1816, - - -	-	2,772,720 00
2. Such as are payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.		13,419,200 00
Amount which will become payable in 1816, - - -	-	8,318,400 00
3. Such as are not reimbursable in money, but may be funded for six per cent. stock at par, or paid for duties, taxes, or any public dues whatever.		
Amount issued prior to 1st October, 1815, - - -	-	694,600 00
Amount estimated to be issued from 1st October to 31st December, 1815, -	-	500,000 00
		22,932,200 00
II. *Small Treasury notes, not on interest, not reimbursable in money, but may be funded for seven per cent. stock at par, or paid for duties, taxes, or any public dues whatever.*		
Amount issued and reimbursed, per preceding statement marked D, to 30th September, 1815, - - - - - -	4,142,850 00	
Amount estimated to be issued and re-issued from 1st October to 31st December, 1815, - - - - - - -	500,000 00	
		4,642,850 00
		27,575,850 00
Interest.		
The amount estimated to be payable for interest on the notes bearing interest is about	-	1,000,000 00
		28,575.850 00
Towards the reimbursement of Treasury notes payable at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, and Savannah, there has been advanced from the Treasury the sum of - - - - - -	1,536,000 00	
The amount of Treasury notes bearing interest subscribed to the loan prior to the 1st of October, 1815, was, principal and interest, - $3,161,587 06		
And it is estimated that the amount subscribed between the 1st of October and 31st of December, 1815, will be - 2,500,000 00		
	5,661,587 06	
The amount of small Treasury notes funded for seven per cent. stock prior to the 1st October, 1815, was - - - $3,318,950 00		
And the amount estimated to be funded between the 1st October and 31st December, 1815, is - - 1,000,000 00		
	4,318,950 00	
The amount estimated to be redeemed by payments for duties, taxes, &c. prior to 1st January, 1815, is—		
Of Treasury notes bearing interest, - - $1,500,000 00		
Of small Treasury notes, - - - 100,000 00		
	1,600,000 00	
Leaving, as the amount outstanding at the end of the year 1815, and which will come as a charge upon the Treasury in the year 1816, of principal and interest of Treasury notes of all descriptions, - - - -	-	13,116,537 06
		$15,458,512 94

14th Congress.] **No. 455.** [1st Session.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF COARSE COTTON FABRICS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 13, 1815.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The petition of the undersigned citizens of the United States, concerned in the manufacturing of cotton fabrics, in behalf of themselves and others interested in similar establishments, respectfully showeth:

That, during the late season of domestic pressure, arising in a measure from the interruption of the foreign commerce of the country, your petitioners, together with numerous others, citizens of the United States, undertook, and after a considerable expenditure of money and of labor, have at length partially succeeded in the erecting and, putting into operation extensive works employed in the manufacturing of cotton goods. That large sums of money have been expended by your petitioners and others upon these objects. That, by means of these exertions, and of the commodities furnished from these sources, the pressure of the late war upon the great body of the community was considerably alleviated. That, from the difficulties inseparable from the establishment of new branches of manufacture; the scarcity of persons properly qualified to superintend their operations; the enormous compensations demanded by those whose skill and experience were requisite, and the high price of labor throughout the country, your petitioners have not as yet been remunerated for the heavy expenses which they have incurred, while the prospect which is just opening of a free and unrestricted importation of the same articles of foreign manufacture, threaten to deprive them of every expectation of a reasonable profit, and, at one blow, to crush the establishments themselves, and to sink the capital which has been invested in them.

Your petitioners, under these circumstances of impending ruin, respectfully entreat the interposition of your honorable bodies, to preserve them and the country from these disastrous and fatal results; and more particularly

is it the wish of your petitioners to suggest the propriety and expediency of effecting this desirable object by imposing an absolute or virtual prohibition upon the importation of foreign cotton fabrics of a coarse texture.

Your petitioners will not at this moment venture to encroach upon the time of your honorable bodies by entering into a minute and elaborate argument to substantiate their claims to the attention of Government, or to prove the proposed measure reconcilable with the permanent and solid interests of the community at large; but they beg leave respectfully to submit a few of the prominent facts and leading arguments bearing upon the question:

The establishments for the manufacturing of various articles of cotton, which have already been erected in the United States, are at this moment extensive, and capable of affording a supply nearly or quite commensurate with the demand for domestic consumption.

They have afforded the means of employment to thousands of poor women and children, for whom the ordinary business of agriculture supplies no opportunities for earning a livelihood, educating them in habits of honest industry, and giving additional encouragement to labor and to population.

They have also supplied at moderate prices the necessary demands of the country and the Government, during the recent interruption of our foreign trade.

They have assisted the Southern agriculturist by the consumption of some portion of that superfluous produce which was deprived of its ordinary vent in the demands of foreign nations.

The articles which your petitioners humbly suggest may be subjected to large additional duties, or an absolute prohibition, are chiefly the production of countries lying beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

They are manufactured in a large proportion of cotton of foreign growth, and thus interfere with and discourage a primary object of our own agriculture.

They are not paid for with articles of domestic production, but occasion a continual and wasteful drain of the specie of the country.

They are made of a very inferior material, and are manufactured in a manner which make them a mere deception on the consumer. Nearly all Europe have legislated against them; several of which nations have not a single spindle in their dominions, but on the grounds of their little real usefulness, and as sapping the industry of the country; and by thus prohibiting or restricting their introduction, urge the people to seek a better substitute.

They pay an *ad valorem* duty, and add but a small amount to the resources of the Treasury.

They afford employment to but a few tons of our shipping, and will, in all probability, be hereafter introduced in the ships, or through the medium of a rival nation.*

It is by admitting those goods that England will not herself admit for home consumption, that we encourage her to make conquests in India, by thus making them valuable to her.

Their free introduction will prove the necessary ruin of our own establishments, and the total loss of the immense capital now invested in them.

Your petitioners are aware that the measures which they have respectfully suggested may seem to militate against one of the fundamental principles of political economy, as laid down by the ablest writers on the subject, viz: that trade should, as far as is practicable, be left free and unrestrained; and that heavy imposts or prohibitions upon foreign commodities, with a view of encouraging their domestic production, are usually inimical to the general interests of the community, and productive of injurious results. Your petitioners, without impugning the soundness of this doctrine in theory, would respectfully suggest that it is an abtsract speculation, requiring, when reduced to practice, numerous and important exceptions from its literal import, and always dependant upon two bases essential to its accuracy, and which, from the operation of human passions, can rarely be calculated upon. First, that the rule is universally adopted and acted upon as a principle of policy, regulating the practice of all those foreign nations with whom we have commercial dealings. Secondly, that the freedom of commerce shall never be interrupted by a recurrence to hostilities, or embarrassed by the watchful jealousy of foreign rivals. Unless these circumstances fortunately concur, it will not unfrequently happen that the strict adherence to the letter of the rule will operate as a manifest violation of the principle upon which it is founded, and which it is designed to express.

When the jealousy, the policy, or the ignorance, of other nations have occasioned the adoption of special exceptions among themselves, the equal regard to every branch of industry which it was the intention of the doctrine to preserve unimpaired, as well as a wise regard to our own interests, will frequently require that these partial and injurious aberrations should be met and counteracted by corresponding deviations on our part from its original strictness. If, in order to obtain or preserve a permanent monopoly of certain branches of trade, one nation vexes and harasses every rival that can interfere with this favorite object of policy, the ordinary dictates of prudence would require that these attempts should be resisted, and their injurious consequences to ourselves be averted. It is an undisputed fact, that every nation with whom the United States have or can expect to have commercial intercourse have studiously sought by artificial means to secure some peculiar advantage, or to guard against some apprehended evil, by occasionally favoring certain branches of commerce and certain articles of manufacture. Recently there has appeared no disposition among them to adopt more liberal principles of policy. The Prince of Orange, the intimate ally of England, without a spindle in his dominions, has, since the peace in Europe, prohibited the importation of cotton twist and the coarser cotton goods; all cotton goods that shall not have cost thirty cents per square yard, and all cotton colored goods that shall not have cost thirty-six cents per square yard. France has, more than six years since, prohibited all cotton yarn and all cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. England does not admit an article for home use that has the appearance of being manufactured, but gives a bounty to the exporter of her own manufactured cottons. Whether their example may be adduced as a proof that the results of experience sometimes militate against the deductions of speculative theory, or whether the United States are not required, by a wise attention to their own interests, to provide against the inconveniences to which they have thus been subjected by the policy of other nations, your petitioners would humbly submit to the consideration of your honorable bodies.

The frequent interruptions to which even the freest commerce is exposed opens a still more fruitful source of argument in favor of your petitioners. While nations are subjected to have their foreign trade embarrassed or impeded in its operations by the hostile aggressions of those over whose measures they have no control, it would deserve another name than philosophical wisdom to permit an adherence to a technical rule of theoretical politics to interfere with, or prevent a watchful attention to their own vital interests. The evident tendency of an unrestrained

* June 24, 1815, arrived at New York the English ship Princess Charlotte, Turnbull, from Calcutta, Madras, the Cape of Good Hope, and fifty-five days from St. Helena, with nine hundred bags of sugar, indigo, spices, saltpetre, pepper, and nearly six hundred tons of piece goods, (selected for this market.)

Six hundred tons, at the large allowance of four ounces to the yard, will make about five million of yards; at an average sale of twenty-five cents per yard, is $1,200,000: thus one single ship, and she a foreign ship, draws from the stock of industry of the United States $1,200,000 that might have remained with the common stock of industry of the country, and literally put out at compound interest for the benefit of the country generally: whereas it will now be drawn from us never again to appear, and our own poor women and children, not capable otherwise of earning their living, thrown back upon the community for support.

trade is to create a mutual and equal dependency among nations, and to preserve among them the relations of peace by withdrawing from all every inducement to war. So far as one country receives the superfluous productions which minister to its artificial wants or luxurious habits from another, this effect will be produced, and the dependence that is created must be reciprocal. But when we rely upon a foreign market for commodities of universal and necessary consumption, we receive only the superfluous productions which they can spare, and subject ourselves to an absolute dependance upon their caprices or passions, in which we may be compelled to submit to indignity and oppression, or to draw upon ourselves the most grievous sufferings, and, perhaps, utter ruin, by resisting their ungenerous and galling outrages. Every nation, therefore, whose government has been administered with sagacity and wisdom, and whose natural resources did not interpose insurmountable barriers to the attempt, has labored, unremittingly, to place those objects upon which they depended for subsistence or defence beyond the reach of accident or war, by encouraging their domestic production at every expense, and at every sacrifice.

Your petitioners would respectfully submit that the domestic manufacture of cotton goods comes within this last mentioned exception in two ways. The cultivation of this article, as a product of agriculture, is an object of primary importance to a large and wealthy section of the country; and the consumption of the coarser cotton fabrics extends so equally and universally, as to include every family within the territories of the United States. Unless the domestic manufacturing establishments can afford a partial vent for the productions of the Southern agriculturist, and afford an adequate supply for the extensive demands of a population of eight millions of people, any sudden interruption of our foreign commerce must be productive of the most disastrous consequences to all the growers and all the consumers of the article in question; and should this interruption prove permanent, or even be protracted to a period not exceeding the ordinary continuance of modern wars, may eventuate in the utter ruin of many, and the extreme distress of all. The growers of cotton must lose, or change their crops; the consumers must pay enormous prices for articles of daily and universal use, or have recourse to those wretched expedients, the use of which is ever generated by necessity.

Nor will these evils be prevented, or even in any considerable degree alleviated, by domestic establishments in a season of calamity, created for the emergency, and perishing with the circumstances, which gave them birth. Manufactories are erected at an enormous expense of capital; and time, industry, and experience are required for their effectual operation. The ephemeral attempts to which a severe pressure would give rise must be of uncertain duration; and monstrous as well as immediate profits will be wrung from the distress of others, to afford some remuneration for the risk that has been incurred. Articles of necessary consumption will be subjected to the most enormous variations in their price, and extravagant and casual profits will take the place of the moderate and reasonable returns of a safe and certain trade.

Your petitioners would respectfully submit that the injurious consequences which they have thus briefly sketched, can be effectually provided against, only by a liberal encouragement of the domestic manufactures, by an absolute or virtual prohibition, during a period of peace, of foreign commodities of the same description; and they would beg leave further to suggest that the present season affords a happy opportunity for the interposition of Congress to prevent these evils, and to protect those whose individual and unassisted exertions have hitherto tended to avert or alleviate them.

It cannot have escaped the attention of your honorable bodies that it would be the obvious interest of the European nations, and consistent with those maxims of policy by which their measures have ever been guided, and to which they are at this moment giving additional efficacy, to crush the infant, and as yet immature, establishments in this country, which threaten at no distant period of time to interfere with their own profits, and to place us above a dependance which it has ever been their anxious wish to extend and strengthen. By pouring in upon us, during the present year, a flood of goods, at reduced prices, this result would, in all probability, be accomplished, and there is too much reason to apprehend that their respective Governments would shrink from no pecuniary assistance to further the mercenary views of individual cupidity. If these rivals be once crushed to the earth, even by a large temporary sacrifice, it will be in their power effectually to prevent their second growth, and thus to hold a complete control over our consumers and our planters, by regulating, according to their own discretion, the price of the raw production and the manufactured commodity in our markets, and thus to perpetuate a dependance which their monopolizing predilections are but too prone to abuse to our detriment.

Your petitioners would further respectfully submit to the consideration of your honorable bodies, that, at this period of general pacification throughout Europe, every nation will become the carrier of its own articles of production and consumption; that a large portion of our accustomed commerce must necessarily perish, and the means of discharging the enormous balance in favor of England will soon be exhausted by a total drain of our specie from the country, already at a premium of 15 per cent. Under these circumstances the encouragement of the domestic manufactures of the coarser goods would tend much to prevent the embarrassments likely to ensue from this aspect of affairs, and to relieve the country from these threatening evils.

The manufacturing establishments in this country have now attained a degree of importance, and embrace so great a variety of interests, as to entitle them to some portion of the liberal patronage of Government. Commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, have become intimately connected, and, if duly and proportionably encouraged, will mutually assist and support each other. The natural advantages of the country have opened to its citizens a broad and even road to prosperity and greatness. To harmonize the various interests of the whole, and to complete the great circle of national grandeur, manufactories are essentially necessary. The advantageous sites for the erection of suitable works which every district supplies, render it emphatically an object of national importance; while the purity of manners, and the intelligence which eminently characterize our citizens; the wholesome jealousy with which all monopolizing institutions are regarded, and the salutary superintendence of a vigilant and impartial administration of the laws, promise to secure us for ages against those evils of which politicians and moralists have considered them to be productive.

Your petitioners would beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to some of those interests which would be protected by the measure proposed, and to some of the consequences of which it would be productive.

The growers of cotton would be presented with a convenient market for a large portion of their produce, not subject to the fluctuations of political events, nor controlled by the cupidity of foreign traders, certain in its demand, and enlarging with the increasing consumption and abilities of the country.

The consumers would be assured of a never-failing supply of well-wrought fabrics, daily improving in quality and diminishing in price, and unaffected by the interference, the jealousy, or the hostility of foreign nations.

The country would preserve the whole amount of capital already invested in these establishments, be no longer subjected to the uncertainties of foreign trade for an important article of necessary consumption, enlarge and increase the objects of industry, affording new encouragements to her population and emigration to our country of foreign artists, and relieve herself from the pressure of a serious balance against her in her foreign trade.

To the Government would be secured the means of clothing its troops under every emergency, and a new, certain, productive, and increasing source of revenue during a season of war.

The internal and coasting trade, and the communication between the different and remote sections of the country, would be substituted for an inconsiderable and injurious branch of foreign commerce, harmonizing their conflicting and jarring interests, and strengthening the bonds of mutual dependance.

These considerations your petitioners would beg leave to press upon the serious attention of your honorable bodies in support of the measure they have proposed, relying implicitly upon the patriotism and wisdom of Congress for the adoption of some means of relief and encouragement.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

JOHN R. WATROUS, *and others.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 456.** [1st SESSION.

ARREARAGES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 20, 1815.

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Finance and a Uniform National Currency, communicated the following document:

SIR: DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 18, 1815.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of an estimate of arrearages in the Department of War, which was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 17th of November last, together with an estimate ascertained, or estimated to be due on this day. The difference between these estimates has arisen from additional demands, which have been forwarded by various contractors since the date of the former estimate. The report of the Paymaster General, which is enclosed, shows that an arrearage of $800,000 had accrued in that Department in the year 1814, for the regular army, and it is probable that the arrearage on account of the militia called into the service in the course of that year greatly exceeds that amount.

The report of the Adjutant and Inspector General shows that the number of regular troops during the first quarter of the year 1815 exceeded thirty-two thousand men; and that the order for disbanding the army issued only on the 7th day of May last. It appears, therefore, that this body of men were subsisted during five months of the year 1815, and received pay for eight months. The number of militia who were in service at the date of the ratification of the peace cannot, at this time, be correctly ascertained; but it is believed that it may be safely estimated at half the number of the regular army, and that the average service of the whole body may be estimated at three months. Admitting these data to be sufficiently correct, for the purposes of this report, it appears that the appropriation for the pay of the regular troops and militia, for the year 1815, ought to have been for at least twenty-five thousand men during the year; and that for subsistence ought to have been for about eighteen thousand men. The report of the accountant of the War Department shows that the whole appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1815, was $5,558,338, which sum includes $1,200,000 appropriated for the three months' pay in advance to the disbanded officers and soldiers. The estimate for the military peace establishment, for the year 1816, amounts, in round numbers, to $5,210,000. This view of the subject will satisfactorily account for a very large arrearage. A comparison of the forces kept in the field in the year 1815, with that intended to be provided for in 1816, will show that the appropriation for the former year was much less than half the amount of what it should have been, especially when we consider that the expenses of that year, compared with those of 1816, were greatly increased by the influence which a state of war always has upon the price of every article necessary to the support of an army.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the Senate of the United States.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 457.** [1st SESSION.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, THE SALES OF LAND, AND FROM INTERNAL DUTIES AND DIRECT TAX, WITH THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 20, 1815.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 20, 1815.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the annual statement of the duties of customs for the year 1814, and of the sales of public lands for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1815.

I have the honor to transmit, also, the statements relating to the internal duties and direct tax, required by the thirty-third section of the act of Congress, of the 22d July, 1813, to be laid annually before Congress, in the month of December, viz: a statement of the internal duties for the year 1814, showing the amount accruing from each branch of those duties, in each collection district throughout the United States and their Territories; the amount paid into the Treasury, and the expenses of collection; a statement of the amount of the direct tax received, and the amount paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof in each collection district wherein the same became payable; a statement showing the amount of the compensation received by the principal and assistant assessors, under the acts of the 22d of July, and 2d of August, 1813; and a statement of the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers employed in collecting the internal duties and direct tax during the year 1814.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, and of expenses on collection during the years 1813 *and* 1814.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Gross revenue.	Expenses on collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports, &c.				
1813	$7,379,899 31	$315,638 00	$3,640 00	$580,327 16	$7,118,850 15	$410,483 94	$6,708,366 21
1814	4,343,922 12	137,648 69	736 00	26,082 37	(a) 4,606,224 44	355,862 85	4,250,361 59

(a) Gross revenue for the year 1814,		$4,606,224 44
Deduct interest and storage,		15,884 89
Gross revenue, per statement B,		$4,590,339 55

Statement showing the amount of American and foreign tonnage, employed in foreign trade, for the year 1814, *as taken from the records of the Treasury.*

American tonnage in foreign trade,	Tons, 59,626
Foreign tonnage,	48,302
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,	107,928
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,	44.7 to 100

B.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities respectively of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1814, *(consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported,) and also of the nett revenue which accrued during that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.*

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
$1,429 09 at 12½ per cent.	$178 64		
682 30 at 15 do.	102 34		
4,313,829 02 at 25 do.	1,078,457 25		
803,131 05 at 30 do.	240,939 32		
121,785 15 at 40 do.	48,714 06		
$5,240,856 61 at 2½ do.	131,021 42		
		1,499,413 03	
(b) Spirits 571,837 gallons, at 57.3 cents, average		327,780 08	
(c) Wines, 360,594 gallons, at 49.7 cents, average		179,273 34	
(d) Sugar, 20,670,168 pounds, at 5.1 cents, average		1,055,884 96	
(e) Teas, 354,038 pounds, at 44.2 cents, average		156,641 79	
Molasses, 2,879,283 gallons, at 10 cents, average		287,928 30	
Coffee, 6,528,238 pounds, at 10 cents, average		652,823 80	
(f) Salt, 379,112 bushels, at 20 cents, average		75,822 40	
(g) All other articles,		201,365 68	
		4,436,933 38	
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,	$48,852 46		
Deduct 33⅓ on duties on merchandise captured by private armed vessels,	343,514 49		
		392,366 95	
		4,044,566 43	
3⅓ per cent. retained on drawback,		942 10	
			4,045,508 53
Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,		4,800 39	
Extra duty of 15½ per cent. on merchandise imported in do.		251,645 94	
			256,446 33
Accounts outstanding, estimated at		-	150,000 00
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,		-	4,451,954 86
Duties on tonnage,		113,257 88	
Duties on light money,		24,390 81	
			137,648 69
Duties on passports and clearances,		-	736 00
Gross revenue, per statement A,		-	4,590,339 55
Deduct expenses on collection,		-	355,862 85
Nett revenue,		-	$4,234,476 70

B. a

Explanatory statements and notes.

(*a*) Mediterranean fund—Additional duty of 2½ per cent. on $5,240,856 61,					$131,021 42
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,					4,800 39
Three and a half per cent. retained on drawbacks,					6 54
					$135,828 35
Deduct duties refunded,			$214 42		
Deduct 33⅓ per cent. on merchandise, captured by private armed vessels,			15,214 64		
					15,429 06
					$120,399 29
(*b*) Spirits—Grain	1st proof	12,297	gallons, at 56 cents,		$6,886 32
Grain	2d do.	3,470	do. at 58 do.		2,012 60
Grain	3d do.	10,416	do. at 62 do.		6,457 92
Grain	4th do.	3,088	do. at 68 do.		2,099 84
Grain	5th do.	9,500	do. at 80 do.		7,600 00
Other materials,	1st and 2d do.	176,076	do. at 50 do.		88,038 00
Do.	3d do.	173,257	do. at 56 do.		97,023 92
Do.	4th do.	183,130	do. at 64 do.		117,203 20
Do.	5th do.	603	do. at 76 do.		458 28
	Gallons,	571,837			$327,780 08
(*c*) Wines—Malmsey and London, per Madeira,		740	gallons, at 116 cents,		858 46
All other Madeira,		471	do. at 100 do.		471 00
Burgundy, Champagne, and Rhenish, &c,		550	do. at 90 do.		495 00
Sherry and St. Lucar, &c.,		116	do. at 80 do.		92 80
Claret in bottles, &c.,		8,118	do. at 70 do.		5,682 60
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		14,191	do. at 60 do.		8,514 60
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.,		84,112	do. at 56 do.		47,102 72
All other not specified,		252,296	do. at 46 do.		116,056 16
	Gallons,	360,594			$179,273 34
(*d*) Sugar—Brown, clayed, powdered, &c.,		18,432,512	pounds, at 15 cents,		$921,625 60
White, clayed, powdered, &c.,		2,237,656	do. at 6 do.		134,259 36
	Pounds,	20,670,168			$1,055,884 96
(*e*) Teas—Bohea,		17,357	pounds, at 24 cents,		$4,165 68
Souchong,		80,936	do. at 36 do.		29,126 96
Hyson,		69,423	do. at 64 do.		44,430 72
Other green teas,		186,322	do. at 40 do.		74,528 80
Extra duty on teas from other places than India,					4,389 63
	Pounds,	3,540,038			$156,641 79
(*f*) Salt—Weighing less than 56 weight per bushel,		36,575	bushels, at 20 cents,		$7,315 00
Weighing more than 56 weight do,		342,537	do. at 20 do.		68,507 40
	Bushels,	379,112			$75,822 40

B. a.—Continued.

Explanatory statements and notes—Continued.

(*g.*) ALL OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Spirits, domestic, distilled, 1st proof,	gallons,	476	14	66 64
Spirits, domestic, distilled, 2d proof,	do.	15	16	2 40
Beer, ale, and porter,	do.	13,245	16	2,135 20
Cocoa,	pounds,	266,911	4	10,676 44
Chocolate,	do.	559	6	33 54
Sugar candy,	do.	13	23	2 99
Sugar, loaf,	do.	1,945	18	350 10
Sugar, other refined, &c.,	do.	378	13	49 14
Almonds,	do.	55,891	4	2,353 82
Fruits, currants,	do.	24,487	4	979 48
Fruits, prunes, and plums,	do.	39,034	4	1,561 36
Fruits, figs,	do.	11,708	4	468 32
Fruits, raisins, jar and muscatel,	do.	204,891	4	8,195 64
Fruits, raisins, all other,	do.	257,289	3	7,718 67
Candles, tallow,	do.	29,766	4	1,190 64
Candles, wax, or spermaceti,	do.	446	12	53 52
Cheese,	do.	26,929	14	3,770 06
Soap,	do.	54,515	4	2,328 54
Tallow,	do.	79,900	3	2,397 00
Spices, nutmegs,	do.	336	100	336 00
Spices, cinnamon,	do.	35	40	14 00
Spices, cloves,	do.	6	40	2 40
Spices, pepper,	do.	16,808	12	2,016 96
Spices, pimento,	do.	24,465	8	1,957 20
Spices, cassia,	do.	3,780	8	302 40
Tobacco, manufactured, (other than snuff and segars,)	do.	2,096	12	251 52
Snuff,	do.	242	20	48 40
Indigo,	do.	66,601	50	33,300 50
Cotton,	do.	139,708	6	8,530 98
Powder, hair,	do.	60	8	4 80
Powder, gun,	do.	3,278	8	262 24
Starch,	do.	3,655	6	219 30
Glue,	do.	26,287	8	2,102 96
Pewter plates and dishes,	do.	242	8	19 36
Iron, anchors and sheet,	do.	153,736	3	4,612 08
Iron, slit and hoop,	do.	358,956	2	7,179 12
Nails,	do.	86,568	4	3,462 72
Spikes,	do.	2,560	2	51 20
Quicksilver,	do.	110,700	12	13,284 00
Paints, ochre, in oil,	do.	971	3	29 13
Paints, ochre, dry yellow,	do.	100	2	2 00
Paints, Spanish brown,	do.	16,542	2	330 84
Paints, white and red lead,	do.	151,121	4	6,044 84
Lead, and manufactures of lead,	do.	96,541	2	1,930 82
Cordage, tarred,	do.	40,535	4	1,621 40
Cordage, untarred,	do.	3,693	5	184 65
Seines,	do.	1,449	8	115 92
Cables,	do.	12,862	4	513 48
Steel,	cwt.	6,378,117	200	12,756 80
Twine and packthread,	do.	68,306	800	554 43
Glauber salts,	do.	3,208	400	14 29
Coal,	bushels,	25,121	10	2,512 10
Fish, dried or smoked,	cwt.	18,954,204	100	18,954 54
Fish, pickled salmon,	barrels,	1,118	200	2,236 00
Fish, mackerel,	do.	1,692	120	2,030 40
Fish, other,	do.	5,121	80	4,096 80
Glass, black quart bottles,	gross,	850	120	1,020 00
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches,	100 sq. feet,	2,017	320	6,457 60
Glass, window, not above 10 by 12 inches,	do.	531	350	1,858 50
Glass, window, above 10 by 12 inches,	do.	149	450	670 50
Segars,	1,000,	1,680	400	6,720 00
Foreign lime,	casks,	363	100	363 00
Boots,	pairs,	1,037	150	1,555 50
Shoes and slippers, silk,	do.	194	50	97 00
Shoes and slippers, morocco leather, &c.,	do.	11,210	30	3,363 00
Shoes and slippers, morocco leather, children's,	do.	1,170	20	234 00
Cards, wool and cotton,	do.	12	100	12 00
Cards, playing,	pack,	5,595	50	2,797 50
				$201,365 68

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 14, 1815.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Statement of the lands sold in the districts of Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chilicothe, Cincinnati, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Shawneetown, and Kaskaskia, from the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balance due both on 1st October, 1814, and the 30th September, 1815.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In hands of Receivers 1st October, 1814.	Due by individuals 1st October, 1814.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balances due 1st October, 1815.		Total balance due 1st October, 1815.
						On account of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	By Receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Marietta, -	26,554.45	57,575 58	470.50	7,470 70	31,523 91¾	25,628 41	80 00	11,157 00	8 00	63,471 08¾	22,014 11	85,485 19¾
Zanesville, -	126,124.45	256,272 98	3,950.49	15,081 99	198,286 00	134,500 84	774 74	145,593 92	3,926 88	320,058 14	836 77	320,894 91
Steubenville, -	112,260.21	248,443 62	7,059.14	7,163 49	302,858 55½	149,810 50	1,078 73	140,044 34½	4,825 60½	401,491 67½	13,182 77	414,674 44½
Canton, -	257,471.51	514,599 62	2,150.20	65,438 68½	359,602 21½	240,752 53	215 25	206,744 29	8,230 23½	633,449 30½	91,431 94	724,881 24½
Chilicothe, -	57,678.13	129,557 35	3,660.99	8,128 38	77,218 82	85,837 65	965 93	80,722 77	3,589 75½	120,938 52	10,619 43½	131,557 95½
Cincinnati, -	251,011.53	529,926 72	7,258.57	34,737 17	819,916 58½	386,743 99	1,567 73	384,329 35	11,869 44	963,099 31½	26,850 10	989,949 41½
Jeffersonville, -	125,902.69	251,805 38	7,558.99	37,733 90¼	210,476 66¾	115,521 19½	1,717 04	116,917 65	4,295 63½	346,760 85¼	33,758 85¼	380,519 70½
Vincennes, -	53,236.49	106,472 98	4,436.11	32,157 99¾	120,063 09	58,064 39	443 57	45,308 40	2,589 08	168,471 68	42,768 47¾	211,240 15¾
Shawneetown, -	51,735.27	129,016 81	4,960.00	2,629 25	15,043 71	38,143 64	594 99	25,000 00	3,907 66	105,916 88	12,460 22	118,377 10
Kaskaskia, -	31,004.91	62,009 82	930.20	-	-	21,730 72½	46 51	10,000 00	11,777 23½	40,279 09½	-	40,279 09½
	1,092,979.62	2,285,680 86	42,435 19	210,541 56½	2,134,989 56	1,256,733 87	7,484 49	1,165,817 72½	55,019 52½	3,163,936 55	253,922 67½	3,417,859 22½

TOTAL SALES OF LAND.

	Acres, hdths.	Dollars.
From the opening of the offices to 1st October, 1814, - - -	4,829,753.10	10,210,310 89
Amount sold since, as above stated, - - - -	1,092,979.62	2,285,680 86
	5,922,732.72	12,495,991 75

D. a.

Statement of lands sold in the Mississippi Territory from the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balance due both on the 1st of October, 1814, and the 1st of October, 1815.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In hands of Receivers 1st October, 1814.	Due by individuals 1st October, 1814.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balances due 1st October, 1815.		Total balance due 1st October, 1815.
						On account of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	By individuals.	By Receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Madison county, -	19,266.03	38,532 06	2,085.44	50,499 20	158,667 87	61,390 61	463 91	36,566 00	1,383 80	135,809 32	74,403 92	210,213 24
West of Pearl river,	2,833.20	5,666 40	155.53	56,142 62	315,512 44	29,816 99	15 52	80,193 09	1,391 45	291,361 85	4,390 59	295,752 44
East of Pearl river,	5,154.79	10,309 59	374.75	20,142 20½	114,828 43	20,576 40	57 50	6,314 30	1,540 36	104,561 62	32,921 44½	137,483 06½
	27,254.02	54,508 05	2,615.72	126,784 02½	589,008 74	111,784 00	536 93	123,073 39	4,315 61	531,732 79	111,715 95½	643,448 74½

TOTAL SALES.

	Acres. hdths.	Dollars.
From the opening of the above offices to 1st October, 1814, - -	555,714.83	1,146,376 82
Amount sold since, as above stated, - - - -	27,254.02	54,508 05
	582,968.85	1,200,884 87

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 13, 1815.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner General Land Office.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 28, 1815.

In obedience to the 33d section of the act of Congress, of July 22, 1813, I have the honor to communicate to you, to be laid before Congress agreeably thereto, in December ensuing, a statement of the amounts of the direct tax received during the year 1814, with the amounts paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.

I have annexed to the statement a general view of the state of the collection of the said tax on the 28th of November, 1815.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statements of the amounts of the direct tax received during the year 1814, *with the amounts paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

States.	Districts.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	First,	$24,555 50	$18,871 00	$1,107 84
Ditto,	Second,	15,559 48	13,635 22	924 26
Ditto,	Third,	18,496 53	17,438 66	951 01
Ditto,	Fourth,	19,043 37	17,816 54	1,218 82
Ditto,	Fifth,	12,882 86	12,048 64	963 36
		90,537 74	79,810 06	5,165 29
Massachusetts,	First,	1,201 05	1,100 00	101 08
Ditto,	Second,	140 00		
Ditto,	Third,	7,362 44	5,130 00	464 08
Ditto,	Fourth,	8,028 11	5,708 00	528 68
Ditto,	Fifth,	3,371 52	2,086 00	194 83
Ditto,	Sixth,	3,059 56		
Ditto,	Seventh,	12,820 25	11,869 00	842 74
Ditto,	Eighth,	11,922 74	10,959 05	871 21
Ditto,	Ninth,	34,496 39	32,790 16	1,462 35
Ditto,	Tenth,	22,520 58	21,274 06	1,263 00
Ditto,	Eleventh.			
Ditto,	Twelfth,	13,125 68	10,676 25	771 24
Ditto,	Thirteenth,	11,616 19	10,653 20	916 31
Ditto,	Fourteenth,	10,211 77	9,341 13	751 47
Ditto,	Fifteenth,	7,548 92	6,902 40	604 48
Ditto,	Sixteenth,	25,985 61	17,400 00	725 00
Ditto,	Seventeenth,	18,035 00	16,500 00	1,001 31
Ditto,	Eighteenth,	11,820 89	10,865 00	858 16
		203,266 70	173,254 25	11,355 94
Vermont,	First,	21,439 32	20,042 71	1,124 81
Ditto,	Second,	10,837 00	10,679 00	900 41
Ditto,	Third,	27,104 39	24,200 00	1,328 81
Ditto,	Fourth,	17,667 00	11,880 00	794 84
Ditto,	Fifth,	4,239 98	5,135 85	475 85
Ditto,	Sixth,	10,557 86	9,771 52	786 35
		91,845 55	81,709 08	5,411 07
Rhode Island,	First,	9,103 19	7,988 17	684 13
Ditto,	Second,	13,023 22	11,630 14	875 39
Ditto,	Third,	6,951 00	5,846 00	583 35
		29,077 41	25,464 31	2,142 87
Connecticut,	First,	19,005 04	16,477 00	1,131 81
Ditto,	Second,	18,732 70	17,553 87	1,158 02
Ditto,	Third,	16,240 68	15,217 42	1,023 27
Ditto,	Fourth,	17,205 44	15,000 00	1,025 84
Ditto,	Fifth,	12,079 32	10,900 00	874 02
Ditto,	Sixth,	8,784 33	7,358 00	687 12
Ditto,	Seventh,	21,481 26	20,347 74	1,136 01
		113,528 77	102,854 03	7,036 09
New York,	First,	25,088 66	19,700 00	1,078 72
Ditto,	Second,	109,491 91	91,999 00	1,334 47
Ditto,	Third,	13,120 02	12,190 11	929 89
Ditto,	Fourth,	19,555 19	18,500 00	1,013 16
Ditto,	Fifth,	17,443 33	16,360 00	1,077 48
Ditto,	Sixth,	8,500 00	6,725 00	551 88
Ditto,	Seventh.			
Ditto,	Eighth,	14,595 96	13,557 53	1,038 43
Ditto,	Ninth,	14,966 87	14,021 04	920 89
Ditto,	Tenth,	12,975 13	10,000 00	669 14
Ditto,	Eleventh,	7,942 94	7,238 29	678 96
Ditto,	Twelfth.			
Ditto,	Thirteenth,	22,385 61	21,240 83	1,144 78

STATEMENT—Continued.

States.	Districts.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New York,	Fourteenth,	$14,957 02	$14,020 00	$935 24
Ditto,	Fifteenth,	4,850 00	4,428 00	407 05
Ditto,	Sixteenth,	9,025 18	5,830 91	503 74
Ditto,	Seventeenth,	7,774 75	7,052 94	718 49
Ditto,	Eighteenth,	10,736 81	9,974 00	790 00
Ditto,	Nineteenth,	4,705 35	4,305 88	407 64
Ditto,	Twentieth,	7,157 97	6,568 47	589 50
Ditto,	Twenty-first,	3,103 20	2,828 25	270 46
Ditto,	Twenty-second,	7,300 07	6,331 00	515 36
Ditto,	Twenty-third,	12,409 77	11,300 00	941 94
Ditto,	Twenty-fourth,	8,799 83	8,133 00	647 64
Ditto,	Twenty-fifth,	2,065 40		
Ditto,	Twenty-sixth,	2,253 74	2,064 20	189 54
Ditto,	Twenty-seventh,	7,375 94	6,766 31	616 80
Ditto,	Twenty-eighth,	4,807 97	3,390 00	302 93
		373,388 62	324,524 76	18,274 13
Delaware,	First,	12,221 12	11,328 93	891 01
Ditto,	Second,	8,931 00	7,000 00	545 70
Ditto,	Third,	8,324 32	7,622 42	695 15
		29,476 44	25,951 35	2,131 86
Maryland,	First,	8,859 45	7,500 00	519 41
Ditto,	Second,	11,489 37	10,424 87	793 46
Ditto,	Third,	15,521 27	14,590 00	931 27
Ditto,	Fourth.			
Ditto,	Fifth,	12,887 52	12,081 36	804 75
Ditto,	Sixth,	3,440 85		
Ditto,	Seventh,	16,541 93	10,000 00	677 78
Ditto,	Eighth,	4,876 18	1,000 00	86 95
Ditto,	Ninth,	1,086 18		
		74,702 75	55,596 23	3,813 62
North Carolina,	First,	8,094 04	7,500 00	539 91
Ditto,	Second,	21,985 27	20,942 07	1,145 10
Ditto,	Third,	17,857 21	15,394 39	1,016 92
Ditto,	Fourth,	16,772 24	15,300 00	1,013 08
Ditto,	Fifth,	19,896 43	18,464 55	1,237 59
Ditto,	Sixth,	16,319 00	15,378 39	894 03
Ditto,	Seventh,	15,666 60	13,029 31	891 71
Ditto,	Eighth,	16,520 36	15,486 23	1,034 13
Ditto,	Ninth,	15,436 42	13,775 00	949 66
Ditto,	Tenth,	4,399 11	4,000 00	289 62
Ditto,	Eleventh,	6,888 00	3,888 00	292 64
Ditto,	Twelfth,	8,382 08	5,754 00	454 06
Ditto,	Thirteenth,	9,098 71	7,915 00	712 17
		177,315 47	156,826 94	10,470 62
Tennessee,	First,	4,224 48		
Ditto,	Second,	14,282 00	13,014 10	880 36
Ditto,	Third,	3,241 00	2,025 00	195 43
Ditto,	Fourth,	8,261 90	6,830 00	453 77
Ditto,	Fifth,	30,449 63	29,194 54	1,259 86
Ditto,	Sixth,	14,539 63	13,794 16	745 48
		74,998 64	64,857 80	3,534 90
Louisiana,	No returns.			

States.	Amount received by the designated collectors of taxes on property of non-residents.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$330 60		
Vermont,	43 49		
Connecticut,	37 64		
	411 73		

Aggregate of the preceding statement.

States.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$90,868 34	$79,810 06	$5,165 29
Massachusetts,	203,266 70	173,254 25	11,355 94
Vermont,	91,889 04	81,709 08	5,411 07
Rhode Island,	29,077 41	25,464 31	2,142 87
Connecticut,	113,566 41	102,854 03	7,036 09
New York,	373,388 62	324,524 76	18,274 13
Delaware,	29,476 44	25,951 35	2,131 86
Maryland,	74,702 75	55,596 23	3,813 62
North Carolina,	177,315 47	156,826 94	10,470 62
Tennessee,	74,998 64	64,857 80	3,534 90
Louisiana.			
Total,	1,258,549 82	1,090,848 81	69,336 39
Add amount of extra allowance by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			6,660 14
			75,996 53

It is proposed, during the ensuing session of Congress, to render a more detailed view of the collection of the direct tax, comprehending a period from the commencement of its collection to the time when the view shall be drawn out. In the mean time it may be satisfactory to present the following general view of the state of the collection at this time.

General view of the state of the collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars imposed August 2, 1813.

Amount of the tax,		$3,000,000 00
Amounts paid into the Treasury by the following States, viz:		
New Jersey,	$92,541 06	
Pennsylvania,	310,657 33	
Virginia,	313,665 68	
South Carolina,	129,119 66	
Georgia,	80,696 02	
Ohio,	88,527 62	
Kentucky,	143,589 46	
	$1,158,796 83	
Deduction allowed,	204,493 48	
		$1,363,290 31
		1,636,709 69
Of this sum there has been collected,		1,579,948 11
Remaining to be collected,		$56,761 58

This balance consists principally of

Taxes for non-resident property, a considerable portion of which is not yet demandable.

Taxes lost by insolvencies.

Taxes due on property purchased on behalf of the United States.

The entire quotas of three districts in Louisiana, amounting to $24,562, the assessment therein not having been yet completed owing to the inadequacy of the compensation originally allowed to the assessors; for which no qualified persons could be found to accept the appointments, which were not filed until the enlarged compensations, authorized the last session of Congress.

And a balance of $11,316, uncollected in the fourth district of Maryland, the completion of the assessment in that district having, by the captivity of the principal assessor, been protracted until the first day of May, 1815.

The whole amount uncollected in the other districts does not exceed $21,000, by far the greater part of which would have been collected but for the incursions of the enemy, or the late period at which the assessment was completed.

NOVEMBER 28, 1815.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 24, 1815.

In obedience to the 33d section of the act of Congress, of July 22d, 1813, I have the honor to communicate to you, to be laid before Congress agreeably thereto, in December ensuing, a statement exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1814 from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. SMITH, *Commissioner of Revenue.*

Hon A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1814, *from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

STATES.	NAMES OF COLLECTORS.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									Interest received.	Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		CARRIAGES.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.	STAMPS.							
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by b'ks in lieu of stamps on notes.						
NEW HAMPSHIRE.																
District, No. 1, -	Charles Cutts and Edward Cutts, - - -	56 71	2,313 90	1,334	2,768 75	7,278 00	698 68	–	623 26	86 33	–	–	13,825 63	11,189 03	10,037 78	968 54
No. 2, -	Hatevil Knight, - -	129 33	–	299	602 03	2,450 00	–	–	14 55	–	80	–	3,196 71	3,196 71	2,920 68	245 53
No. 3, -	Jedediah K. Smith, -	312 27	–	713	1,437 55	3,146 00	62 81	–	11 90	–	–	–	4,970 53	4,281 92	3,810 00	304 55
No. 4, -	Samuel Dinsmoor, - -	1,044 67	–	629	1,455 24	2,708 00	14 58	–	79 17	–	1 26	77 54	5,380 46	5,108 02	4,466 49	363 50
No. 5, -	Ezra Bartlett, - -	2,439 52	–	304	631 94	2,867 00	–	–	44 64	43 88	6 61	–	6,033 59	5,121 26	4,096 28	365 40
	Total, -	$3,982 50	$2,313 90	3,279	$6,895 51	$18,449 00	$776 07	–	$773 52	$130 21	$8 67	$77 54	33,406 92	$28,896 94	$25,331 23	$2,247 52
MASSACHUSETTS.																
District, No. 1, -	Gideon O'Brien, - -	–	–	1	1 00	839 00	8 91	–	8 00	–	–	–	856 91	856 91	791 52	315 39
No. 2, -	James Carr, - -	38 72	–	69	142 11	2,144 99	6 12	–	3 00	–	–	–	2,334 94	2,055 07	1,110 00	423 84
No. 3, -	Orchard Cook and Ezekiel Thompson, - -	218 62	–	201	492 25	2,717 00	74 04	–	288 56	–	–	–	3,790 47	3,086 37	2,645 83	598 69
No. 4, -	Daniel Evans, - -	710 02	–	214	444 33	2,124 00	15 57	–	632 11	–	–	–	3,926 03	3,796 24	3,530 23	400 53
No. 5, -	Amos Townsend, - -	–	–	33	71 00	301 00	5 02	–	42 62	–	–	–	419 64	421 80	362 68	183 08
No. 6, -	Joseph Howard, - -	902 04	–	78	161 67	714 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,777 71	1,432 86	600 00	190 91
No. 7, -	Woodbury Storer, - -	180 81	2,213 75	825	1,799 89	4,876 00	273 47	–	1,644 41	270 00	14	85 00	11,343 47	11,315 47	10,065 00	765 89
No. 8, -	William P. Preble and Josiah W. Seaver, - -	15 83	–	461	974 99	2,664 00	61 92	–	168 42	87 75	–	–	3,972 91	3,972 91	3,631 96	287 77
No. 9, -	Tristram Dalton and Robert Farley, - - -	502 40	5,250 11	2,162	4,788 63	13,878 00	1,194 04	109 37	1,326 14	294 75	99	–	27,344 43	21,442 67	19,240 07	1,611 03
No. 10, -	Hendrick W. Gordon, Wm. Ward, and Levi Thaxter,	112 86	7,713 43	2,455	5,314 14	6,282 00	85 07	–	2,372 19	–	2 69	–	21,882 38	16,346 58	14,467 06	1,203 03
No. 11, -	Edward Jones, - -	418 06	22,588 60	874	3,388 42	22,387 00	32,868 02	3,432 99	10,371 90	2,227 50	20 00	–	97,702 49	74,920 12	70,112 81	4,271 07
No. 12, -	Ebenezer Seaver, - -	–	1,506 39	1,719	3,764 54	2,611 00	76 01	–	1,554 08	–	–	75 00	9,587 02	8,875 03	8,297 55	740 52
No. 13, -	Alb't Smith & Howard Cary,	–	–	1,161	2,397 17	2,970 00	26 62	–	139 93	–	–	–	5,533 72	5,449 72	4,991 73	500 74
No. 14, -	Nathaniel Morton, Jun. -	4,726 08	–	951	2,120 71	5,402 00	512 13	–	401 63	–	–	75 00	13,237 55	8,512 03	6,402 56	583 85
No. 15, -	Gideon Gardner and Braddock Dimmick, - -	–	–	388	800 00	2,603 00	109 22	–	397 29	–	–	–	3,909 51	3,914 81	3,592 74	485 84
No. 16, -	William Eaton, - -	2,665 93	–	2,088	4,555 92	5,107 13	14 36	–	872 19	–	9 15	–	13,224 68	12,018 11	10,717 89	842 37
No. 17, -	Thomas Shepherd, -	20,087 26	–	843	1,841 16	5,829 00	28 52	–	422 32	–	–	–	28,208 26	14,460 03	13,110 41	1,233 01
No. 18, -	Ezek'l Bacon & J. Danforth,	3,157 01	–	411	937 71	2,762 00	–	–	96 68	–	4 46	–	6,957 86	5,543 15	4,800 00	373 64
	Total, -	$33,735 64	$39,272 28	14,934	$33,995 64	$86,211 12	$35,359 04	$3,542 36	$20,741 47	$2,880 00	$37 43	$235 00	$256,009 98	$198,419 88	$178,470 04	$15,011 20

VERMONT.																
District, No. 1,	Isaac Burton,	4,670 88	–	259	607 24	3,190 00	–	–	10	–	4 05	–	8,472 27	4,762 04	3,755 00	216 49
No. 2,	Gilbert Denison,	1,721 05	–	103	221 34	1,383 00	–	–	5 75	–	1 41	–	3,332 55	3,084 77	2,547 00	306 65
No. 3,	Thomas Leverett,	14,259 79	–	525	1,249 71	3,229 00	–	–	–	–	16 67	–	18,755 17	10,174 28	6,395 32	597 70
No. 4,	George Cleveland,	2,637 32	–	257	621 18	3,790 00	13 25	–	13 75	–	10 81	75 00	7,161 31	5,418 46	4,100 00	365 93
No. 5,	Solomon Walbridge & Benjamin Adams,	1,186 22	–	22	51 00	996 00	–	–	–	–	3 64	–	2,236 86	1,248 54	1,133 15	107 50
No. 6,	Israel P. Dana,	7,361 28	–	61	139 77	1,829 00	1 00	–	–	–	7 86	–	9,338 91	5,790 23	4,579 73	480 42
	Total,	$31,836 54	–	1,227	$2,890 24	$14,417 00	$14 25	–	$19 60	–	$44 44	$75 00	$49,297 07	$30,478 32	$22,510 20	$2,074 69
RHODE ISLAND.																
District, No. 1,	Christopher R. Perry,	2,264 10	3,653 85	413	978 42	4,714 00	859 49	–	2,064 80	52 50	–	–	14,587 16	8,372 88	7,681 38	670 09
No. 2,*	William B. Martin,	3,479 59	5,692 65	606	1,405 66	8,340 00	5,383 86	–	3,595 09	–	–	–	27,896 85	28,363 55	20,781 57	1,497 62
No. 3,	James Helme,	1,175 04	–	213	493 42	3,004 00	31 47	–	165 26	44 79	–	–	4,913 98	3,738 54	3,303 36	291 15
	Total,	$6,918 73	$9,346 50	1,232	$2,877 50	$16,058 00	$6,274 82	–	$5,825 15	$97 29	–	–	$47,397 99	$40,474 97	$31,766 31	$2,458 86
CONNECTICUT.																
District, No. 1,	Seth P. Beers,	4,733 29	–	573	1,492 33	2,682 00	–	–	673 32	–	6 43	–	9,587 37	6,674 63	5,194 00	518 42
No. 2,	Taylor Sherman,	5,144 89	–	841	2,243 37	5,235 93	11 74	–	339 22	–	32	–	12,975 47	9,415 28	7,701 13	663 62
No. 3,	Andrew Hull, Jun.	1,203 52	–	871	2,326 28	7,888 15	142 88	–	3,579 91	1,033 66	–	–	16,174 40	15,539 99	14,430 53	1,054 31
No. 4,	John T. Peters,	32,065 27	–	1,037	2,710 24	6,554 00	41 33	–	3,765 82	1,041 39	3 37	82 58	46,264 00	22,710 24	19,643 18	1,400 06
No. 5,	Nicoll Fosdick,	2,721 45	–	569	1,378 26	4,604 00	69 00	–	1,455 14	150 45	–	–	10,378 30	7,813 90	6,880 00	523 73
No. 6,	Joshua Stow,	903 96	–	505	1,265 26	2,647 18	18 94	–	1,101 06	219 94	–	–	6,156 34	5,332 29	4,271 24	362 69
No. 7,	Charles Taintor,	3,294 96	–	866	2,004 06	3,209 00	–	–	237 60	–	72	80 00	8,826 34	6,994 95	6,391 00	517 56
	Total,	$50,067 34	–	5,262	$13,419 80	$32,820 26	$283 89	–	$11,152 07	$2,445 44	$10 84	$162 58	$110,362 22	$74,481 28	$64,511 08	$5,040 39
NEW YORK.																
District, No. 1,	Nicoll Floyd,	5,609 40	1,124 00	1,026	3,074 86	6,565 00	33 81	–	29 84	–	–	–	16,436 91	11,200 12	9,702 16	779 17
No. 2,	Jonathan Thompson,	12,476 15	3,317 05	2,231	6,541 57	61,950 00	46,021 83	7,468 12	64,803 36	4,463 36	12 96	325 25	207,379 65	190,111 62	146,056 44	3,352 91
No. 3,	St. John Constant,	2,252 87	–	592	2,026 33	2,809 00	110 47	–	4 65	–	–	–	7,203 32	5,874 34	5,376 00	386 67
No. 4,	Nathan Myers,	8,350 32	–	520	1,855 69	6,162 80	268 69	–	1,813 51	–	–	75 00	18,526 01	12,461 70	11,541 85	883 54
No. 5,	Elias Gurnee,	13,994 63	–	467	1,404 01	5,436 00	106 26	–	1,299 47	57 23	4 02	–	22,301 62	9,276 46	8,118 00	744 23
No. 6,	William Tremper,	4,449 37	–	76	263 10	3,149 00	–	–	260 68	–	67	–	8,122 82	3,808 65	3,302 00	405 06
No. 7,	George Tiffany,	364 04	–	35	134 00	1,428 00	–	–	67 80	–	–	–	1,993 84	1,880 46	1,731 34	399 01
No. 8,	Adam Van Alstyne,	2,872 08	156 00	323	941 62	4,961 00	30 16	–	1,278 54	263 27	8 60	75 00	10,586 27	8,640 49	7,826 60	645 08
No. 9,	James Mallory,	2,978 95	–	216	647 40	7,607 96	39 90	–	2,490 68	951 06	–	247 50	14,965 45	12,054 84	10,839 85	779 83
No. 10,	Josiah Sheldon,	4,998 17	–	228	547 97	3,644 00	22 35	–	32 77	–	4 19	–	9,249 45	4,738 47	4,000 00	404 92
No. 11,	Thomas Palmer,	3,646 99	–	143	397 70	2,922 00	–	–	514 16	–	–	–	7,480 85	3,912 14	3,568 80	343 09
No. 12,	Dean Edson,	1,942 21	–	23	69 00	4,242 00	–	–	16 50	–	3 05	–	6,272 76	4,904 28	3,875 41	596 84
No. 13,	Thomas Lenington,	2,508 44	1,604 40	274	1,236 23	15,164 00	1,726 47	–	10,158 03	1,969 57	50	–	34,367 64	31,793 74	29,526 09	2,167 71
No. 14,	Charles Morris,	6,077 81	–	134	384 00	5,005 00	30 81	–	93 00	–	–	–	11,590 62	7,179 82	6,268 00	565 46
No. 15,	David Holt,	7,743 68	–	60	176 20	2,254 00	–	–	392 62	–	–	–	10,566 50	5,533 19	4,797 00	591 93
No. 16,	Francis A. Bloodgood,	12,615 92	–	228	615 67	5,027 00	47 66	–	916 22	444 20	4 33	–	19,671 09	10,313 49	8,917 43	643 64
No. 17,	John M. Canfield,	16,579 66	–	29	76 00	6,081 00	–	–	136 76	–	5 57	–	22,878 99	10,152 28	8,895 00	719 88
No. 18,	Jedediah Peck,	14,612 44	–	114	247 67	3,110 00	–	–	176 86	–	14 68	–	18,161 65	6,868 37	6,294 38	481 58
No. 19,	Silas Holmes,	5,758 72	–	66	152 00	1,830 00	–	–	144 55	–	10 10	65 30	7,960 67	4,147 64	3,789 68	558 03

* N. B. The accruing duties are only for the first and second quarters of 1814.

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES.	NAMES OF COLLECTORS.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									Interest received.	Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		CARRIAGES.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.	STAMPS.							
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by b'ks in lieu of stamps on notes.						
NEW YORK.																
No. 20, -	Charles T. Dering, -	10,337 49	–	45	133 68	2,039 00	–	–	1,183 80	–	2 39	–	13,696 34	6,116 64	5,340 78	444 88
No. 21, -	Harry Smith, - -	2,880 83	–	38	116 00	1,980 00	–	–	132 82	–	–	–	5,109 65	4,160 52	3,896 75	506 54
No. 22, -	Luther Marsh, - -	18,434 64	–	84	233 32	4,073 00	–	–	207 06	–	8 36	81 00	23,037 38	8,862 94	7,388 43	626 82
No. 23, -	Roswell Tousley, - -	20,237 30	–	126	346 70	4,220 00	–	–	86 35	–	14 95	–	24,905 30	11,170 39	9,596 33	863 83
No. 24, -	Stephen Bates, - -	29,624 62	–	107	316 14	4,121 00	–	–	1,303 07	140 62	26 54	–	35,531 99	13,656 99	11,172 21	817 68
No. 25, -	Jonas Harrison, - -	5,563 67	–	11	48 00	3,592 00	–	–	15 05	–	–	–	9,218 72	5,760 08	3,101 86	478 80
No. 26, -	Jacob Crocheron, - -	2,324 79	–	202	592 00	839 00	41 94	–	–	–	–	–	3,797 73	1,472 94	1,313 13	229 81
No. 27, -	Robert K. Moulton, -	3,339 62	–	70	195 02	3,005 00	–	–	353 08	–	2 76	–	6,895 48	4,865 77	4,399 17	300 61
No. 28, -	Jabez Bostwick, - -	3,404 52	–	31	60 27	1,532 00	–	–	60 28	–	1 61	–	5,058 68	2,898 97	2,510 84	418 57
	Total, -	$225,979 31	$6,201 45	6,499	$22,834 15	$174,748 76	$48,480 35	$7,468 12	$87,971 51	$8,289 31	$125 28	$869 05	$582,967 29	$403,817 34	$333,145 53	$20,136 12
NEW JERSEY.																
District, No. 1, -	Joseph T. Baldwin, -	12,592 37	–	1,211	3,488 96	6,820 00	2,777 06	–	2,032 59	631 50	1 20	81 00	28,424 68	17,085 99	15,721 86	1,204 24
No. 2, -	Edward Condict, -	22,656 63	–	725	2,027 00	3,950 00	74 87	–	840 24	81 54	19 44	–	29,649 72	11,887 53	10,570 75	889 49
No. 3, -	Nathan Price, - -	8,487 96	–	1,067	2,682 71	4,234 00	236 48	–	1,117 54	192 90	–	–	16,951 59	9,648 05	7,785 00	979 00
No. 4, -	Robert Lee, - -	4,714 58	–	1,296	2,944 93	5,774 00	174 22	–	798 90	277 95	–	–	14,684 58	10,611 68	8,511 63	917 73
No. 5, -	Ephraim Miller, - -	4,111 59	–	934	2,807 49	4,789 00	121 69	–	960 14	425 15	–	–	13,215 06	9,903 23	8,910 58	856 97
No. 6, -	Samuel L. James, - -	2,282 54	–	1,269	2,830 17	4,134 00	–	–	156 41	–	–	–	9,403 12	7,383 19	5,268 33	590 42
	Total, -	$54,845 67	–	6,502	$16,781 26	$29,701 00	$3,384 32	–	$5,905 82	$1,609 04	$20 64	$81 00	$112,328 75	$66,519 67	$56,768 15	$5,437 85
PENNSYLVANIA.																
District, No. 1, -	Tench Coxe, to April 13, and John White, from April 13, - -	2,746 41	56 70	1,326	6,644 60	54,538 72	32,666 36	157 03	34,636 43	1,518 75	5 10	357 11	133,327 21	131,509 03	123,212 31	8,137 56
No. 2, -	William Duncan, - -	3,396 81	–	1,239	4,235 46	25,759 56	48 90	–	20,094 82	–	–	–	53,535 55	51,119 37	46,961 18	3,248 93
No. 3, -	Jacob Neilor, - -	5,786 85	–	982	2,516 00	4,614 00	28 07	–	22 55	–	86	–	12,968 33	7,844 60	7,181 00	765 42
No. 4, -	Thomas Humphrey, -	815 73	–	931	2,642 33	3,666 00	–	–	–	–	2 36	–	7,126 42	7,060 58	6,250 00	639 57
No. 5, -	Samuel Hart & Wm. Long,	1,967 60	–	1,383	3,952 43	2,963 00	–	–	230 49	–	57	–	9,114 09	7,674 50	7,158 45	655 01
No. 6, -	James Humes, - -	78,211 47	–	692	2,231 64	15,627 00	715 63	–	9,613 30	675 00	121 25	94 80	107,290 09	50,973 16	46,804 20	3,688 70
No. 7, -	George Kerr, - -	64,493 16	–	196	685 35	6,462 93	86 96	–	688 15	–	52 22	–	72,468 77	30,115 96	27,480 60	1,840 65
No. 8, -	Nicholas Kern, - -	25,662 89	–	356	1,196 76	6,851 00	–	–	742 71	–	16 85	–	34,470 21	15,533 17	12,809 16	933 37

No. 9,	Matthias Richards,	33,516 55	–	243	815 41	5,660 00	–	–	2,630 35	–	5 17	–	42,627 48	18,732 12	17,062 09	1,432 27
No. 10,	William Moorhead,	17,574 95	–	132	466 00	4,071 00	15 98	–	1,227 60	40 92	22 28	–	23,418 73	11,109 65	7,916 53	749 08
No. 11,	George Clarke,	42,019 20	–	126	577 24	6,075 00	32 42	–	1,528 19	–	41 35	–	50,273 40	22,061 40	12,615 52	1,274 25
No. 12,	Jacob Lechner,	22,473 53	–	122	357 67	4,090 00	–	–	101 69	–	20 23	–	27,043 12	8,815 82	6,884 66	816 25
No. 13,	Samuel Maclay,	15,692 99	–	11	51 84	2,299 00	–	–	517 72	67 59	–	–	18,629 14	10,365 71	9,373 98	659 22
No. 14,	David Reiley,	10,706 34	–	10	54 75	2,717 00	–	–	414 86	–	–	–	13,892 95	6,324 81	5,046 00	434 60
No. 15,	William Cunningham,	16,334 57	–	19	65 83	4,167 00	53 83	–	1,646 32	173 89	18 81	–	22,460 25	14,051 44	11,313 13	978 07
No. 16,	George Morgan,	20,899 95	–	25	85 60	3,010 00	7 58	–	880 24	–	1 41	–	24,884 78	13,476 53	7,027 00	791 28
No. 17,	James Patterson,	9,848 86	–	7	65 44	1,717 00	835 13	–	3,732 47	398 65	5 56	–	16,603 11	12,502 18	10,335 00	714 61
No. 18,	Samuel M. Reed,	12,577 59	–	4	22 00	2,234 00	64 31	–	766 42	–	–	–	15,664 32	6,938 46	4,489 44	682 67
No. 19,	William H. Patterson,	4,195 51	–	4	8 00	794 00	–	–	257 17	–	8 94	–	5,263 62	2,642 96	2,419 00	373 19
No. 20,	Andrew Beaumont,	2,213 50	–	33	97 97	1,377 00	–	–	947 33	–	2 98	–	4,638 78	3,044 34	2,330 00	413 63
No. 21,	Samuel E. Grier,	1,544 40	–	19	60 00	735 00	–	–	89 75	–	–	–	2,429 15	515 28	–	38 64
No. 22,	John Findley,	4,728 59	–	3	10 40	1,273 00	55 31	–	29 55	–	3 23	–	6,100 08	3,222 95	2,515 00	462 04
No. 23,	Patrick Farrelly,	650 52	–	4	18 08	1,067 00	20 26	–	8 30	–	1 16	–	1,765 32	1,348 88	1,247 46	191 36
	Total,	$392,536 23	$56 70	7,848	$26,800 80	$160,939 21	$34,630 74	$157 03	80,580 65	$2,874 80	$330 33	$451 91	699,358 40	436,982 90	378,425 71	$30,121 37
DELAWARE.																
District, No. 1,	John Merritt,	873 29	–	764	1,984 18	6,795 88	116 25	–	3,462 56	165 00	–	–	13,397 16	12,626 07	8,430 00	589 74
No. 2,	Thomas Peterkin,	1,232 64	–	805	1,810 13	1,850 00	–	–	1,541 20	504 48	–	–	6,938 45	6,937 45	6,289 23	499 22
No. 3,	William D. Waples,	2,351 71	–	692	1,433 90	1,457 00	–	–	566 34	–	–	–	5,808 95	4,994 41	4,314 78	539 99
	Total,	$4,457 64	–	2,261	$5,228 21	$10,102 88	$116 25	–	5,570 10	$669 48	–	–	$26,144 56	$24,557 93	19,034 01	$1,628 95
MARYLAND.																
District, No. 1,	George Brown,	4,410 16	–	1,232	2,962 74	3,357 00	–	–	929 53	83 29	–	–	11,742 72	8,753 70	7,550 00	723 03
No. 2,	William Chambers,	2,224 67	–	1,362	3,538 00	3,643 00	–	–	1,478 60	–	–	–	10,884 27	9,420 41	7,463 22	658 16
No. 3,	George W. Thomas,	1,146 09	–	812	2,647 28	3,585 00	–	–	628 19	146 46	–	–	8,153 02	7,751 96	7,040 00	602 11
No. 4,	Stephen H. Moore,	6,898 64	–	690	3,909 66	27,040 70	9,224 40	–	27,431 11	6,421 09	2 29	–	80,927 89	74,076 79	67,000 00	4,112 43
No. 5,	Richard Duvall,	2,127 94	–	260	1,514 82	2,779 50	2 09	–	1,232 62	676 90	–	–	8,333 87	6,555 23	6,058 75	502 98
No. 6,	Francis Newman,	1,426 99	–	309	1,430 17	1,585 00	–	–	151 55	–	–	–	4,593 71	3,177 60	2,934 81	526 30
No. 7,	Jos. Swearingen,	18,909 43	–	245	1,173 38	4,926 00	284 46	–	935 40	–	11 29	–	26,239 96	11,975 49	10,824 62	1,018 43
No. 8,	Thomas B. Hall,	20,994 91	–	102	494 73	1,610 00	82 95	–	1,953 94	295 35	3 66	–	25,435 54	8,206 01	6,454 74	601 75
No. 9,	Aza Beall,	2,239 27	–	2	6 00	730 00	29 25	–	623 73	103 12	2 02	–	3,733 39	2,173 26	1,763 00	397 83
	Total,	$60,378 10	–	5,014	$17,676 78	$49,256 20	$9,623 15	–	35,364 67	$7,726 21	$19 26	–	180,044 37	132,090 45	117,089 14	$9,143 02
VIRGINIA.																
District No. 1,	William Tate,	5,716 38	–	13	72 83	872 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,661 21	3,109 80	2,457 00	416 63
No. 2,	Garnett Peyton,	14,152 76	–	48	198 03	1,285 00	–	–	–	–	19 35	–	15,655 14	5,557 77	4,731 87	650 69
No. 3,	Benjamin Brown,	1,725 29	–	5	30 00	815 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,570 29	1,957 07	1,827 88	128 86
No. 4,	Jonathan Jackson,	3,751 00	–	2	11 28	605 00	–	–	77 44	–	0 85	–	4,445 57	1,535 51	1,000 00	361 66
No. 5,	William McKinley,	10,292 56	–	9	45 00	1,226 00	10 82	–	567 76	–	9 59	–	12,151 73	6,651 24	6,131 00	681 77
No. 6,	William Armstrong, Jun.	6,076 16	–	9	41 50	1,005 00	35 59	–	47 50	–	4 89	–	7,210 64	2,514 74	800 00	273 43
No. 7,	Michael Garber, Jun.	52,538 24	–	76	288 25	1,370 00	–	–	4 00	–	58 29	–	54,258 78	14,374 74	11,182 67	1,178 86
No. 8,	Asher Waterman and Joseph Fawcett,	32,498 89	–	30	120 03	1,250 00	65 15	–	0 50	–	49 78	–	33,984 35	8,671 85	6,186 51	853 41
									2,495 42	–	7 73	–	39,136 07	11,922 78	11,007 41	863 84
No. 9,	William Davison,	31,070 10	–	206	1,192 82	4,370 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,517 52	3,663 51	2,510 00	616 18
No. 10,	James Callaway,	9,731 21	–	49	133 00	652 00	1 31	–	–	–	2 31	–	12,839 11	5,414 14	4,355 11	566 05
No. 11,	Josiah P. Moon,	9,374 30	–	315	1,167 50	2,295 00	–	–	–	–	3 86	–	11,227 30	6,312 37	5,230 00	852 38
No. 12,	James Wyche,	7,227 48	–	680	2,236 14	1,741 00	18 82	–	–	–	0 64	–	11,062 50	4,439 97	4,000 00	674 74
No. 13,	Samuel Jones,	7,871 28	–	465	1,590 69	1,589 00	10 89	–								

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES.	NAMES OF COLLECTORS.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									Interest received.	Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		CARRIAGES.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.	STAMPS.							
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by b'ks in lieu of stamps on notes.						
District No. 14,	Charles Russell,	$3,839 48	$3 50	867	$4,058 58	$4,325 00	$556 43	–	$3,926 07	–	–	–	$16,709 06	$13,859 44	$12,202 51	$1,076 05
No. 15,	John Stith,	9,032 28	–	830	2,427 05	1,182 00	52 04	–	2 25	–	$0 02	–	12,695 64	7,487 26	6,397 89	1,005 31
No. 16,	Holt Wilson,	5,910 02	–	777	2,241 18	6,244 00	876 64	$23 40	1,636 25	–	–	–	16,931 49	13,649 31	12,469 48	1,207 90
No. 17,	Scervant Jones,	742 96	–	317	1,207 57	1,400 00	–	–	2 00	–	–	–	3,352 53	3,121 72	2,215 23	489 78
No. 18,	William D. Taylor,	3,901 54	–	558	3,013 79	6,984 00	2,194 09	–	24,160 30	$2,516 96	4 45	–	42,775 12	39,349 29	32,093 83	2,263 47
No. 19,	Thomas M. Randolph and Thomas I. Randolph,	6,549 22	–	115	645 71	2,075 69	–	–	29 75	–	8 34	–	9,308 71	5,811 56	3,200 13	502 05
No. 20,	Armistead Long,	14,141 56	–	158	669 83	1,122 00	10 06	–	–	–	4 22	–	15,947 67	4,219 59	2,400 00	605 37
No. 21,	John Moncure,	10,881 71	–	161	869 91	1,817 00	–	–	297 65	–	1 84	–	13,868 11	4,723 23	4,356 90	486 33
No. 22,	John Littlejohn,	6,876 38	–	52	367 50	1,750 00	38 83	–	39 22	–	6 08	–	9,078 02	3,033 42	2,750 00	483 52
No. 23,	William Jones,	1,883 10	–	328	1,367 00	2,290 00	164 61	–	3,015 05	–	–	–	8,719 76	7,147 51	6,458 77	780 41
No. 24,	George Johnson,	830 37	–	364	1,413 70	1,202 00	4 09	–	6 50	–	–	–	3,456 66	2,796 71	2,600 00	483 56
No. 25,	Benjamin P. Hoomes,	5,986 01	–	921	2,874 16	1,785 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,645 17	7,664 57	6,094 65	806 01
No. 26,	William P. Custis,	1,535 69	–	712	2,118 75	787 00	40 00	–	0 75	–	–	–	4,482 19	4,528 78	2,659 81	540 39
	Total,	264,135 97	3 50	8,067	30,401 80	52,038 69	4,079 37	23 40	36,308 41	2,516 96	182 24	–	389,690 34	193,517 88	157,318 65	18,848 65
NORTH CAROLINA.																
District No. 1,	Wills Cowper,	4,344 55	–	1,201	2,739 11	2,801 00	71 96	–	768 92	–	–	–	10,725 54	9,018 70	7,955 68	976 00
No. 2,	Joseph H. Bryan, Ja's Harris, and Rheasa Read,	3,984 72	–	911	2,333 22	1,639 00	16 59	–	273 04	–	0 54	–	8,247 11	7,363 12	6,283 67	660 84
No. 3,	Slade Pearce,	1,601 90	–	630	1,444 96	1,992 00	11 05	–	1,184 27	–	2 65	–	6,236 83	5,628 28	4,592 10	475 36
No. 4,	John S. West,	3,037 08	–	537	1,196 99	3,318 00	73 33	–	1,251 09	–	2 08	–	8,878 57	6,598 08	5,369 71	621 76
No. 5,	Solomon Green,	4,732 05	–	615	1,904 74	1,809 00	1 85	–	819 85	–	1 27	–	9,268 76	7,338 92	6,292 99	515 14
No. 6,	Andrew McIntire,	255 75	–	522	1,207 83	2,270 00	663 10	–	1,553 46	262 50	–	–	6,212 64	6,148 68	4,200 00	327 16
No. 7,	John McFarland and William R. Pickett,	1,558 86	–	301	705 98	2,490 00	388 18	–	1,390 45	–	–	–	6,533 47	4,435 51	3,400 00	494 00
No. 8,	John Van Hook, Jun.	13,021 70	–	370	1,011 49	2,442 00	11 56	–	1,036 02	1,603 44	12 71	–	19,138 92	10,733 27	8,954 70	960 48
No. 9,	Nathaniel Scales, Jun.	23,414 38	–	271	697 14	1,515 00	–	–	149 65	–	24 13	–	25,800 30	13,534 24	12,408 00	1,093 31
No. 10,	Robert Locke,	9,414 18	–	153	331 26	1,444 00	–	–	373 61	–	9 82	–	11,572 87	5,821 87	5,362 00	453 99
No. 11,	Archibald Frew,	9,538 36	–	156	358 33	890 00	–	–	65 79	–	18 76	–	10,871 24	2,400 75	2,000 00	406 53
No. 12,	John H. Alley,	5,369 77	–	24	50 00	850 00	–	–	36 55	–	–	–	6,306 32	3,568 98	2,416 11	161 45
No. 13,	Nathan Chaffin, Jun.	7,464 92	–	75	166 39	525 00	–	–	230 10	–	20 15	–	8,406 56	4,892 69	3,118 03	378 12
	Total,	87,738 22	–	5,766	14,147 44	23,985 00	1,237 62	–	9,132 80	1,865 94	92 11	–	138,199 13	87,483 09	72,352 99	7,524 14

OHIO.																
District No. 1, -	Matthias Ross, - -	24,121 16	–	62	235 02	6,130 00	28 57	–	3,792 30	–	12 21	–	34,571 26	14,856 20	13,661 57	1,042 20
No. 2, -	Thomas Constant, -	7,689 98	–	24	81 29	1,744 00	21 13	–	99 72	–	1 00	148 81	9,785 93	2,844 35	2,300 00	467 85
No. 3, -	Charles R. Sherman, -	14,286 75	–	8	31 00	1,823 00	53 37	–	330 10	–	6 51	–	16,530 73	5,283 43	4,456 36	631 26
No. 4, -	Abraham I. Williams, -	10,381 82	–	28	164 42	2,580 00	98 11	–	1,077 62	273 79	12 52	–	14,588 28	9,525 17	8,440 00	974 57
No. 5, -	James Hampson, - -	6,089 57	–	14	47 00	2,729 00	8 26	–	482 07	–	8 31	–	9,364 21	5,384 10	4,902 83	726 08
No. 6, -	John C. Wright, - -	6,855 74	–	14	28 63	2,824 00	67 41	–	604 54	–	4 29	–	10,384 61	6,394 12	5,400 00	765 48
No. 7, -	Samuel Coulter, - -	1,957 65	–	6	31 00	930 00	5 01	–	30 07	–	–	–	2,953 73	1,067 43	555 00	268 77
No. 8, -	Thomas D. Webb, -	2,502 18	–	3	6 00	934 00	15 45	–	319 45	–	2 57	–	3,779 65	2,241 97	1,643 58	441 49
No. 9, -	Erastus Miles, - -	1,712 00	–	1	4 00	880 00	–	–	45 60	–	8 59	–	2,650 19	1,749 36	1,000 00	307 85
	Total,	75,596 85	–	160	628 36	20,574 00	549 31	–	6,781 47	273 79	56 00	148 81	104,608 59	49,346 13	42,359 34	5,625 55
KENTUCKY.																
District No. 1, -	George W. Botts, -	9,909 33	–	36	183 76	2,218 00	40 74	–	94 75	–	20 56	85 00	12,552 14	7,218 59	5,000 00	736 80
No. 2, -	John H. Morton, - -	24,526 81	–	221	1,207 81	3,725 00	160 08	–	5,054 79	–	51 35	–	34,725 84	18,872 68	14,500 00	1,187 46
No. 3, -	William Brown, - -	13,782 88	–	88	418 45	2,608 00	–	–	1,006 50	–	8 43	–	17,824 26	6,515 66	5,618 92	784 12
No. 4, -	John Coburn, - -	15,562 34	–	61	289 75	1,760 00	48 66	–	267 82	–	–	–	17,928 57	9,477 04	7,764 44	946 12
No. 5, -	Benjamin Field, - -	6,034 96	–	17	65 33	1,665 00	–	–	–	–	4 61	–	7,769 90	3,322 58	2,998 27	590 55
No. 6, -	Amos Edwards, - -	15,709 93	–	65	344 03	1,780 00	5 21	–	787 89	–	10 00	198 58	18,835 64	6,636 93	5,727 50	731 99
No. 7, -	Robert Rhodes, - -	20,274 81	–	40	149 67	1,514 00	–	–	7 30	–	9 11	–	21,954 89	9,412 94	8,587 60	880 38
No. 8, -	Isaac Miller, - -	9,219 45	–	52	234 97	1,850 00	16 23	–	940 84	–	–	–	12,261 49	3,302 59	3,014 53	459 69
No. 9, -	David Shanks, - -	12,364 93	–	11	41 00	1,255 00	–	–	12 25	–	2 36	–	13,675 54	6,160 87	5,195 00	711 14
No. 10, -	William Bard, - -	13,772 06	–	19	91 00	880 00	–	–	66 55	–	–	–	14,809 61	1,250 92	563 00	537 93
	Total,	141,157 50	–	610	3,025 77	19,255 00	270 92	–	8,238 69	–	106 42	283 58	172,337 88	72,170 80	58,969 26	7,566 18
SOUTH CAROLINA.																
District No. 1, -	Robert Howard, - -	385 79	1,425 00	1,194	5,703 00	16,957 00	2,572 89	–	18,530 02	4,005 44	–	25 75	49,654 89	48,635 09	44,700 00	3,336 74
No. 2, -	Benjamin H. Buckner, -	3 60	–	624	2,226 61	884 00	43 10	–	25	–	–	–	3,157 56	3,090 97	2,900 00	392 62
No. 3, -	John Bynum, - -	934 91	–	454	1,413 64	1,175 00	15 40	–	356 98	–	–	–	3,895 93	3,378 00	3,000 00	414 07
No. 4, -	James Calhoun, Jun. -	12,253 60	–	472	1,173 16	1,721 00	–	–	75	–	6 40	–	15,154 91	5,771 48	4,160 00	721 14
No. 5, -	Gabriel Benson and Francis Adams, - -	15,397 30	–	141	283 00	880 00	–	–	–	–	3 54	–	16,563 84	5,418 21	3,622 00	800 55
No. 6, -	John Buchanan, - -	17,748 43	–	334	799 77	1,862 00	–	–	23 55	–	11 12	162 12	20,606 99	8,119 83	6,970 00	943 12
No. 7, -	John S. Rice, - -	19,543 18	–	191	622 38	965 00	–	–	–	–	10 74	75 00	21,216 30	7,069 83	5,678 09	759 31
No. 8, -	Serre Dubose, - -	260 52	–	483	1,473 00	1,045 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,778 52	2,543 20	1,785 00	139 13
No. 9, -	Morgan G. Brown, -	414 04	–	667	1,717 02	1,070 00	–	–	5 00	–	–	–	3,206 06	3,057 36	2,200 00	446 65
	Total,	66,941 37	1,425 00	4,560	15,411 58	26,559 00	2,631 39	–	18,916 55	4,005 44	31 80	262 87	136,235 00	87,085 97	75,015 09	7,973 33
TENNESSEE.																
District No. 1, -	Richard Mitchell, - -	5,895 18	–	23	79 20	1,097 00	–	–	28 65	–	5 91	–	7,105 94	2,626 87	–	241 36
No. 2, -	James P. H. Porter, -	11,554 71	–	40	129 39	1,362 00	–	–	337 85	–	14 85	–	13,298 80	4,926 34	3,769 13	528 70
No. 3, -	Thomas Brown, - -	4,658 61	–	8	18 00	1,832 00	–	–	19 00	–	4 03	–	6,531 64	3,015 13	2,298 08	424 51
No. 4, -	George Matlock, - -	9,537 90	–	18	58 00	1,209 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,804 90	6,757 65	6,100 00	573 84
No. 5, -	Charles McAllister and Nicholas T. Perkins, -	30,386 85	–	102	448 73	3,532 00	63 31	–	1,234 35	–	43 89	–	35,709 13	18,949 26	17,410 70	1,502 04
No. 6, -	Henry H. Bryan, - -	15,158 34	–	18	44 90	1,430 00	–	–	–	–	16 75	–	16,649 99	8,285 23	7,454 51	753 55
	Total,	77,091 59	–	209	778 22	10,462 00	63 31	–	1,619 85	–	85 43	–	90,100 40	44,560 48	37,032 42	4,024 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NAMES OF COLLECTORS.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									Interest received.	Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		CARRIAGES.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.	STAMPS.							
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by b'ks in lieu of stamps on notes.						
GEORGIA.																
District No. 1,	John Stevens,	$29 36	$925 00	516	$1,656 56	$4,200 00	$1,061 71	–	$4,456 37	$620 37	–	–	$12,949 37	$12,258 57	$11,074 09	$867 61
No. 2,	John A. Cobb,	1,338 75	–	604	2,330 84	4,138 00	284 63	–	1,280 38	280 00	$2 21	–	9,654 81	8,956 91	7,690 00	726 94
No. 3,	David W. Crawford,	6,457 91	–	776	1,151 66	950 00	–	–	–	–	2 94	–	8,562 51	3,137 14	2,100 00	686 14
No. 4,	Dudley Jones,	6,557 84	–	262	712 98	1,055 00	–	–	–	–	1 73	–	8,327 55	3,071 48	2,775 82	520 84
No. 5,	James M. C. Montgomery,	7,312 60	–	168	438 68	670 00	–	–	–	–	8 74	–	8,430 02	2,945 77	2,864 00	415 52
No. 6,	Hines Holt,	7,565 88	–	341	869 03	2,895 00	–	–	–	–	11 01	–	11,340 92	6,257 82	5,100 00	705 89
	Total,	29,262 34	925 00	2,667	7,159 75	13,908 00	1,346 34	–	5,736 75	909 37	26 63	–	59,265 18	36,627 69	31,603 91	3,922 94
LOUISIANA.																
District No. 1.*																
No. 2,	P. A. Delachaise,	870 20	–	355	754 00	323 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,947 20	1,480 00	1,386 94	345 50
No. 3,	Francis Duplessis, Jun.	6,871 64	–	134	653 83	6,400 00	4,832 24	$479 36	11,145 16	384 66	–	–	30,766 89	24,728 90	22,150 00	1,768 68
No. 4,	James H. Ficklin and Samuel S. Crocker,	–	–	6	28 00	774 00	–	–	6 05	–	–	–	808 05	619 05	646 31	312 82
	Total,	7,741 84	–	495	1,435 83	7,497 00	4,832 24	479 36	11,151 21	384 66	–	–	33,522 14	26,827 96	24,183 25	2,425 00
TERRITORIES.																
ILLINOIS,	John Hays,	605 35	–	19	66 62	1,115 00	–	–	7 85	–	–	–	1,794 82	1,795 01	–	295 84
MICHIGAN,	Richard Smyth,	–	–	31	76 00	1,405 00	80 04	–	26 10	–	–	–	1,587 14	1,463 80	–	276 54
INDIANA,	Allan D. Thorn,	2,358 50	–	4	6 00	2,191 00	–	–	–	–	14 56	–	4,570 06	3,429 91	–	349 41
MISSOURI,	John C. Sullivan,	2,033 95	–	18	79 00	1,540 00	–	–	84 10	–	6 68	–	3,739 73	2,496 68	604 00	319 91
MISSISSIPPI.																
District No. 1,	John M. Taylor,	1,818 15	–	14	78 00	635 00	–	–	–	–	1 64	–	2,532 79	1,370 41	549 31	345 60
No. 2,	Parke Walton,	44 26	–	56	281 00	2,660 00	195 09	–	981 23	138 36	45	–	4,300 39	4,300 39	3,638 36	596 85
No. 3,	Samuel Smith,	–	–	8	32 00	397 00	15 04	–	1 80	–	–	–	445 84	430 80	–	150 00
	Total,	1,862 41	–	78	391 00	3,692 00	210 13	–	983 03	138 36	2 09	–	7,279 02	6,101 60	4,187 67	1,092 45
DISTRICT COLUMBIA,	James H. Blake,	279 27	–	352	2,171 21	10,140 00	385 65	–	18,053 90	2,713 95	–	–	33,743 98	33,591 35	31,325 25	2,108 01

* No collector could be obtained during this year, owing to the inadequacy of the authorized compensation.

AGGREGATE OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									Interest received.	Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
	Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		CARRIAGES.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.	STAMPS.							
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by b'ks in lieu of stamps on notes.						
New Hampshire, -	3,982 50	2,313 90	3,279	6,895 51	18,449 00	776 07	–	773 52	130 21	8 67	77 54	33,406 92	28,896 94	25,331 23	2,247 52
Massachusetts, -	33,735 64	39,272 28	14,934	33,995 64	86,211 12	35,359 04	3,542 36	20,741 47	2,880 00	37 43	235 00	256,009 98	198,419 88	178,470 04	15,011 20
Vermont, - -	31,836 54	–	1,227	2,890 24	14,417 00	14 25	–	19 60	–	44 44	75 00	49,297 07	30,478 32	22,510 20	2,074 69
Rhode Island, -	6,918 73	9,346 50	1,232	2,877 50	16,058 00	6,274 82	–	5,825 15	97 29	-	–	47,397 99	40,474 97	31,766 31	2,458 86
Connecticut, -	50,067 34	–	5,262	13,419 80	32,820 26	283 89	–	11,152 07	2,445 44	10 84	162 58	110,362 22	74,481 28	64,511 08	5,040 39
New York, -	225,979 31	6,201 45	6,499	22,834 15	174,748 76	48,480 35	7,468 12	87,971 51	8,289 31	125 28	869 05	582,967 29	403,817 34	333,145 53	20,136 12
New Jersey, -	54,845 67	–	6,502	16,781 26	29,701 00	3,384 32	–	5,905 82	1,609 04	20 64	81 00	112,328 75	66,519 67	56,768 15	5,437 85
Pennsylvania, -	392,536 23	56 70	7,848	26,800 80	160,939 21	34,630 74	157 03	80,580 65	2,874 80	330 33	451 91	699,358 40	436,982 90	378,425 71	30,121 37
Delaware, -	4,457 64	–	2,261	5,228 21	10,102 88	116 25	–	5,570 10	669 48	–	–	26,144 56	24,557 93	19,034 01	1,628 95
Maryland, -	60,378 10	–	5,014	17,676 78	49,256 20	9,623 15	–	35,364 67	7,716 21	19 26	–	180,044 37	132,090 45	117,089 14	9,143 02
Virginia, -	264,135 97	3 50	8,067	30,401 80	52,038 68	4,079 37	23 40	36,308 41	2,516 96	182 24	–	389,690 34	193,517 88	157,318 65	18,848 65
North Carolina, -	87,738 22	–	5,766	14,147 44	23,985 00	1,237 62	–	9,132 80	1,865 94	92 11	–	138,199 43	87,483 09	72,352 99	7,524 14
Ohio, -	75,596 85	–	160	628 36	20,574 00	549 31	–	6,781 47	273 79	56 00	148 81	104,608 59	49,346 13	42,359 34	5,625 55
Kentucky, -	141,157 50	–	610	3,025 77	19,255 00	270 92	–	8,238 69	–	106 42	283 58	172,337 88	72,170 80	58,969 26	7,566 18
South Carolina, -	66,941 37	1,425 00	4,560	15,411 58	26,559 00	2,631 39	–	18,916 55	4,055 44	31 80	262 87	136,235 00	87,085 97	75,015 09	7,973 33
Tennessee, -	77,091 59	–	209	778 22	10,462 00	63 31	–	1,619 85	–	85 43	–	90,100 40	44,560 48	37,032 42	4,024 00
Georgia, -	29,262 34	925 00	2,667	7,159 75	13,908 00	1,346 34	–	5,736 75	900 37	26 63	–	59,265 18	36,627 69	31,603 91	3,922 94
Louisiana, -	7,741 84	–	495	1,435 83	7,497 00	4,832 24	479 36	11,151 21	884 66	–	–	33,522 14	26,826 96	24,183 25	2,425 00
Illinois Territory, -	605 35	–	19	66 62	1,115 00	–	–	7 85	–	–	–	1,794 82	1,795 01	–	295 84
Michigan Territory,	–	–	31	76 00	1,405 00	80 04	–	26 10	–	–	–	1,587 14	1,463 80	–	276 54
Indiana Territory, -	2,358 50	–	4	6 00	2,191 00	–	–	–	–	14 56	–	4,570 06	3,429 91	–	349 41
Missouri Territory,	2,033 95	–	18	79 00	1,540 00	–	–	84 10	–	2 68	–	3,739 73	2,496 68	604 00	319 91
Mississippi Territory,	1,862 41	–	78	371 00	3,692 00	210 13	–	983 03	138 36	2 09	–	7,279 02	6,101 60	4,187 67	1,092 45
District of Columbia,	279 27	–	353	2,171 21	10,140 00	385 65	–	18,053 90	2,713 95	–	–	33,743 98	33,591 35	31,325 25	2,108 01
Grand total,	$1,621,542 86	$59,544 33	77,095	$225,178 47	$787,065 12	$154,629 20	$11,670 27	$370,945 27	$39,571 25	$1,196 85	$2,647 34	3,273,990 96	2,083,218 03	1,762,003 23	155,651 92
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted, - - - - - - - - - - - -												11,793 84			
												$3,262,197 12			
Deduct amount of extra allowances made by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax, (see note 4,) - - - - - -															6,660 14
															148,991 78

General view of the internal duties for the year 1814.

Accruing duties, viz:		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials, -	$1,621,542 86	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials, -	59,544 33	
		$1,681,087 19
On carriages, - - - - - -	-	225,178 47
On licenses to retailers, - - - - -	-	787,065 12
On sales at auction, - - - - -	-	154,629 20
On refined sugar, - - - - -	-	11,670 27
On stamps, viz:		
On stamped paper and bank notes, - - -	370,945 27	
By compounding banks, - - - -	39,571 25	
		410,516 52
Interest received, - - - - -	-	1,196 85
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, - - -	-	2,647 34
		3,273,990 96
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted, (see note 1,) - -	-	11,793 84
Total accruing duties, (see note 2,) - - - -	-	3,262,197 12
Amount of duties received by the collectors, - - -	-	2,083,218 03
Amount of payments to the Treasurer, - - - -	-	1,762,003 23
Expenses of collection, consisting of		
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	17,147 38	
Measuring stills, (see note 3,) - - - -	13,594 58	
Commission, - - - - -	107,225 61	
Extra allowance by the President, (see note 4,) - -	11,024 21	
		148,991 78
Balances on the 31st of December, 1814, viz:		
In bonds uncollected, - - - - -	1,170,949 57	
In duties not bonded, - - - - -	1,396 29	
In cash and Treasury notes, - - - -	192,499 65	
		1,364,845 51

There remain to be received partial returns from one district, by which, when received, this statement will be in a small degree varied. As, moreover, it is formed from the accounts of the collectors, as transmitted to this office, uncorrected by the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the several items of which it consists will not precisely balance or correspond with the results of the accounts as finally settled.

NOTE 1. This sum consists principally of repayments to physicians, under the act of April 18, 1814.

NOTE 2. In the case of licenses for stills and licenses to retailers, the accruing duties on the operations for one year necessarily run into the subsequent year, the licenses for stills being granted for various periods, from two weeks to one year, and the licenses to retailers being granted at any time, but never for less than a year; and, in the case of stamps, as individuals, for their convenience, often purchase a greater value of them than is actually required for the year, this proportionably diminishes the demand for the next year. These causes have probably increased the amount of the accruing duties for the year 1814 five hundred thousand dollars. They will not materially affect the amounts of ensuing years.

NOTE 3. A large part of this sum may be considered as incident to the commencement of this system of taxation, and will not be incurred in future.

NOTE 4. The whole sum allowed by the President for the collection of the direct tax, and the internal duties for the year 1814, amounts to $17,684 35; there having been received from the direct tax $1,258,549 82, and from the duties $2,083,218 03. In the foregoing general view a proportionate part of the whole allowance is charged to the duties, viz: $11,024 21, the residue being properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax. As the whole of these allowances were necessarily made after the close of the year 1814, and after the accounts of the collectors were rendered, they were satisfied out of the duties accruing in 1815, to which, on the books of the Treasury, they will appear to be charged.

REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 24, 1815.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 458.** [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 22, 1815.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The petition of the undersigned citizens of the United States, being a committee appointed by, and acting for and in behalf of the cotton manufacturers residing in Providence and its vicinity, respectfully showeth:

That, in consequence of the interruption of commerce, and relying on the favorable disposition uniformly manifested by the Government of the United States towards domestic manufactures, your petitioners have, at a great expense of money and labor, erected and put into operation extensive works for manufacturing cotton goods. Most of the establishments for this object have been completed within a few years, and, owing to the numerous and unavoidable difficulties always attendant on the introduction of new branches of business, and the embarrassments arising from the situation of the foreign relations of the country, the proprietors have, hitherto, been prevented from reaping the reasonable profits which they calculated to obtain. During the continuance of the late war, in addition to the ordinary expenses and difficulties of prosecuting the business, they had also to struggle against the enormous advances in the price of almost every article they used, together with the trouble, cost, and delay, which accrued from the necessity of transporting by land the raw material, and every other commodity required for the supply of the manufactories, and for the support and maintenance of the people employed therein. The same burdensome

expense and disadvantage were also experienced in conveying the goods, when finished, to distant markets for sale. But while your petitioners have had to lament that the circumstances of the times did not permit them to realize the profits which they had a right to expect, they had the satisfaction to perceive that the nation was deriving great and important benefits from their labors, receiving, from the skill and industry of our own citizens, vast supplies of useful and necessary commodities, at moderate prices, calculated for universal consumption, and at a period when they could not be obtained from abroad; and that employment and the means of earning a comfortable livelihood were at the same time extended to thousands of poor people, dependent on their labor alone for support, and who must otherwise have been reduced to a state of misery and want.

The event has also fully proved, in the opinion of your petitioners, that, by due encouragement on the part of Government to domestic manufactures, there may be ensured to the country, from this source alone, an abundant and regular supply of the most essential and important kinds of cotton goods, at fair prices, and independent of foreign nations.

Your petitioners would now respectfully represent that, in addition to the accumulated embarrassments and losses under which they have labored, the pressure of which has been so great, during the last year, as to induce many of the manfacturers to contract their business, and some to suspend it entirely, the free and unrestricted admission at present allowed into the United States, of cotton fabrics of foreign production, not only extinguishes the hope of a reasonable profit in future from the manufacture of similar goods at home, but threatens the speedy destruction of the establishments already erected for that purpose, and the loss of the immense capital invested in them. They, therefore, earnestly entreat the interposition of your honorable body, to preserve them from impending ruin. They are the more encouraged in this application, as they conceive the time propitious for Government to extend its fostering care to the manufactures of the country, and are convinced that the request accords with the general feelings and wishes of the people, and with the best interests of the nation.

As an eligible mode of effecting the object in view, your petitioners would respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the expediency of prohibiting, by law, the importation of all cotton goods, (nankeens excepted,) the production of countries beyond the cape of Good Hope, and of augmenting the duty on those of a coarse texture imported from other parts of the world.

It is well known that the cotton fabrics of India are made from very inferior stock, and that they are so badly manufactured as to be of little intrinsic value, compared with the substantial and durable manufactures of our own country; and it is believed that almost every nation of Europe has found it expedient to discourage their use, by subjecting them to very heavy duties, or have prohibited their importation entirely; and it is deserving of particular observation that their consumption is interdicted in England, although they are the production of her own colonies. It is also a weighty consideration that, being made wholly of a material of foreign growth, so far as their introduction is permitted, they operate to deprive our own citizens, engaged in the cultivation of cotton, of their best and surest market, and thus injuriously affect one of our most important branches of agriculture.

In order to show the extent and importance of the cotton manufacture in the United States, your petitioners beg leave respectfully to state that it has been satisfactorily ascertained that in the small district alone comprised within a circle of thirty miles from Providence, there are not less than one hundred and forty manufactories, containing, in actual operation, more than 130,000 spindles, and capable of holding a much larger number, few of them having yet received their full complement of machinery. The quantity of cotton which, in their present state, they spin in a year, may be computed at 29,000 bales, which, when manufactured into cloth of the descriptions commonly made, will produce 27,840,000 yards, the weaving of which, at the average price of 8 cents, amounts to $2,227,200, and the total value of the cloth will exceed $6,000,000. To complete the manufacture from the raw material, until the goods are fit for market, it is estimated would afford steady and constant employment to 26,000 persons. But the benefits resulting from this vast amount of labor are much more extensively diffused than if the whole were done by people constantly engaged in the business, a considerable portion of it being performed by those who are partially occupied in other pursuits, particularly the weaving, which is almost wholly executed at the farm-houses throughout the country, few of which are to be found not supplied with looms.

In this estimate are not intended to be included the numerous classes of persons engaged in occupations indirectly connected with and dependent upon the manufacture, such as those employed in furnishing the various kinds of machinery used in the works, in supplying the people with provisions and other necessaries and conveniences, in transporting goods to and from the manufactories, together with those engaged in the coasting trade, in bringing the raw material and other commodities required for the use of the establishments, and in conveying the manufactures to market.

From this cursory view of the subject a faint representation is exhibited how intimately the cotton manufacture, although but in its infancy, is united and blended with almost every other occupation; thus creating an interest, in a greater or less degree, in all classes for its maintenance and success, and involving in its destruction very disastrous consequences to the whole body of the community.

Your petitioners know of no description of persons who are not, either directly or indirectly, benefited by this branch of manufacture, except a few capitalists engaged in the trade to India, a commerce affording employment for comparatively but few of our ships and mariners, far less, it is humbly conceived, than would be necessary to carry on the coasting trade arising from the manufacture at home of the same quantity of goods imported from thence. Nor does it afford a market for a single article of our own production, but operates as a continual and destructive drain of the specie of the country, the scarcity of which is at this moment most severely felt. It may be also worthy of remark that the augmentation of the revenue arising from the increased consumption of indigo and other articles used in dying, and the various commodities and materials required in the erection of the works, and in the different processes of the manufacture, many of which are subjected to heavy duties, would, it is humbly believed, nearly, if not entirely, remunerate the Treasury for the loss occasioned by the interdiction proposed.

Your petitioners are aware that it has been a favorite maxim with some, that commerce should be left free and unrestrained; and, while they are far from being disposed to controvert its correctness as a general rule, subject, like all others, according to circumstances, to particular exceptions and modifications, they beg leave respectfully to suggest that they believe it far safer, and more agreeable to the dictates of political wisdom, to follow in the beaten track of successful experience, rather than to pursue a course of policy not sanctioned by the practice of any other commercial or manufacturing people, and resting solely on opinion and theory for its support. All those nations which have carried commerce and manufactures to the greatest extent, have judged it expedient to protect their citizens against foreign competition. No Government has been more vigilant and rigid in this particular than that of England—a policy which it has steadily pursued for ages, and which has been crowned with unexampled success. While the same principles continue to be persevered in by other nations, a contrary practice on the part of the United States would subject us to a species of colonial dependance, rendering us at once the victim of our own liberality and a prey to foreign cupidity and caprice.

Your petitioners would endeavor to avoid encroaching upon the time of your honorable body, by the repetition of arguments of a general nature, which have been often urged, and which must readily occur to every reflecting

mind; but deeming the subject of primary importance in a national point of view, and deeply affecting their individual interests, they persuade themselves it will not be considered obtrusive, succinctly to enumerate some of the particular and immediate advantages, which they conceive the country would derive from the extension of the patronage of Government to the manufacture in question.

It would ensure a constant and competent supply, at reasonable prices, of articles wanted for general and daily consumption, not liable to be interrupted by the hostility or injustice of foreign nations.

The internal and coasting trade, which has always been considered as the most advantageous to a nation, and worthy of a high degree of public encouragement, would be thereby promoted and extended; and, by the mutual interchange of commodities between the remote sections of our extensive country, would have a salutary and powerful tendency to bind and link together the various parts in the bonds of reciprocal dependance and friendship.

By a portion of our population being engaged in manufactures a market would be created at home for the productions of agriculture, not subject to be destroyed or materially injured by the enmity or jealousies of foreign Governments. This consideration is of the more importance in the present state of the world, when a general pacification has taken place between the nations of Europe, which promises to be of long duration, and forbids the expectation that the productions of the United States will continue to command such high prices abroad as during the last twenty years, while those nations were engaged in the most destructive and sanguinary wars.

A sure and regular demand would be produced for a considerable portion of the cotton raised in the United States, continually augmenting with the means of manufacturing it, and the increasing consumption of the goods.

It would enlarge the field of useful industry and enterprise, and, by multiplying the sources of wealth and the means of subsistence, would encourage population and the emigration to our country of foreign artists and others, bringing with them the latest improvements in manufactures and the mechanic arts.

The vast capital already invested in these establishments would be preserved, and, by its active and successful employment, would continue to contribute largely to the riches and prosperity of the nation.

Your petitioners would further respectfully suggest that the cotton fabrics of India usually imported into the United States, being of a coarse texture and cheaply made, their prime cost is very inconsiderable, and paying only an *ad valorem* duty, they afford but a small income to the Treasury; and the loss incurred by their exclusion might, it is humbly conceived, in a great degree, if not wholly, be restored, by increasing the duty on the coarser kinds of cotton goods imported from other parts of the world.

They, therefore, pray your honorable body to take their case into your serious consideration, and that a law may be passed prohibiting the importation of all cotton goods, (nankeens excepted,) the production of places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and laying such duty on those of a coarse texture, imported from other countries, as shall give to your petitioners the necessary protection and relief, and as Congress in their wisdom may deem expedient.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

JAMES BURRILL, JUN., GEORGE JACKSON, SAMUEL AMES,
DANIEL LYMAN, JAMES RHODES, JOHN S. DEXTER,
THOMAS BURGESS, PHILIP ALLEN, SAMUEL W. GREENE,
TIMOTHY GREENE, ABR'M WILKINSON, JOS. T. FRANKLIN,
SETH WHEATON, AMASA MASON, *Committee.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 459.** [1st SESSION.

DUTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 28, 1815.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 27, 1815.

In obedience to the permanent order of the House of Representatives, of the 3d of March, 1797, I have the honor to transmit a statement exhibiting the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and exported therefrom, during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on sundry articles exported from the United States, during the years 1812, 1813, *and* 1814, *compared with the amount of duties collected on the same respectively.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1812.		1813.		1814.	
	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.
On merchandise—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Paying a duty of 15 per cent. *ad val.*	654,808	111,958	6,306	2,622	214	
Do. 27½ do. –	4,094,997	2,714	1,653,634	16,456	1,255,002	1,982
Do. 17½ do. –	176,766	18,966	572	470	119	
Do. 32½ do. –	1,416,681	498	365,352	2,215	272,596	
Do. 22½ do. –	11,435	286	6	10		
Do. 42½ do. –	46,358	–	13,725	–	56,159	
Wines, Madeira, – –	113,256	3,951	16,986	974	1,329	
Burgundy, Champagne, &c., –	936	–	1,632	100	511	
Sherry and St. Lucar, –	15,325	–	65,889	599	93	
Claret, in bottles, – –	13,128	1,447	18,609	2,954	5,819	
Lisbon, Oporto, &c., –	45,583	1,787	16,199	–	8,578	
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c., –	284,235	8,912	94,393	60	50,351	
All other in casks, –	221,146	39,685	201,241	47,224	120,094	661

STATEMENT—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1812.		1813.		1814.	
	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Spirits, foreign distilled, from grain,	24,704	–	694	611	25,085	
Do. from other materials,	1,510,810	3,755	649,960	18,635	318,136	1,665
Domestic distilled, from domestic produce,	173	–	15	–	69	
Do. from molasses,	79					
Molasses,	463,495	–	366,452	96	324,336	
Beer, ale, and porter,	7,472	–	1,902	39	2,225	
Teas, Bohea,	23,066	2,199	–	35	4,199	
Souchong,	79,198	54,208	44,039	44	30,058	
Hyson,	186,768	13,668	59,137	96	46,465	
Other green,	448,479	7,030	125,715	–	75,920	
Coffee,	1,801,952	668,554	1,251,305	279,131	692,255	15,760
Cocoa,	38,287	7,464	9,498	4,470	11,642	821
Chocolate,	30	–	37	–	33	
Sugar, Brown, clayed, or otherwise,	2,135,297	173,430	1,647,640	45,859	1,000,105	
White, clayed, or powdered,	420,780	243,603	368,781	111,720	139,284	
Loaf, or candy,	33	–	366	–	353	
Other refined and lump,	–	–	53	–	52	
Almonds,	10,857	1,269	12,319	–	2,743	114
Fruits, Currants,	6,051	–	1,619	–	1,105	
Prunes and plums,	952	–	3,722	–	1,646	
Figs,	5,552	193	3,325	–	529	
Raisins, in jars and boxes,	10,269	519	41,902	–	9,336	
All other,	7,024	242	24,744	–	8,414	
Candles, Tallow,	214	292	1,167	–	1,194	
Wax, or Spermaceti,	636	100	87	139	53	
Cheese,	2,246	45	2,201	491	3,835	
Soap,	14,308	4,600	1,059	3,314	2,480	142
Tallow,	11,593	–	10,544	–	2,397	
Spices, Mace,	3,231	7,642	733			
Nutmegs,	977	6,900	714	–	387	
Cinnamon,	217	3,109	848	648	15	
Cloves,	25,909	6,263	6,889	16,908	2	
Pepper,	101,465	78,393	65,724	1,529	2,077	
Pimento,	9,453	1,148	4,302	–	2,229	
Cassia,	14,042	3,241	3,379	379	302	
Tobacco, (manufact'd other than snuff and segars,)	834	–	358	–	252	
Snuff,	96	18	86	–	48	
Indigo,	70,209	32,670	112,426	97	35,558	1,527
Cotton,	67,677	14,469	61,471	16,046	8,842	287
Powder, Hair,	–	–	9	–	5	
Gun,	520	–	18,120	–	259	
Starch,	288	1	252	134	239	
Glue,	3,755	–	3,962	–	2,364	
Pewter, plates and dishes,	354	–	3	–	19	
Iron, Anchors and sheet,	13,660	–	7,533	–	4,912	
Slit and hoop,	10,412	175	3,773	–	7,964	
Nails,	30,284	681	8,272	–	6,144	2,551
Spikes,	1,986	85	462	–	52	
Quicksilver,	5,629	–	376	–	15,343	
Paints, Ochre, yellow in oil,	10	–	51	–	31	
dry yellow,	1,071	–	2,689	–	2	
Spanish brown,	488	–	571	–	353	
White and red lead,	47,731	–	17,053	–	6,503	
Lead, and manufactures of lead,	20,832	–	1,376	–	1,977	
Seines,	55	–	7	–	116	
Cordage, Tarred,	13,972	5,902	408	1,010	1,655	
Untarred,	2,313	–	1,691	–	188	
Cables,	324	960	6,876	–	514	
Steel,	14,138	526	11,683	168	13,865	
Hemp,	25,889	7,500				
Twine and packthread,	5,048	–	3,953	–	564	
Glauber salts,	27	–	92	–	17	
Salt,	–	–	–	–	75,822	
Coal,	9,886	–	2,529	–	2,555	
Malt,	1					
Fish, Dried or smoked,	9,096	–	3,899	2,430	19,348	364
Pickled, Salmon,	1,380	–	730	–	2,236	
Mackerel,	103	–	239	–	2,030	
All other,	333	–	2,006	–	4,097	
Glass, Black quart bottles,	3,656	89	2,463	189	1,044	
Window,	18,301	–	10,802	–	9,647	
Segars,	28,676	1,168	16,395	632	7,529	208
Lime,	–	–	393	–	363	
Boots,	682	58	226	–	1,557	
Shoes and slippers, Silk,	1,456	222	2,621	1,767	98	
All other,	2,641	28	1,704	27	3,653	
Cards, Wool and cotton,	2	–	92	–	13	
Playing,	–	–	185	–	2,798	
Total,	14,874,090	1,542,623	7,473,253	580,328	4,720,400	26,082

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 27, 1815. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

14th Congress.] No. 460. [1st Session.

PROTECTION TO THE SUGAR PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 5, 1816.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the sugar planters, citizens of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represents:

That there is, perhaps, no culture more important and advantageous to the United States than that of the sugar cane, the produce of which, though at first ranked among the luxuries of life, has, from its universal use, become an article of the first necessity. Before the acquisition of Louisiana vast sums of money were lost to the United States in the purchase of sugar, rum, and molasses, made in the East and West Indies, from whence alone those commodities were obtained. In time of war supplies from thence are precarious, and the consumer would be either entirely deprived of those necessary articles, or could obtain them only at extravagant rates. It is, then, obviously the interest of the United States to encourage the cultivation of the cane, and to secure to themselves the advantages which Louisiana offers in this particular. Whilst its citizens rejoice in the means which nature has placed within their reach, of supplying the wants of the other States of the Union, they have at the same time to lament that their ability to effect it will depend on the fostering aid of the General Government.

Beyond all others, the culture of the cane is attended with difficulties. It requires enormous capitals. The lands that produce it are dear, large gangs of slaves, and laboring animals are required, immense edifices are to be erected, mills, and expensive utensils are to be obtained; add to those the costly and unceasing labor that is required in forming, and keeping up the works that are necessary to prevent the overflowing of the mighty stream that borders those lands, the numerous canals for draining them, and, without which, they would not be susceptible of cultivation; so that after a fortune has been consumed, and often distressing debts incurred, years on years elapse before the most fortunate and successful reap the reward of their expenditures and toils. It is true, in a propitious season this culture affords greater profit than any other, but numerous and dreadful are the accidents that often blast the hopes of the planter. The climate is subject to hurricanes, the ravages of which not only destroys the crop in the ground, and often the expectation of the one ensuing it, but levels to the ground the buildings which had been erected at such an immense cost. Those are evils which sugar planters every where experience; but there are others, which are the peculiar scourge of those of Louisiana—an early frost prevents the maturity of the cane, and greatly injuresi ts yield; a warm day, in the season of making sugar, occasioning it to ferment, sours the juice, and destroys the labor of the year; the coldness of the climate, and destructive attacks of worms, to which the cane is subject, requires it to be frequently replanted, and is a serious drawback on the planter, as the growth of one acre is only sufficient to plant four; the same cause also often destroys the cane intended for plants, and blasts his hopes of the ensuing crop. At times high winds, or the negligence of an individual, causing a break in the dike that retains the river, the water rushing down, sweeps buildings, crop, and animals before it, and spreading on all sides carries irresistible ruin with it. Such inundations, by covering the fields with a poor, sandy sediment, often renders them for many years useless, and they are not unfrequent. With such serious evils to contend with, it cannot be expected that the planter of Louisiana can, without some encouragement from the Government, stand in competition with those who rear the plant in its congenial climate; yet it is impossible for him successfully to attend to any other branch of agriculture. Indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar, are the only kinds of produce which have as yet been considered as suitable to the country. About thirty years ago the raising of indigo absolutely ceasing to afford the means of subsistence to the cultivator, tobacco, and, afterwards, cotton were resorted to; but experience has shown the impossibility of standing in competition with the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, with regard to tobacco, from whence our supplies for consumption are at present received, and those of Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and the Mississippi Territory, in that of cotton. The planters of Louisiana, therefore, hope that the liberal views of Congress will induce that honorable body to come to their aid. As part of the American family they believe it suffices for them to make known their wants to the common parent, to have every proper relief extended to them. But they address it with more confidence, from the conviction that the interests of the Union loudly demand that this distant State should be assisted in securing to herself, and, consequently, to the nation, the vast advantages which its climate and situation promise. With the encouragement of Congress she would in a few years be able to supply her sister States with sugar, rum, and molasses, and will in return consume a considerable portion of their produce and manufactures. Political considerations require also that this distant and frontier State should be strengthened, and its population augmented; let, then, the only kind of agriculture for which nature intended her, which she alone of all the States is capable of producing, and which is at the same time so essentially necessary to all, be fostered and encouraged.

We, therefore, humbly entreat your honorable body that the same sound policy which has hitherto invariably excited the General Government to protect the growing manufactures of our country, and, consequently, made us in many branches completely independent of foreign nations, may be extended to the cultivators of the cane, and that the duties laid during the war on foreign sugar, rum, and molasses, be made permanent by law.

BERNARD MARIGNY, *and others.*

New Orleans, Louisiana, 1815.

14th Congress.] No. 461. [1st Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 8, 1816.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: JANUARY, 1815.

I communicate for the information of Congress the report of the Director of the Mint, of the operation of that establishment during the last year.

JAMES MADISON.

SIR: NT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 1, 1816.

I have the honor at this time of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that, during that period, there have been struck at the Mint—

In gold coins 635 pieces, amounting to	$3,175
In silver coins 69,232 pieces, amounting to	17,308
Making in the whole, 69,867 pieces, amounting to	$20,483

The high price of gold and silver bullion for some time past in the current paper money of the country has prevented, and, as long as this shall continue to be the case, must necessarily prevent, deposites of these metals being made for coinage to any considerable amount. But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the Mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and, it is believed that we shall, in the course of the year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars; and that, with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured, on terms highly advantageous to Government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued from the Mint, amounting to 251,646 dollars, and which must be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, soon supply, in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have now almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON, *President of the United States.*

A statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1*st January to the* 31*st December*, 1815, *inclusive, viz:*

Gold coins,	635	Half Eagles,	$3,175 00
Silver coins,	69,232	Quarter Dollars,	17,308 00
Number of pieces,	69,867		$20,483 00

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1815.

JAMES RUSH.

An abstract of the ordinary expenses of the Mint of the United States, from 1*st January to the* 31*st December*, 1815, *inclusive, viz:*

Amount paid in salaries of the officers and clerks,	$9,766 67
Amount paid in wages of labourers,	3,116 44
Amount paid in incidental and contingent expenses,	1,612 03
Total amount,	$14,495 14

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1815.

JAMES RUSH.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 462. [1st SESSION.

NATIONAL BANK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 8, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 24, 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d instant, informing me "that the committee on so much of the President's message as relates to the national currency had determined that a national bank is the most certain means of restoring to the nation a specie circulation," and had directed you to obtain the opinion of this Department on the following points:

1st. The amount and composition of the capital of the bank.
2d. The government of the bank.
3d. The privileges and duties of the bank.
4th. The organization and operation of the bank.
5th. The bonus to be required for the charter of the bank.
6th. The measures which may aid the bank in commencing and maintaining its operations in specie.

It affords much satisfaction to find that the policy of establishing a national bank has received the sanction of the committee, and the decision, in this respect, renders it unnecessary to enter into a comparative examination of

the superior advantages of such an institution for the attainment of the objects contemplated by the Legislature. Referring, therefore, to the outline of a national bank, which is subjoined to this letter, as the result of an attentive consideration bestowed upon the subjects of your inquiry, I proceed, with deference and respect, to offer some explanation of the principles upon which the system is founded.

I. It is proposed that, under a charter for twenty years, the capital of the national bank shall amount to $35,000,000; that Congress shall retain the power to raise it to $50,000,000, and that it shall consist three-quarters of public stock, and one-quarter of gold and silver.

1st. *With respect to the amount of the capital.* The services to be performed by the capital of the bank are important, various, and extensive. They will be required through a period almost as long as is usually assigned to a generation. They will be required for the accommodation of the Government, in the collection and distribution of its revenue, as well as for the uses of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, throughout the Union. They will be required to restore and maintain the national currency; and, in short, they will be required, under every change of circumstances, in a season of war, as well as in the season of peace, for the circulation of the national wealth, which augments with a rapidity beyond the reach of ordinary calculation.

In the performance of these national services the local and incidental co-operation of the State banks may undoubtedly be expected; but it is the object of the present measure to create an independent, though not a discordant, institution; and while the Government is granting a monopoly for twenty years, it would seem to be improvident and dangerous to rely upon gratuitous or casual aids for the enjoyment of those benefits, which can be effectually secured by positive stipulation.

Nor is it believed that any public inconvenience can possibly arise from the proposed amount of the capital of the bank with its augmentable quality. The amount may, indeed, be a clog upon the profits of the institution, but it can never be employed for any injurious purpose, (not even for the purpose of discount accommodation beyond the fair demand,) without an abuse of trust, which cannot, in candor, be anticipated, or which, if anticipated, may be made an object of penal responsibility.

The competition which exists at present among the State banks will, it is true, be extended to the national bank; but competition does not imply hostility. The commercial interests and the personal associations of the stockholders will generally be the same in the State banks and in the national bank. The directors of both institutions will naturally be taken from the same class of citizens. And experience has shown not only the policy, but the existence of those sympathies by which the intercourse of a national bank and the State banks has been, and always ought to be, regulated, for their common credit and security. At the present crisis it will be peculiarly incumbent upon the national bank, as well as the Treasury, to conciliate the State banks; to confide to them, liberally, a participation in the deposites of public revenue, and to encourage them in every reasonable effort to resume the payment of their notes in coin. But, independent of these considerations, it is to be recollected that when portions of the capital of the national bank shall be transferred to its branches, the amount invested in each branch will not, probably, exceed the amount of the capital of any of the principal State banks, and will certainly be less than the amount of the combined capital of the State banks, operating in any of the principal commercial cities. The whole number of the banking establishments in the United States may be stated at two hundred and sixty, and the aggregate amount of their capitals may be estimated at $85,000,000; but the services of the national bank are also required in every State and Territory, and the capital proposed is $35,000,000, of which only one-fourth part will consist of gold and silver.

2d. *With respect to the composition of the capital of the bank.* There does not prevail much diversity of opinion upon the proposition to form a compound capital for the national bank, partly of public stock, and partly of coin. The proportions now suggested appear also to be free from any important objections. Under all the regulations of the charter, it is believed that the amount of gold and silver required will afford an adequate supply for commencing and continuing the payments of the bank in current coin; while the power which the bank will possess, to convert its stock portion of capital into bullion or coin, from time to time, is calculated to provide for any probable augmentation of the demand. This object being sufficiently secured the capital of the bank is next to be employed, in perfect consistency with the general interests and safety of the institution, to raise the value of the public securities, by withdrawing almost one-fifth of the amount from the ordinary stock market. Nor will the bank be allowed to expose the public to the danger of a depreciation, by returning any part of the stock to the market, until it has been offered, at the current price, to the commissioners of the sinking fund; and it is not an inconsiderable advantage, in the growing state of the public revenue, that the stock subscribed to the capital of the bank will become redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

The subscription to the capital of the bank is opened to every species of funded stock. The estimate that the revenues of 1816 and 1817 will enable the Treasury to discharge the whole of the Treasury note debt, furnishes the only reason for omitting to authorize a subscription in that species of debt. Thus,

The old and new six per cent. stocks are receivable at par.

The seven per cent. stock, upon a valuation referring to the 30th of September, 1816, is receivable at $106\frac{51}{100}$ dollars per cent.

The three per cent. stock, which can only be redeemed for its nominal or certificate value, may be estimated, under all circumstances, to be worth about sixty-two per cent. when the six per cent. stock is at par; but as it is desirable to accomplish the redemption of this stock upon equitable terms, it is made receivable at sixty-five per cent., the rate sanctioned by the Government, and in part accepted by the stockholders in the year 1807.

Of the instalments for paying the subscriptions it is only necessary to observe that they are regulated by a desire to reconcile an early commencement of the operations of the bank with the existing difficulties in the currency, and with the convenience of the subscribers. In one of the modes proposed for discharging the subscription of the Government, it is particularly contemplated to aid the bank with a medium which cannot fail to alleviate the first pressure for payments in coin.

II. It is proposed that the national bank shall be governed by twenty-five directors, and each of its branches by thirteen directors; that the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five of the directors of the bank, one of whom shall be chosen as president of the bank by the board of directors; that the resident stockholders shall elect twenty of the directors of the national bank, who shall be resident citizens of the United States, and that the national bank shall appoint the directors of each branch, (being resident citizens of the United States,) one of whom shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to be president of the branch bank.

The participation of the President and Senate of the United States in the appointment of directors appears to be the only feature in the proposition for the government of the national bank which requires an explanatory remark.

Upon general principles, wherever a pecuniary interest is to be effected by the operations of a public institution a representative authority ought to be recognised. The United States will be the proprietors of one-fifth of the capital of the bank, and in that proportion, upon general principles, they should be represented in the direction.

But an apprehension has sometimes been expressed, lest the power of the Government thus inserted into the administration of the affairs of the bank should be employed eventually to alienate the funds, and to destroy the credit of the institution. Whatever may have been the fate of banks in other countries, subject to forms of government essentially different, there can be no reasonable cause for apprehension here. Independent of the obvious improbability of the attempt, the Government of the United States cannot, by any legislative or executive act, impair the rights, or multiply the obligations of a corporation constitutionally established, as long as the independence and integrity of the judicial power shall be maintained. Whatever accommodation the Treasury may have occasion to ask from the bank, can only be asked under the license of a law; and whatever accommodation shall be obtained must be obtained from the voluntary assent of the directors, acting under the responsibility of their trust.

Nor can it be doubted that the Department of the Government, which is invested with the power of appointment to all the important offices of the State, is a proper Department to exercise the power of appointment in relation to a national trust of incalculable magnitude. The national bank ought not to be regarded simply as a commercial bank. It will not operate upon the funds of the stockholders alone, but much more upon the funds of the nation. Its conduct, good or bad, will not affect the corporate credit and resources alone, but much more the credit and resources of the Government. In fine, it is not an institution created for the purposes of commerce and profit alone, but much more for the purposes of national policy, as an auxiliary in the exercise of some of the highest powers of the Government. Under such circumstances the public interests cannot be too cautiously guarded, and the guards proposed can never be injurious to the commercial interests of the institution. The right to inspect the general accounts of the bank may be employed to detect the evils of a mal-administration; but an interior agency in the direction of its affairs will best serve to prevent them.

III. It is proposed that, in addition to the usual privileges of a corporation, the notes of the national bank shall be received in all payments to the United States, unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise provide by law; and that, in addition to the duties usually required from a corporation of this description, the national bank shall be employed to receive, transfer, and distribute, the public revenue, under the directions of the proper Department.

The reservation of a legislative power on the subject of accepting the notes of the national bank in payments to the Government, is the only new stipulation in the present proposition. It is designed not merely as one of the securities for the general conduct of the bank, but as the means of preserving entire the sovereign authority of Congress relative to the coin and currency of the United States. Recent occurrences inculcate the expediency of such a reservation, but it may be confidently hoped that an occasion to enforce it will never arise.

It is not proposed to stipulate that the bank thall in any case be bound to make loans to the Government; but, in that respect, whenever a loan is authorized by law, the Government will act upon the ordinary footing of an applicant for pecuniary accommodation.

IV. It is proposed that the organization of the national bank shall be effected with as little delay as possible; and that its operations shall commence and continue upon the basis of payments in the current coin of the United States, with a qualified power under the authority of the Government to suspend such payments.

The proposition now submitted necessarily implies an opinion that it is practicable to commence the operations of the national bank upon a circulation of gold and silver coin; and, in support of the opinion, a few remarks are respectfully offered to the consideration of the committee:

1. The actual receipts of the bank, at the opening of the subscription, will amount to the sum of $8,400,000; of which the sum of $1,400,000 will consist of gold and silver, and the sum of $7,000,000 will consist of public stock convertible by sale into gold and silver. But the actual receipts of the bank, at the expiration of six months from the opening of the subscription, will amount to the sum of $16,800,000; of which the sum of $2,800,000 will be in gold and silver, and the sum of $14,000,000 will be in public stock convertible by sale into gold and silver. To the fund thus possessed by the bank, the accumulations of the public revenue and the deposites of individuals being added, there can be little doubt, from past experience and observation in reference to similar establishments, that a sufficient foundation will exist for a gradual and judicious issue of bank notes payable on demand in the current coin; unless, contrary to all probability, public confidence should be withheld from the institution, or sinister combinations should be formed to defeat its operations, or the demands of an unfavorable balance of trade should press upon its metallic resources.

2. The public confidence cannot be withheld from the institution. The resources of the nation will be intimately connected with the resources of the bank. The notes of the bank are accredited in every payment to the Government, and must become familiar in every pecuniary negotiation. Unless, therefore, a state of things exist in which gold and silver only can command the public confidence, the national bank must command it. But the expression of the public sentiment does not, even at this period, leave the question exposed to difficulty and doubt; it is well known that the wealth of opulent and commercial nations requires for its circulation something more than a medium composed of the precious metals. The incompetency of the existing paper substitutes to furnish a national currency is also well known. Hence, throughout the United States, the public hope seems to rest, at this crisis, upon the establishment of a national bank; and every citizen, upon private or upon patriotic motives, will be prepared to support the institution.

3. Sinister combinations to defeat the operations of a national bank, ought not to be presumed, and need not be feared. It is true that the influence of the State banks is extensively diffused; but the State banks, and the patrons of the State banks, partake of the existing evils; they must be conscious of the inadequacy of State institutions to restore and maintain the national currency; they will perceive that there is sufficient space in the commercial sphere for the movement of the State banks and the national bank; and, upon the whole, they will be ready to act upon the impulse of a common duty, and a common interest. If, however, most unexpectedly, a different course should be pursued, the concurring powers of the national treasury and the national bank will be sufficient to avert the danger.

4. The demand of an unfavorable balance of trade appears to be much overrated. It is not practicable, at this time, to ascertain either the value of the goods imported since the peace, or the value of the property employed to pay for them. But when it is considered that a great proportion of the importations arose from investments of American funds previously in Europe; that a great proportion of the price has been paid by American exports; that a great proportion has been paid by remittances in American stocks; and that a great proportion remains upon credit to be paid by gradual remittances of goods, as well as in coin; it cannot be justly concluded, that the balance of trade has hitherto materially affected the national stock of the precious metals. So far as an opportunity has occurred for observation, the demand for gold and silver to export appears rather to have arisen from the expectation of obtaining a higher price in a part of Europe, and from the revival of commerce with the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, than from any necessity to provide for the payment of the recent importations of goods into the United States. The former of these causes will probably soon cease to operate, and the operation of the latter may, if necessary, be restrained by law.

The proposition now under consideration further provides for a suspension of the bank payments in coin upon any future emergency. This is merely a matter of precaution; but, if the emergency should arise, it must be agreed on all hands that the power of suspension ought rather to be confided to the Government than to the directors of the institution.

V. It is proposed that a bonus be paid to the Government by the subscribers to the national bank, in consideration of the emoluments to be derived from an exclusive charter, during a period of twenty years.

Independent of the bonus here proposed to be exacted, there are undoubtedly many public advantages to be drawn from the establishment of the national bank; but these are generally of an incidental kind, and (as in the case of the deposites and distribution of the revenue) may be regarded in the light of equivalents, not for the monopoly of the charter, but for the reciprocal advantages of a fiscal connexion with the public Treasury.

The amount of the bonus should be in proportion to the value of the charter grant; or, in other words, to the nett profits which the subscribers will probably make, in consequence of their incorporation. The average rate of the dividends of the State banks, before the suspension of payments in coin, was about eight per cent. per annum. It appears by a report from this Department to the House of Representatives, dated the 3d of April, 1810, that the annual dividends of the late bank of the United States, averaged, throughout the duration of its charter, the rate of $8\frac{13}{36}$ per cent. But under all the circumstances which will attend the establishment and operations of the proposed national bank, its enlarged capital, and the extended field of competition, it is not deemed reasonable, for the present purpose, to rate the annual dividends of the institution higher than 7 per cent. upon its capital of $35,000,000.

Allowing, therefore, two, three, and four years for the payment of the bonus, a sum of $1,500,000 would amount to about four per cent. upon the capital of the bank, and would constitute a just equivalent for the benefits of its charter.

VI. It is proposed that the measures, suggested by the following considerations, be adopted to aid the national bank in commencing and maintaining its operations upon the basis of payments in the current coin.

1. To restore the national currency of gold and silver it is essential that the quantity of bank paper in circulation should be reduced; but this effort alone will be sufficient to effect the object. By reducing the amount of bank paper its value must be proportionably increased; and as soon as the amount shall be contracted to the limits of a just proportion in the circulating medium of the country, the consequent revival of the uses for coin, in the business of exchange, will insure its re-appearance in abundance. The policy, the interest, and the honor of the State banks will stimulate them to undertake and prosecute this salutary work. But it will be proper to apprize them that, after a specified day, the notes of such banks as have not resumed their payments in the current coin will not be received in payments, either to the Government or to the national bank.

2. The resumption of payments in current coin at the State banks will remove every obstacle to the commencement of similar payments at the national bank. The difficulty of commencing payments in coin is not, however, to be considered as equal to the difficulty of resuming them. The national bank, free from all engagements, will be able to regulate its issues of paper with a view to the danger, as well as to the demand that may be found to exist. But in addition to the privileges granted by the charter, it will also be proper to apprize the State banks, that, after the commencement of the operations of the national bank, the notes of such banks as do not agree to receive, re-issue, and circulate the notes of that institution, shall not be received in payments either to the Government or to the national bank.

3. The possibility that the national currency of coin may not be perfectly restored at the time of organizing the bank, has induced the proposition that the payment of the Government subscription to the capital shall be made in Treasury notes, which will be receivable in all payments to the Government, and to the national bank, but which will not be demandable in coin. The principle of this proposition might, perhaps, be usefully extended to authorize the national bank to issue notes of a similar character, for a limited period; and it will be proper further to apprise the State banks that the notes of such banks as do not agree to receive, re-issue, and circulate these Treasury notes, or national bank notes, shall not be received in payments, either to the Government or to the national bank.

I have the honor, very respectfully, sir, to be your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Chairman of the Committee on the National Currency.*

OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL BANK.

I. *The charter of the bank.*

1. To continue 21 years.
2. To be exclusive.

II. *The capital of the bank.*

1. To be $35,000,000—at present.
2. To be augmentable by Congress to $50,000,000, and the additional sum to be distributed among the several States.
3. To be divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, on the capital of $35,000,000, and to be subscribed,

By the United States, one-fifth, or 70,000 shares,	$7,000,000
By corporations and individuals, four-fifths, or 280,000 shares,	28,000,000
	$35,000,000

4. To be compounded of public debt and of gold and silver; as to the subscriptions of corporations and individuals, in the proportions—

Of funded debt, three-fourths, equal to	$21,000,000
Of gold and silver, one-fourth, equal to	7,000,000
	$28,000,000

The subscriptions of 6 per cent. stock to be at par.
The subscriptions of 3 per cent. stock to be at 65 per cent.
The subscriptions of 7 per cent. stock to be at $106\frac{51}{100}$ per cent.

5. The subscriptions in public debt may be discharged at pleasure by the Government at the rate at which it is subscribed.

6. The subscriptions of corporations or individuals to be payable by instalments—

(1.) *Specie*, at subscribing,		
On each share, $ 5,	- - - - - -	$1,400,000
At 6 months, 5,	- - - - - -	1,400,000
At 12 months, 5,	- - - - - -	1,400,000
At 18 months, 10,	- - - - - -	2,800,000
		$7,000,000
(2.) *Public debt*, at subscribing,		
Each share, $25,	- - - - - -	7,000,000
At 6 months, 25,	- - - - - -	7,000,000
At 12 months, 25,	- - - - - -	7,000,000
		$28,000,000

7. The subscription of the United States to be paid in instalments not extending beyond a period of seven years; the first instalments to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the payments to be made at the pleasure of the Government, either
   In gold and silver, or
   In 6 per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, or
   In Treasury notes not fundable nor bearing interest, nor payable at a particular time, but receivable in all payments to the Government, and also in all payments to the bank, with a right on the part of the bank to re-issue the Treasury notes so paid, from time to time, until they are discharged by payments to the Government.
8. The bank shall be at liberty to sell the stock portion of its capital to an amount not exceeding ———— in any one year; but, if the sales are intended to be effected in the United States, notice thereof shall be given to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may, if they please, become the purchasers, at the market price, not exceeding par.

III. *The Government of the bank.*

1. The bank shall be established at Philadelphia, with power to erect branches, or to employ State banks as branches elsewhere.
2. There shall be twenty-five directors for the bank at Philadelphia, and thirteen directors for each of the branches where branches are erected, with the usual description and number of officers.
4. The President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall annually appoint five of the directors of the bank at Philadelphia.
4. The qualified stockholders shall annually elect twenty of the directors of the bank at Philadelphia; but a portion of the directors shall be changed at every annual election upon the principle of rotation.
5. The directors of the bank at Philadelphia shall annually, at their first meeting after their election, choose one of the five directors appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to be president of the bank; and the president of the bank shall always be re-eligible if re-appointed.
6. The directors of the bank at Philadelphia shall annually appoint thirteen directors for each of the branches where branches are erected, and shall transmit a list of the persons appointed to the Secretary of the Treasury.
7. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, shall annually designate, from the list of the branch directors, the person to be the president of the respective branches.
8. None but resident citizens of the United States shall be directors of the bank, or its branches.
9. The stockholders may vote for directors in person or by proxy; but no stockholder, who is not resident within the United States at the time of election, shall vote by proxy; nor shall any one person vote as proxy a greater number of votes than he would be entitled to vote in his own right, according to a scale of voting to be graduated by the number of shares which the voters respectively hold.
10. The bank and its several branches, or the State banks employed as branches, shall furnish the officer at the head of the Treasury Department with statements of their officers, in such form and at such period as shall be required.

IV. *The privileges and duties of the bank.*

1. The bank shall enjoy the usual privileges, and be subject to the usual restrictions of a body corporate and politic, instituted for such purposes, and the forgery of its notes shall be made penal.
2. The notes of the bank shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise provide by law.
3. The bank and its branches, and State banks employed as branches, shall give the necessary aid and facility to the Treasury for transferring the public funds from place to place, and for making payments to the public creditors, without charging commissions, or claiming allowances on account of differences of exchange, &c.

V. *The organization and operation of the bank.*

1. Subscriptions to be opened with as little delay as possible, and at as few places as shall be deemed just and convenient. The commissioners may be named in the act or be appointed by the President.
2. The bank to be organized and commence its operations in specie as soon as the sum of $1,400,000 has been actually received from the subscriptions in gold and silver.
3. The bank shall not at any time suspend its specie payments, unless the same shall be previously authorized by Congress, if in session, or by the President of the United States if Congress be not in session. In the latter case the suspension shall continue for six weeks after the meeting of Congress, and no longer, unless authorized by law.

VI. *The bonus for the charter of the bank.*

The subscribers to the bank shall pay a premium to the Government for its charter. Estimating the profits of the bank from the probable advance in the value of its stock, and the result of its business when in full operation at 7 per cent., a bonus of $1,500,000 dollars, payable in equal instalments of two, three, and four years, after the bank commences its operations, might, under all circumstances, be considered as about 4 per cent. upon its capital, and would constitute a reasonable premium.

14th Congress.] No. 463. [1st Session.

REVENUE SYSTEM REVISED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 9, 1816.

Mr. Lowndes made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom have been committed that part of the President's message which relates to the revenue, and the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, excepting that part which relates to the establishment of a bank, ask leave to explain the general views which have induced them to submit to the House the propositions with which they shall conclude their report:

"The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment," has been the first subject, after providing for the deficiency in the appropriations of 1815, which has engaged the attention of the committee. Whilst they recognise, with unmixed satisfaction, "that improvement in the condition of the public revenue, which will allow an immediate alleviation of the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war," they well know that such an alleviation can only be expected and wished to an extent "which shall leave to the Government the means of maintaining its faith inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully the measures of a liberal" and provident policy.

In forming an opinion upon the expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, they have supposed it right that their attention should be directed, not only to the resources of the United States, but to the condition of other Powers. In the perplexed system of European policy the United States can have no disposition to interpose; but their conduct must necessarily be affected by views connected with the military or financial resources of those States with which their relations are most interesting. It is impossible not to see that Europe is more military than ever, and that accustomed by twenty years of war to exertions that were once thought impracticable, her Governments have acquired a power which makes preparation more difficult and more necessary on the part of every State exposed to the chance of their hostility. It must be doubtful what precise increase of expenditure these considerations of foreign policy or views of internal improvement may induce Congress eventually to authorize; but even the measures now before them appear to require a considerable addition to the estimates of the annual peace expenditure.

The only preparation against the dangers of foreign aggression, which it falls within the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means to recommend, is that of a revenue; which, in supplying the wants of the Government, shall not burden unnecessarily the industry of the citizen; which shall be capable of repairing, by an expansion of the powers of some of its parts, the injuries which war may inflict in others; and, above all, shall be disencumbered from debt as soon as the resources of the country and the conditions of its contracts will permit. Public debts have indeed, sometimes been considered as giving stability and order to a State, but the committee can never believe that a Government which secures every civil and political right to the great body of the people, can want that security which would be afforded by the distribution of any amount of annual interest upon its debt, which, to be received by the few, must be paid by the many. It may be true that a public debt only makes a different distribution of the income of society, but it pays the stockholder what should be reserved for supporting the seaman and the soldier. That Government, indeed, does well, which, when forced into war, brings into the contest every resource which credit or revenue can furnish; but it neglects one of its first duties when it allows the season of peace to pass away without an adequate provision for removing every encumbrance upon its effective revenue. The committee accordingly consider it as an indispensable requisite in any arrangement of revenue and expenditure in peace, that it shall provide for the rapid extinguishment of the public debt.

To attain this object a considerable revenue will be required. In selecting the taxes which should compose it, the duties upon imported articles may be expected to furnish the principal supply. Cheap and easy in their collection, paid like all indirect taxes, when it is convenient to pay them, they will be found, under a system of prudent moderation, to discourage no branch of national industry. Duties, indeed, either upon importation or exportation, seem to be the natural resource of countries thinly peopled, which, exporting a large amount of their agricultural productions, receive in return the manufactures of older States. The distance, too, of the States from which our importations are made, renders it more difficult to evade the payment of duties here than in countries which are separated from active and enterprising neighbors by a river or a conventional line. But as our agriculture obtains markets at home, as wealth spreads itself over inland countries, where commerce can but imperfectly follow, our imports as well as our exports must bear a continually lessening proportion to the wealth of the country.

And even now, while the principal source of ordinary revenue in peace must be furnished by the customs, it is probable that they could not be continued or increased to an amount which the interest and reimbursement of our debt and the provisions for our security require, without increasing too far the temptation to illicit importation. The objections, too, to an entire reliance upon them, have been too fully developed by recent experience to allow the committee to recommend that they should constitute the whole income of the country. The liberal provision which they are capable of making in peace, disappears in the moment when war requires larger contributions. The Government which is left at such a time to explore new systems of internal taxation, to discover and draw into the public service the men who are capable of filling the different departments of the revenue, is reduced to a condition in which the zeal and bravery, and resources of the nation can produce their natural effects but imperfectly. The committee, therefore, concur fully with the Secretary of the Treasury in the opinion which he has expressed, "that the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim particular attention."

As a result of these general views the committee, with deference to the House, recommend the adoption of the plan of revenue contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the exception of that part of it which proposes to continue the additional duties upon postage, and to repeal the additional duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise imposed by the act of December, 1814. The communication of intelligence between the different parts of the country, it appears to the committee to be just policy of our Government to facilitate and encourage; and, although it might have been right to exact a revenue from it, under circumstances which made it necessary to apply every resource to the defence of the State, the present situation of the Treasury may well allow of its repeal. The duties on licenses to retailers admit, in the opinion of the committee, of a modification, which, by proportioning the price of the license in some degree to the business of the retailer, render them as productive as the new rates, and less oppressive than the old ones. But as such modification could only apply to licenses for 1817, the committee propose to make it the subject of a future report.

The permanent laws now in force may be expected, after the expiration of temporary duties, to produce a nett annual revenue of $25,278,840.

The direct tax, a nett amount of		$5,600,000	
The sale of public lands,		1,000,000	
Licenses to distillers, gross amount,	$1,200,000		
Carriages,	175,000		
Licenses to retailers,	900,000		
Auctions,	400,000		
	2,675,000	2,514,500	
Duties on furniture and watches,	300,000		
On manufactures,	1,311,000		
Excise on distilled spirits,	2,500,000		
	4,111,000	3,864,340	
Postage,		300,000	
Customs,		12,000,000	
			25,278,840

Such is the estimate of the annual revenue which, by law, is declared to be pledged "to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, and for creating an adequate sinking fund." If the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary, with the modifications proposed by the committee, shall be carried into effect, there will be deducted from this revenue of $25,278,840

The nett amount of duties on furniture and watches, on manufactures and distilled spirits,	$3,864,340		
The postage duty,	300,000		
And from the nett product of the land tax,	2,900,000		
		7,064,340	
But there will be added to the revenue:			
By the additional duty on stills,	1,200,000		
The duty on stamps,	400,000		
On refined sugar,	150,000		
On salt,	500,000		
Gross amount,	2,250,000		
Nett amount,		2,115,000	
By an addition to the customs, equal to the product of an average addition of 42 per cent. to the rates of permanent duty,	5,040,000		
		7,155,000	
Making the excess of revenue added, above that deducted,			90,660
And the annual revenue,			25,369,500

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which has been referred to the committee—

The amount of the annual civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses is estimated at	$1,800,000
The annual military expenses at	5,112,159
The annual naval expense at	2,716,510
The interest in the funded debt, at about	6,150,000
	$15,778,669

To this estimate of annual expenditure might be added the amount of about $1,850,000 appropriated to the payment of the principal of the public debt, which, with the $6,150,000, (applicable to the payment of the interest,) constitutes the sinking fund of $8,000,000. But, perhaps, an easier view of the subject may be afforded by stating separately the whole sum which it is proposed to apply to the payment of the principal of the public debt, exclusively of the interest.

If the annual revenue under the law proposed be $25,369,500, and the ordinary annual expense be $15,778,669, there will be a balance of $9,590,831, which may be applied as Congress shall direct, to national defence, to internal improvement, and to the extinguishment of the public debt. The considerations which have been already adverted to as enjoining the policy of providing for the extinguishment of the public debt as soon as the resources of the country and the condition of its contracts will permit, induce the committee to propose that to that object may be annually appropriated $7,000,000 after the year 1816, which, added to the sum appropriated to the payment of interest, will form a sinking fund of $13,150,000, and extinguish the public debt in less than twelve years. This appropriation would still leave an excess of annual revenue, above the estimates of ordinary expenditure furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, of upwards of two millions and a half to be applied to any other branch of the public service.

The committee have confined their observations to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment. The modification of the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, which they have proposed, will produce too small an effect upon the receipts of 1816 to require a distinct exposition of them; and the deficiency in the receipts of 1816 (which is suggested in the Treasury report) cannot disturb the calculations which have been submitted of the receipts and expenditures of succeeding years, since the estimated deficiency is less than seven millions, and the outstanding revenue, on the 1st of January, 1817, will be about twenty millions. If, however, the demands upon the Treasury in 1817, in consequence of Congress assuming the payment of expenses incurred during the war, which it has not yet sanctioned, or from any other cause, shall be increased beyond the present estimates, or beyond an amount for which the unappropriated revenue may provide, the sinking fund may be charged for the year 1817 with the payment of the Treasury notes which may be issued under the laws now in force. In preventing an addition of new funded debt it will perform its office as usefully as in extinguishing the old debt.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force, until the 30th day of June next, and until an act shall be passed establishing a new tariff of duties, the act entitled "An act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the 1st July, 1812.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed on the 29th July, 1813.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "An act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States," passed on the 24th July, 1813.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue in force the act entitled "An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies, on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," passed on the 2d of August, 1813; and also the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 10th day of December, 1814.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal, from the —— day of —— next, so much of the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed on the 23d of December, 1814, as imposes additional duties on postage.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient so to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed the 9th January, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied for the year 1816, and succeeding years, to three millions; and also so to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied therein annually to $9,999 20.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and Territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed on the 21st of December, 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 24th sections thereof, from and after the 1st of April next, and from the same day to add 100 per cent. to the amount of the duty which all stills now subject to duty are liable to pay.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal, from and after the 18th day of April next, the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th of January, 1815; and also the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewellery and paste work, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, from the same day.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture and on gold and silver watches," passed the 18th of January, 1815.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient so to amend the rates of duties upon imported articles after the 30th June next, as that they shall be estimated to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by an average addition of 42 per cent. to the permanent rates of duties.

11. *Resolved*, That the deficiency arising from the reduction or abolition of any of the duties heretofore pledged by law for the support of the Government, for the payment of the public debt, and the establishment of a sinking fund, shall be supplied by appropriating to those objects a sufficient amount from the product of the taxes or duties proposed to be continued or increased.

12. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that from and after the year 1816 an addition shall be made to the sum of $8,000,000, now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, so as to make the whole sum to be appropriated annually to that purpose $13,500,000.

14th Congress.] No. 464. [1st Session.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 16, 1816.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to which was referred the petition of William Hamon, of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully submitted the following report:

The committee are of opinion that the case stated by the petitioner is substantiated by satisfactory evidence; two causes influenced him to leave Philadelphia in the autumn of 1805. He was called to Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to attend an only son in his last illness; and he left Philadelphia also to avoid the pestilential fever then raging in that city. These causes prevented his compliance with the law in some requisites previously necessary to obtain his debentures for the drawback. If the petitioner had failed in diligence, when business was without interruption carried on in its diversified channels, he could not have made out a case any way entitled to the equitable interposition of this House; but, as his non-compliance with the law has arisen from causes which are afflicting to, and beyond the control of man, however wise or prudent, the committee cannot refrain from deciding that the case is reasonable, and is entitled to relief. Were it a new case the committee would sustain it; but since the principle which is to govern the decision of the committee, as well as that of this House, has been, after much deliberation, settled in the cases of Isaac Clason, of the city of New York, and Archibald McCall, of the city of Philadelphia, they are bound to mete the same measure of justice to William Hamon, the petitioner. In obedience to the decision of the committee a bill for the relief of William Hamon is respectfully submitted.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 465. [1st SESSION.

VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 25, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 25, 1816.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 22d instant, I have the honor to transmit a statement of the amount of valuations of lands, lots, and dwelling-houses, and of slaves in the several States, made under the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813; so far as the same have been returned by the principal assessors to this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Honorable the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Statement of the amount of valuations of lands, lots, and dwelling-houses, and of slaves, in the several States, made under the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, *and returned by the principal assessors to the Treasury.*

The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Kentucky, assumed and paid their quotas of the tax, and no valuations, therefore, were made under the act of July 22d, 1813, in those States.

STATES.	Value of lands, lots, and dwelling-houses.	Value of slaves.	Total valuation.
New Hampshire,	$36,957,825	-	$36,957,825
Massachusetts,	149,253,514	-	149,253,514
Vermont,	32,747,290	-	32,747,290
Rhode Island,	21,567,020	-	24,567,020
Connecticut,	86,546,841	$3,192	86,550,033
New York, (*a*)	265,224,983	842,162	266,067,145
Delaware, (*b*)	14,218,950	142,519	14,361,469
Maryland,	106,490,638	14,525,845	121,016,483
North Carolina, (*c*)	58,114,952	34,082,545	92,197,497
Tennessee, (*d*)	28,748,986	9,662,925	38,411,911
Louisiana, one district, viz: the second, (*e*)	2,312,785	2,284,765	4,597,550

(*a*) The returns from two districts (the 12th and 25th) of the valuations for the year 1814 have not been received. The valuations of these two districts for the year 1815 have been taken. In four districts (the 7th, 12th, 21st, and 25th) the valuations of slaves are not given distinctly from the valuations of lands, lots, and dwelling houses.

(*b*) In one district (the 3d) the valuation of slaves is not given distinctly from the valuation of lands, lots, and dwelling-houses.

(*c*) In two districts (the 5th and 12th) the valuation of slaves is not given distinctly from the valuation of lands, lots, and dwelling-houses.

(*d*) The returns from one district (the 3d) of the valuations for the year 1814 have not been received. The valuation of this district for 1815, as fixed by the board of principal assessors, has been taken. The valuations of slaves in two districts (the 3d and 4th) are not given distinctly from the valuation of lands, lots, and dwelling-houses.

(*e*) No returns for the year 1814 have been received from any of the districts, except the 2d, here given.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 466. [1st SESSION.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 26, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 25, 1816.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 20th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House—

No. 1. An explanatory letter from the Register of the Treasury, accompanying the statements required by the resolution.

No. 2. A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815, exclusive of moneys received from loans, foreign and domestic, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and on account of the revolutionary Government, which are separately stated.

No. 3. Statements, 1st, of the moneys annually received from foreign and domestic loans; 2d, of the sums paid annually on account of the public debt; and 3d, of the whole amount paid annually on account of the revolutionary Government from the commencement of the present Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 25, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit a statement, formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th instant, with accompanying documents (A B C) in relation to the receipts on account of foreign and domestic loans, and of the payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and of the payments in relation to the revolutionary Government.

The receipts into the Treasury from imports and tonnage have been—		$222,530,374 56
Internal revenue,		9,016,342 24
Direct tax,		4,476,826 53
Postage of letters,		747,388 40
Sales of public lands,		8,658,369 38
Miscellaneous,		1,590,001 68
		247,019,302 79
The receipts from foreign and domestic loans, (as per statement A,) amount to,		107,138,184 41
The sum total of receipts to 31st March, 1815, the latest period to which the Treasurer's account is settled at the Treasury, is,		$354,157,487 20
The expenditures are stated, viz:		
Pay and subsistence of the army,	$88,270,562 85	
Fortification of ports and harbors,	4,374,805 26	
Fabrication of cannon,	263,611 54	
Purchase of saltpetre,	150,000 00	
Additional arms,	300,000 00	
Arming and equipping the militia,	1,100,000 00	
Detachment of militia,	170,000 00	
Services of militia,	2,000,000 00	
Services of volunteers,	1,000,000 00	
		97,628,979 65
Indian Department—		
Holding treaties, &c.	878,313 68	
Trading houses,	459,726 98	
		1,338,040 66
Naval Department,		47,818,303 68
Foreign intercourse, exclusive of Barbary Powers, and including the sum of $6,361,000 paid under the convention with Great Britain, of the 8th of January, 1802, and with France of the 30th April, 1803,		10,678,015 34
Barbary Powers,		2,405,322 40
Civil list,		14,940,695 79
Miscellaneous civil,		9,909,978 91
To which, add the expenditures in relation to the payment of the interest and charges on the Foreign loans, and principal of the foreign and domestic debt at the Treasury of the United States, and by their commissioners abroad, as per statement B,		167,524,588 00
And the expenditures on account of the revolutionary Government, as per statement C,		316,268 70
The sum total of expenditures from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st March, 1815,		352,560,193 13
Which with the balance in the Treasury, on the 31st of March, 1815, as settled at the Treasury,		1,597,294 07
Make the sum total of receipts as before stated,		$354,157,487 20

It will be perceived that these statements are a continuation, in point of form, of those rendered to the House of Representatives of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the 11th January, 1813, under a resolution of that House of the 24th December, 1812, and embrace all receipts and payments, whether made at the Treasury, or by the commissioners of loans abroad, to the date of the latest settlement at the Treasury, of the accounts of the United States' commissioners in London and Amsterdam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient humble sevant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 2.

A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 3d day of March, 1789, up to the 31st March, 1815, (exclusive of moneys received from foreign and domestic loans, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and on account of the revolutionary Government, separately stated in the accompanying documents, A, B, C,) formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 10th of January, 1816.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Imposts and tonnage.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Postage.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791, - -	$4,399,472 99	- -	- -	- -	- -	$19,440 10	$4,418,913 09
Do. do. 1792, - -	3,443,070 85	$208,942 81	- -	- -	- -	9,918 65	3,661,932 31
Do. do. 1793, - -	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	- -	$11,020 51	- -	10,390 37	4,614,423 14
Do. do. 1794, - -	4,801,065 28	274,089 62	- -	29,478 49	- -	23,799 48	5,128,432 87
Do. do. 1795, - -	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	- -	22,400 00	- -	5,917 97	5,954,534 59
Do. do. 1796, - -	6,567,987 94	475,289 60	- -	72,909 84	$4,836 13	16,506 14	7,137,529 65
Do. do. 1797, - -	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	- -	64,500 00	83,540 60	30,379 29	8,303,560 99
Do. do. 1798, - -	7,106,061 93	644,357 95	- -	39,500 00	11,963 11	18,692 81	7,820,575 80
Do. do. 1799, - -	6,610,449 31	779,136 44	- -	41,000 00	- -	45,187 56	7,475,773 31
Do. do. 1800, - -	9,080,932 73	809,396 55	$734,223 97	78,000 00	443 75	74,712 10	10,777,709 10
Do. do. 1801, - -	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	534,343 38	79,500 00	167,726 06	266,149 15	12,846,530 95
Do. do. 1802, - -	12,438,235 74	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00	188,628 02	177,905 86	13,668,233 95
Do. do. 1803, - -	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	16,427 26	165,675 69	115,518 18	11,064,097 63
Do. do. 1804, - -	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	26,500 00	487,526 79	112,575 53	11,826,307 38
Do. do. 1805, - -	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,822 91	21,342 50	540,193 80	19,039 80	13,560,693 20
Do. do. 1806, - -	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67	765,245 73	10,004 19	15,559,931 07
Do. do. 1807, - -	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,614 73	466,163 27	34,935 69	16,398,019 26
Do. do. 1808, - -	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	- -	647,939 06	21,802 35	17,060,661 93
Do. do. 1809, - -	7,296,020 58	4,044 39	7,517 31	- -	442,252 33	23,638 51	7,773,473 12
Do. do. 1810, - -	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	- -	696,548 82	84,476 84	9,384,214 28
Do. do. 1811, - -	13,313,222 73	2,295 95	7,666 66	37 70	1,040,237 53	60,068 52	14,423,529 09
Do. do. 1812, - -	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70	710,427 78	41,125 47	9,801,132 76
Do. do. 1813, - -	13,224,623 25	4,755 01	3,805 52	35,000 00	835,655 14	236,571 00	14,340,409 95
Do. do. 1814, - -	5,998,772 08	1,662,984 82	2,219,497 36	45,000 00	1,135,971 09	119,399 81	11,181,625 16
From January 1, to March 31, 1815, - -	1,172,935 57	888,598 84	496,282 81	- -	267,394 68	11,846 31	2,837,058 21
	$222,530,374 56	$9,016,342 24	$4,476,826 53	$747,388 40	$8,658,369 38	$1,590,001 68	$247,019,302 79

No. 2—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Years.	MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.									Total military establishment.
	Pay and subsistence of the army.	Fortifications of ports & harbors.	Fabrication of cannon.	Purchase of saltpetre, &c.	Arming & equipping the militia.	Additional arms.	Detachment of militia.	Services of militia.	Services of volunteers.	
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791,	632,804 03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632,804 03
Do. do. 1792,	1,100,702 09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100,702 09
Do. do. 1793,	1,130,249 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,249 08
Do. do. 1794,	2,597,047 93	42,049 66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,639,097 59
Do. do. 1795,	2,399,136 63	81,773 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,480,910 13
Do. do. 1796,	1,234,502 58	25,761 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260,263 84
Do. do. 1797,	999,311 88	40,090 78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,039,402 66
Do. do. 1798,	1,823,565 96	185,956 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,009,522 30
Do. do. 1799,	2,295,819 56	171,127 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,466,946 98
Do. do. 1800,	2,444,878 77	116,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,560,878 77
Do. do. 1801,	1,587,944 08	85,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,672,944 08
Do. do. 1802,	1,048,135 75	18,000 00	155,012 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,221,148 25
Do. do. 1803,	773,456 81	-	108,599 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	882,055 85
Do. do. 1804,	938,923 93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938,923 93
Do. do. 1805,	768,281 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768,281 28
Do. do. 1806,	1,383,555 38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383,555 38
Do. do. 1807,	1,094,285 91	225,000 00	-	-	-	-	70,000 00	-	-	1,389,285 91
Do. do. 1808,	1,766,434 40	1,075,000 00	-	-	100,000 00	-	100,000 00	-	-	3,041,434 40
Do. do. 1809,	2,365,772 17	655,000 00	-	150,000 00	-	300,000 00	-	-	-	3,470,772 17
Do. do. 1810,	1,851,923 94	428,000 00	-	-	110,000 00	-	-	-	-	2,389,923 94
Do. do. 1811,	1,837,828 19	95,000 00	-	-	190,000 00	-	-	-	-	2,122,828 19
Do. do. 1812,	9,492,798 24	370,000 00	-	-	100,000 00	-	-	1,600,000 00	460,000 00	12,022,798 24
Do. do. 1813,	17,925,966 72	761,046 30	-	-	120,000 00	-	-	400,000 00	540,000 00	19,747,013 02
Do. do. 1814,	20,027,906 86	-	-	-	480,000 00	-	-	-	-	20,507,906 86
From the 1st January to 31st December, 1815,	8,749,330 68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,749,330 68
	$88,270,562 85	$4,374,805 26	$263,611 54	$150,000 00	$1,100,000 00	$300,000 00	$170,000 00	$2,000,000 00	$1,000,000 00	$97,628,979 65

No. 2—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Years.	Indian Department.		Naval Department.	Foreign intercourse.	Barbary intercourse.	Civil list.	Miscellaneous civil.	Aggregate.
	Treaties.	Trading houses.						
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791,	27,000 00	-	570 00	1,733 33	13,000 00	757,134 45	285,887 56	1,718,129 37
Do. do. 1792,	13,648 85	-	53 02	78,766 67	-	380,917 58	191,988 94	1,766,077 15
Do. do. 1793,	27,282 83	-	-	89,500 00	-	358,241 08	102,075 29	1,707,348 28
Do. do. 1794,	13,042 46	-	61,408 97	146,403 51	-	440,946 58	199,449 09	3,500,348 20
Do. do. 1795,	21,475 68	2,000 00	410,562 03	912,685 12	-	361,633 36	161,330 13	4,350,596 45
Do. do. 1796,	55,563 98	58,000 00	274,784 04	109,739 64	75,120 00	447,139 05	251,319 85	2,531,930 40
Do. do. 1797,	32,396 38	30,000 00	382,631 89	172,504 23	497,284 31	483,233 70	196,137 79	2,833,590 96
Do. do. 1798,	16,470 09	-	1,381,347 76	242,711 22	214,717 52	504,605 17	253,849 48	4,623,223 54
Do. do. 1799,	20,302 19	-	2,858,081 84	199,374 11	72,000 00	592,905 76	270,555 84	6,480,166 72
Do. do. 1800,	31 22	-	3,448,716 03	185,145 33	210,142 85	748,688 45	257,767 32	7,411,369 97
Do. do. 1801,	9,000 00	-	2,111,424 00	139,851 73	155,825 00	549,288 31	343,336 78	4,981,669 90
Do. do. 1802,	20,000 00	32,000 00	915,561 87	416,253 62	134,672 31	596,981 11	400,462 75	3,737,079 91
Do. do. 1803,	-	-	1,215,230 53	1,001,968 34	108,866 43	526,583 12	268,119 97	4,002,824 24
Do. do. 1804,	53,000 00	-	1,189,832 75	1,129,591 62	57,063 95	624,795 63	459,651 03	4,452,858 91
Do. do. 1805,	41,000 00	100,000 00	1,597,500 00	2,655,769 62	142,259 15	585,849 79	466,574 78	6,357,234 62
Do. do. 1806,	-	75,000 00	1,649,641 44	1,613,922 09	146,499 21	684,230 53	527,360 71	6,080,209 36
Do. do. 1807,	60,825 00	44,000 00	1,722,064 47	419,845 61	157,980 73	655,524 65	535,046 52	4,984,572 89
Do. do. 1808,	70,725 00	2,250 00	884,067 80	214,233 26	90,759 57	691,167 80	509,701 02	6,504,338 85
Do. do. 1809,	169,150 00	43,353 84	2,427,758 80	74,918 12	91,387 92	712,465 13	424,866 16	7,414,672 14
Do. do. 1810,	58,225 00	23,800 00	1,654,244 20	48,795 60	32,571 88	703,994 03	398,527 63	5,311,082 28
Do. do. 1811,	57,725 00	4,150 00	1,965,566 39	181,746 15	83,158 32	644,467 27	532,963 54	5,592,604 86
Do. do. 1812,	55,975 00	16,870 00	3,959,365 15	297,327 04	50,376 25	826,271 55	600,515 47	17,829,498 70
Do. do. 1813,	55,475 00	16,883 28	6,446,600 10	153,771 01	56,170 00	780,545 45	825,939 06	28,082,396 92
Do. do. 1814,	-	10,294 86	7,311,290 60	163,879 97	13,300 00	927,424 23	1,193,539 86	30,127,686 38
From the 1st January to 31st December, 1815,	-	1,125 00	2,950,000 00	27,578 40	2,167 00	355,662 01	251,962 34	12,337,825 43
	$878,313 68	$459,726 98	$47,818,303 68	$10,678,015 34	$2,405,322 40	$14,940,695 79	$9,909,978 91	$184,719,336 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 25, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

No. 3.—A.

A statement of the moneys annually received from foreign and domestic loans, either at the Treasury of the United States, or by their commissioners abroad, commencing on the 4th of March, 1789, until 31st March, 1815; formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th January, 1816.

March 4, 1789. to Dec. 31,	1791,	$5,552,475 31	March 4, 1809, to Dec. 31,	1810,	2,750,000 00
Do.	1792,	4,936,595 56	Do.	1811.	
Do.	1793,	1,000,000 00	Do.	1812,	12,837,900 00
Do.	1794,	4,600,000 00	Do. (A.)	1813,	26,184,435 00
Do.	1795,	3,300,000 00	Do.	1814,	23,377,911 79
Do.	1796,	320,000 00	1st January to 31st March,	1815,	10,728,530 12
Do.	1797,	70,000 00			$102,423,077 02
Do.	1798,	200,000 00			
Do.	1799,	5,000,000 00	Together with the amount received during that period for sales of bank stock, -	$2,671,860 00	
Do.	1800,	1,565,229 24	Dividends on ditto,	1,101,720 00	
Do.	1801.		Interest on stock remitted to Europe,	136,400 00	
Do.	1802.		Gain on exchange,	805,127 39	
Do.	1803.				4,715,107 39
Do.	1804.				$107,138,184 41
Do.	1805.				
Do.	1806.				
Do.	1807.				
Do.	1808.				
Do.	1809.				

(A.)

Years.	From loans.	Treasury notes.	Total.
1812, - - - -	$10,002,400 00	$2,835,500 00	$12,837,900 00
1813, - - - -	20,089,635 00	6,094,800 00	26,184,435 00
1814, - - - -	15,080,546 00	8,297,365 79	23,377,911 79
1815, - - - -	1,748,230 12	8,980,300 00	10,728,530 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 25, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.—B.

A statement of the sums paid annually on account of the public debt, from the 4th of March, 1789, until the 31st of March, 1815, in which the sums paid for principal, interest, and charges, are distinguished, respectively; formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th January, 1816.

Years.	Principal.	Interest.	Charges on foreign loans.	Total.
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st Dec. 1791,	$2,938,512 06	$2,090,637 44	$258,800 00	$5,287,949 50
Do. do. 1792,	4,062,037 76	3,076,628 23	125,000 00	7,263,665 99
Do. do. 1793,	3,047,263 18	2,714,293 83	57,948 28	5,819,505 29
Do. do. 1794,	2,311,285 57	3,413,254 50	54,062 50	5,778,602 27
Do. do. 1795,	2,895,260 45	3,136,671 16	52,480 00	6,084,411 61
Do. do. 1796,	2,640,791 91	3,183,490 56	- -	5,824,282 47
Do. do. 1797,	2,492,378 76	3,220,043 06	80,000 00	5,792,421 82
Do. do. 1798,	937,012 86	3,053,281 28	- -	3,990,294 14
Do. do. 1799,	1,410,589 18	3,186,287 60	- -	4,596,876 78
Do. do. 1800,	1,203,665 23	3,374,704 72	- -	4,578,369 95
Do. do. 1801,	2,878,794 11	4,396,998 69	4,000 00	7,279,792 80
Do. do. 1802,	5,413,965 81	4,120,038 95	5,000 00	9,539,004 76
Do. do. 1803,	3,407,331 43	3,790,113 41	6,000 00	7,203,444 84
Do. do. 1804,	3,905,204 90	4,259,582 55	7,000 00	8,171,787 45
Do. do. 1805,	3,220,890 97	4,140,998 82	8,000 00	7,369,889 79
Do. do. 1806,	5,266,476 73	3,694,407 88	29,000 00	8,989,884 61
Do. do. 1807,	2,938,141 62	3,369,578 48	- -	6,307,720 10
Do. do. 1808,	6,832,092 48	3,428,152 87	- -	10,260,245 35
Do. do. 1809,	3,586,479 26	2,866,074 90	- -	6,452,554 16
Do. do. 1810,	5,163,476 93	2,845,427 53	- -	8,008,904 46
Do. do. 1811,	5,543,470 89	2,465,733 16	- -	8,009,204 05
Do. do. 1812,	1,998,349 88	2,451,272 57	- -	4,449,622 45
Do. do. 1813,	7,508,668 22	3,599,455 22	- -	11,108,123 44
Do. do. 1814,	3,307,304 90	4,593,239 04	- -	7,900,543 94
From 1st January to 31st March, 1815,	211,730 23	1,146,587 13	- -	1,358,317 36
	$85,121,175 32	$81,616,953 58	$687,290 48	$167,425,419 38
To which add the amount paid, during the above period, for loss on exchange, - -				99,168 62
				$167,524,588 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 25, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.—C.

A statement of the whole amount paid annually on account of the revolutionary Government, from the commencement of the present Government, (4th March, 1789,) until the 31st of December, 1795; formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of January, 1816.

Years.	For discharging warrants issued by the board of treasury.	Towards discharging certain debts contracted by A. Skinner, late commissary of prisoners.	Towards discharging certain debts contracted by T. Pickering.	For paying bills of exchange, drawn on commissioners at Paris, for interest on loan office certific'ts.	For discharging a claim of O. Pollock, late commercial ag'nt at N. Orleans.	Total.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791, -	$157,789 94	$38,683 13	$1,454 08	$3,533 00	-	$201,460 15
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1792, -	33 33	-	2,606 18	582 00	$108,605 02	111,826 53
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1793, -	-	46 42	2,675 56	-	-	2,721 98
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1794, -	-	-	162 45	36 00	-	198 45
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1795, -	-	-	61 59	-	-	61 59
	157,823 27	38,729 55	6,959 86	4,151 00	108,605 02	316,268 70

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 25, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

14th CONGRESS.] No. 467. [1st SESSION.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 5, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 5, 1816.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed yesterday, I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Register of the Treasury, and the statements which accompany it, viz:

(A.) A comparative statement between the annual amount of the expenditure for the military establishment of the United States, as rendered by the Treasury Department, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th of January, 1816, and the statement thereof furnished under the resolution of the House, of the 31st of March, 1810.

(B.) A comparative statement between the annual amount of the expenditure for the navy of the United States, as rendered by the Treasury Department, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th of January, 1816, and the statement thereof furnished under the resolution of the House, of the 31st of March, 1810.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit papers A and B, being comparative statements between the annual amount of the expenditures of the military and naval establishments as rendered by the Treasury Department, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 20th of January, 1816, and the statement thereof furnished under the resolution of the House, of the 31st March, 1810.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Hon. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

(A.)

A comparative statement between the annual amount of the expenditures for the military establishment of the United States, as rendered by the Treasury Department, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th of January, 1816, and the statement thereof furnished under the resolution of the House, of the 31st of March, 1810.

Years.	Amount as exhibited un- the resolution of the 31st of March, 1810.	Expenditures out of appropriations for War Department, in relation to Indian Department, other than treaties and trading houses.	Amount as exhibited un- the resolution of the 20th of January, 1816.	A repayment.	Indian expenditure.
1791	$632,804 03	- -	$632,804 03		
1792	1,103,038 47	- -	1,100,702 09	$2,336 38	
1793	1,132,443 91	- -	1,130,249 08	-	$2,194 83
1794	2,589,097 59	$50,000 00	2,609,097 59		
1795	2,422,385 81	58,524 32	2,480,910 13		
1796	1,246,327 82	13,936 02	1,260,263 84		
1797	1,002,299 04	37,103 62	1,039,402 66		
1798	1,939,692 39	69,829 91	2,009,522 30		
1799	2,405,669 17	61,277 81	2,466,946 98		
1800	2,517,409 99	43,468 78	2,560,878 77		
1801	1,600,944 08	72,000 00	1,672,944 08		
1802	1,179,148 25	42,000 00	1,221,148 25		
1803	822,055 85	60,000 00	882,055 85		
1804	875,923 93	63,000 00	938,923 93		
1805	712,781 28	55,500 00	768,281 28		
1806	1,224,355 38	159,200 00	1,383,555 38		
1807	1,288,685 91	100,600 00	1,389,285 91		
1808	2,900,834 40	140,600 00	3,041,434 40		
1809	3,345,772 17	125,000 00	3,470,772 17		
	$30,941,669 47	$1,152,040 46 (*a*)	$32,089,178 72	$2,336 38	$2,194 83

Amount of expenditures as exhibited under the resolution of 31st March, 1810,	- -	$30,941,669 47
Deduct the repayment of $2,336 38 as above, And the sum of 2,194 83 as Indian expenditure,	- - -	4,531 21
		$30,937,138 26
To which expenditures out of the appropriations for the War Department, in relation to Indian Department, other than the expenditures exhibited for treaties with the Indians, and trading houses, - - - - - - - -		1,152,040 46
	As above,	$32,089,178 72

(*a*) This amount, with the annual subdivisions, was formed by the Register, by estimate, for the purpose of excluding the payments which had been made by the purveyors of public supplies, contractors, and other persons who had expended public moneys in the purchase of Indian goods, rations, or supplies, which might apply to the Indian Department, and which had been made from moneys charged and exhibited in the annual printed public accounts as advanced for the military establishment.

These annual amounts, ascertained from the best materials to which access could be had, were deducted from the total amount of the annual actual expenditures, with a view to conform, as nearly as possible, with the resolution of the House, of the 31st March, 1810, by excluding the expenditures on account of the Indian Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(B.)

A comparative statement between the annual amount of the expenditure for the navy of the United States, as rendered by the Treasury Department, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 20th January, 1816, and the statement thereof, furnished under the resolution of the House, of the 31st of March, 1810.

Years.	Amount as exhibited under the resolution of 20th January, 1816, excluding expenditure for marine hospital.	Marine hospital expenditure.	Revenue cutter excluded in the statement of 31st March, 1810.	Total amount exhibited under the resolution of the 31st March, 1810, in which the marine hospital was included.
1791	$570 00	-	$570 00	
1792	53 02	-	53 02	
1793				
1794	61,408 97	-	-	$61,408 97
1795	410,562 03	-	-	410,562 03
1796	274,784 04	-	-	274,784 04
1797	382,631 89	-	-	382,631 89
1798	1,381,347 76	-	-	1,381,347 76
1799	2,858,081 84	-	-	2,858,081 84
1800	3,448,716 03	-	-	3,448,716 03
1801	2,111,424 00	-	-	2,111,424 00
1802	915,561 87	$250 00	-	915,811 87
1803	1,215,230 53	31,087 36	-	1,246,317 89
1804	1,189,832 75	84,027 50	-	1,273,800 25
1805	1,597,500 00	-	-	1,597,500 00
1806	1,649,641 44	-	-	1,649,641 44
1807	1,722,064 47	-	-	1,722,064 47
1808	1,884,067 80	-	-	1,884,067 80
1809	2,427,758 80	-	-	2,427,758 80
	$23,531,237 24	$115,364 86	$623 02	$23,645,979 08

Amount of expenditures as exhibited under the resolution of 20th January, 1816,	$23,531,237 24
And the marine hospital expenditure,	115,364 86
	23,646,602 10
From which deduct expenditure for revenue cutter,	623 02
As above,	$23,645,979 08

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 468.** [1st SESSION.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 7, 1816.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1816.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress as follows:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to their last report of the 6th of February, 1815, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this board, dated the 6th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro. tem.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the United States.*
JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*
A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 6, 1816.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—

That the balance of moneys advanced on account of the public debt, remaining unexpended at the end of the year 1813, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, which balance, as appears by the statement B annexed to the last annual report, amounted to		$761,205 75
Together with the sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1814, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, which sums, as appears by the statement C annexed to the last annual report, amounted to		8,386,880 59
Together with a further sum arising from profit in exchange on remittances from America to Europe during the year 1814, amounting, as appears by statement D annexed to the last annual report, to		19,827 61
And amounting together to		$9,167,913 95

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was repaid into the Treasury during the year 1814, on account of the principal of moneys heretofore advanced for the payment of the public debt, as appears by the statement E annexed to the last annual report, [see vol. 2, page 903,] the sum of		$286,336 65
The sums actually applied during the year 1814 to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statement A, to the sum of $8,940,074 08, viz:		
In reimbursement of the principal of the public debt,	$4,283,692 34	
On account of the interest and charges on the same,	4,656,381 74	
	$8,940,074 08	
But of this sum there was short provided, consisting of unclaimed dividends on the public debt, not demanded or applied for by the proprietors, as per the annexed statement B,	58,496 78	
		8,881,577 30
		$9,167,913 95

That, during the year 1815, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz:

On account of the interest and reimbursement of the funded domestic debt,		$6,373,847 73
On account of the principal and interest of the registered debt,		6 49
On account of the principal and interest of temporary loans, viz: reimbursement of principal,	$1,800,000	
Payment of interest,	69,230 07	
		1,869,230 07
On account of principal and interest of Treasury notes,		3,872,708 95
On account of the interest on Louisiana stock payable in Europe,		724,136 11
Amounting together, as will appear by the annexed list of warrants marked C, to the sum of		$12,839,929 35

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz:

I. From the balance of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1814, remaining unexpended at the end of that year, which balance amounted, as stated in the last annual report, to - - - - - -		$341,710 17
II. From the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1815, viz:		
From the fund arising from the interest on the debt transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as per statement I, - - -	$1,969,577 64	
From the fund arising from the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands, - - - - -	1,200,000 00	
From the proceeds of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, - - -	4,830,422 36	
		8,000,000 00
III. From the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of the direct tax and internal duties in advance, and on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1816,		4,498,219 18
		$12,839,929 35

That the aforesaid sum of twelve millions eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity with the accounts which shall have been rendered to this Department.

That, in the mean time, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows, viz:

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiency of the provision at the end of the year 1814, as above stated, the sum of - - - - -		$58,496 78
There was paid for loss on exchange on remittances from America to Europe, during the year 1815, as exhibited in the annexed statement marked D, the sum of - -		53,038 17
There is estimated to have been applied during the year 1815 to the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, - - -	$7,034,016 48	
And to the payment of interest on the same, - -	5,606,965 02	
		12,640,981 50
As will appear by the annexed estimate F.		
And there is estimated to have been left unapplied at the end of the year 1815, as per annexed estimate G, a sum applicable to payments on account of the public debt during the year 1816, of - - - - - - -		87,412 90
		$12,839,929 35

That all the temporary loans, which became payable during the year 1815 were paid, but the two instalments amounting to $500,000, which became payable to the State bank, Boston, in the month of December, 1814, and which were not then paid from the inability of the Treasury to apply the moneys within its control to that object, owing to the disordered state of the public currency.

That, during the year 1815, and on the 1st day of January, 1816, Treasury notes charged upon the sinking fund fell due amounting to $7,847,280. It was not within the power of the Treasury to make provision for the payment of any part of these notes, or of those which had fallen due, and had not been paid in the preceding year, (with the exception of such as were applied by their holders to the payment of duties and taxes,) until the 1st of July, 1815, when provision was made, and public notice thereof given for the reimbursement of such Treasury notes as had previously to that time become payable at Baltimore and Washington. The same provision was made on the 1st of August for those previously payable at Philadelphia; on the 1st of September for those previously payable at Savannah; and on the days when they respectively become payable, for those reimbursable at all other places, with the exception of New York and Boston; at neither of which places have funds yet been obtained to an extent sufficient to meet the payment of the Treasury notes reimbursable at those two places respectively. The annexed statement marked L, shows the time when, and the places at which, all the Treasury notes reimbursable in the year 1815, and on the 1st of January, 1816, became payable.

A statement, marked H, is annexed, which exhibits the whole amount of stock transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury on the last day of December, 1815.

All which is respectfully submitted by

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1814, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *Payments on account of the principal of the public debt.*			
Of the domestic debt:			
Annual reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock, - -	$1,069,687 06		
Annual reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock, - -	405,905 28		
		1,475,592 34	
Reimbursement of temporary loans, - - - -	-	250,000 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes, - - -	-	2,558,100 00	
			$4,283,692 34
II. *On account of interest and charges.*			
Of the domestic debt:			
Interest for the year 1814, on the several species of funded debt, as settled at the Treasury, - - - - -	3,736,496 83		
Interest for the year 1814, on the Louisiana stock domesticated, -	163,989 00		
	3,900,485 83		
Interest on temporary loans, - - - - -	57,798 90		
Interest on Treasury notes, - - - - -	138,157 40		
		4,096,442 13	
Do. on Louisiana stock, from 1st July, 1813, to the 1st July, 1814, viz:			
Payable in Amsterdam, guilders 750,000, at 40 cents, - -	300,000 00		
Payable in London, £45,069 1*s.* 6*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, - -	200,307 00		
	500,307 00		
Loss on exchange in transferring 650,001 guilders from London to Amsterdam, (cost in London £70,621 7*s.* 3*d.*,) - - -	53,872 32		
Commissions and charges, viz:			
At Amsterdam, guilders 5,304, at 40 cents, - $2,121 60			
At London, (*a*)£727 17*s.* 11*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, - 3,235 09			
	5,356 69		
		559,536 01	
Commissions to agents in America, for purchasing bills, - -	-	403 60	
			4,656,381 74
			$8,940,074 08

(*a*) The accounts of the agents in London for the years 1813 and 1814, not having been adjusted at the Treasury, this amount is stated by estimate.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

B.

Statement of the provision made before the 1*st day of January*, 1815, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, falling due after that day.*

I. *On account of the foreign debt.*			
1. Cash in the hands of commissioners and agents in Europe, viz:			
In London, on the 31st December, 1814, - (*a*) £24,026 6*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*	-	$106,782 33	
In Amsterdam, on the same day, - Guilders 399,646			
Deduct received by the agents in 1814, not paid for at the Treasury till 1815, - - 2,632			
397,014, at 40 cents, -	-	158,805 60	
2. Amount of payments made at the Treasury, before the 1st of January, 1815, for bills which had been protested for non-payment, and which on that day had not been repaid into the Treasury.		265,587 93	
Amount outstanding previous to the year 1809, as explained in report of February, 3, 1809, - - - - - -	$13,357 00		
Amount outstanding of bills purchased in 1810, as explained in report of February, 5, 1812, - - - -	8,888 88		
Deduct repaid into the Treasury in 1814, per statement E, - -	2,810 65		
	6,078 23	19,435 23	
			$285,023 16
II. *On account of the domestic debt.*			
The demands to be satisfied on the 1st January, 1815, were as follows:			
1. Dividends payable by the commissioners of loans, including the dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices, - - - - - -	-	1,848,597 20	
2. Dividends on stock standing on the Treasury books beyond the amount advanced to the cashiers for their payment, - - -	-	68,059 00	
3. Unclaimed dividends, from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced to the cashiers for their payment, - -	-	203,411 05	
For which the following funds were provided—		2,120,067 25	
1. Cash due from commissioners deceased and out of office, - -	7,059 42		
2. Cash in the hands of commissioners in office, and applicable to dividends,	1,765,666 28		
3. Cash heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans, no longer in office, for the reimbursement of exchanged stock, and remaining unapplied, -	3,821 61		
		1,776,547 31	
Short, provided on account of the domestic debt, - - -	-	-	343,519 94
From which deduct the amount of provision on account of the foreign debt, leaves an amount short, provided on the 1st January, 1815, -	-	-	58,496 78

(*a*) The accounts of the agents in London, for the years 1813 and 1814, not having been adjusted at the Treasury, this amount is estimated.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1815, *on the Treasury of the United States, on account of the payment of the interest on Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 14,	8411	Jonathan Smith,	$30,255 56
18,	8420	Jonathan Smith,	12,966 66
April 20,	8578	Jonathan Smith,	74,404 28
May 31,	8675	Anthony C. Cazenove,	1,147 83
June 6,	8692	Jonathan Burrall,	91,113 83
15,	8723	James Cox,	95,692 89
15,	8724	James Cox,	239 23
16,	8729	Jonathan Burrall,	227 78
July 7,	85	Jonathan Burrall,	51,199 99
July 7,	86	Jonathan Burrall,	127 99
October 12,	91	Samuel Flewwelling,	148,000 00
12,	92	Samuel Flewwelling,	370 00
24,	132	James Cox,	158,484 98
24,	133	James Cox,	396 21
28,	145	Jonathan Smith,	52,444 44
28,	146	Jonathan Smith,	131 11
30,	149	Richard Smith,	6,933 33
			$724,136 11

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to the agents who purchased the bills of exchange.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
June 15,	8724	James Cox,	$239 23
16,	8729	Jonathan Burrall,	227 78
July 7,	86	Jonathan Burrall,	127 99
October 12,	92	Samuel Flewwelling,	370 00
24,	133	James Cox,	396 21
28,	146	Jonathan Smith,	131 11
			$1,492 32

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1815, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 20,	8422	Robert Habersham,	$3,500 00
20,	8423	Thomas Lehre,	53,000 00
20,	24	Sherwood Haywood,	4,000 00
20,	25	Thomas Nelson,	15,000 00
23,	27	Jonathan Bull,	18,000 00
23,	28	Christopher Ellery,	12,500 00
23,	29	Benjamin Austin,	200,000 00
23,	30	William Gardner,	7,000 00
24,	33	John Stockton,	500 00
24,	34	James Ewing,	4,500 00
27,	38	William Few,	500,000 00
27,	39	William White,	270,000 00
27,	40	Edward Hall,	135,000 00
28,	41	William Whann,	40,000 00
28,	42	Thomas T. Tucker,	7,309 56
31,	47	Jonathan Smith,	36,529 09
April 27,	8592	William White,	70,000 00
June 14,	8714	Robert Habersham,	2,500 00
14,	15	Thomas Lehre,	59,000 00
14,	16	Sherwood Haywood,	1,500 00
14,	17	Jonathan Bull,	16,500 00
14,	18	Christopher Ellery,	13,500 00
14,	19	William Gardner,	8,300 00
15,	27	Benjamin Austin,	214,000 00
20,	36	William Few,	425,000 00
24,	59	William White,	393,000 00
24,	62	John Stockton,	300 00
24,	63	James Ewing,	4,000 00
24,	64	Thomas Nelson,	14,000 00
26,	72	Edward Hall,	170,000 00
27,	74	Jonathan Smith,	36,529 09
29,	81	William Whann,	50,000 00
29,	82	Thomas T. Tucker,	6,755 59
30,	83	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,895 82

C.—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
July 12,	113	Benjamin Austin,	12,243 94
12,	114	Robert Habersham,	2,400 00
December 16,	266	Robert Habersham,	5,000 00
16,	267	Thomas Lehre,	95,000 00
16,	268	William Gardner,	13,000 00
December 22,	289	Sherwood Haywood,	2,000 09
22,	290	John Stockton,	1,000 00
22,	291	Jonathan Bull,	35,000 00
22,	292	James Ewing,	7,000 00
29,	307	Edward Hall,	175,000 00
30,	312	William Whann,	50,000 00
30,	313	Thomas T. Tucker,	10,069 50
30,	314	Thomas T. Tucker,	937 50
			$3,204,270 09
September 21,	394	Thomas T. Tucker, moneys arising from stock purch'd 1,477,183 23	
December 22,	280	Thomas T. Tucker, moneys arising from stock purch'd 492,394 41	
			1,969,577 64
22,	281	Thomas T. Tucker, moneys arising from the sale of public lands,	1,200,000 00
			$6,373,847 73

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1815, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of interest on temporary loans.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
January 7,	8199	State bank, Boston,	$7,500 00
10,	8209	Levi Cutter,	750 00
May 31,	8676	State bank, Boston,	7,500 00
June 14,	8713	Whitehead Fish,	1,347 94
July 8,	95	Levi Cutter,	1,500 00
8,	96	State bank, Boston,	7,500 00
11,	101	Bank of Virginia,	5,252 00
12,	116	Bank of Virginia,	2,334 24
August 11,	269	George Newbold,	1,500 00
11,	270	G. B. Vroom,	1,500 00
11,	271	Samuel Flewwelling,	1,500 00
11,	272	Whitehead Fish,	1,500 00
25,	322	G. B. Vroom,	8,668 49
September 26,	401	Samuel Flewwelling,	9,627 40
October 9,	75	State bank, Boston,	7,500 00
9,	79	Levi Cutter,	750 00
December 13,	247	Alexander Henry,	3,000 00
			$69,230 07

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1815, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of temporary loans.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
June 1,	8684	Whitehead Fish,	$200,000 00
July 11,	100	Bank of Virginia,	450,000 00
12,	115	Farmers' bank of Virginia,	200,000 00
28,	204	Samuel Flewwelling,	75,000 00
28,	205	G. B. Vroom,	75,000 00
28,	206	Whitehead Fish,	75,000 00
28,	207	George Newbold,	75,000 00
August 11,	268	G. B. Vroom,	200,000 00
September 5,	351	Samuel Flewwelling,	200,000 00
December 1,	224	Alexander Henry,	50,000 00
27,	296	Whitehead Fish,	200,000 00
			$1,800,000 00

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1815, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of principal and interest of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
June 17,	8731	William Whann,	$ 50,000 00
17,	8732	Edward Hall,	50,000 00
July 27,	193	William White,	1,000,000 00
August 3,	236	Thomas Lehre,	130,000 00
21,	300	Robert Habersham,	300,000 00
September 6,	358	William Whann,	1,115,627 80
27,	416	Robert Habersham,	307,541 50
November 15,	193	William Whann,	304,765 83
December 4,	232	William Whann,	607,773 82
16,	264	Thomas Nelson,	7,000 00
			$3,872,708 95

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1815, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of paying certain parts of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
January 20,	8247	Jonathan Fish,	$6 49

Recapitulation.

Interest on Louisiana stock,	$724,136 11
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt,	6,373,847 73
Interest on temporary loans,	69,230 07
Reimbursement of temporary loans,	1,800,000 00
Principal and interest of Treasury notes,	3,872,708 95
Certain parts of domestic debt,	6 49
	$12,839,929 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

D.

Amount of remittances, during the year 1815, *for the payment of interest upon the Louisiana six per cent. stock.*

£.	s.	d.		Dolls. cts.
10,000	00	0	at 2¾ per cent. below par, cost	43,222 22
4,343	15	7	at 3 per cent. below par, cost	18,726 49
1,000	00	0	at 3¼ per cent. below par, cost	4,300 00
5,500	00	0	at 3½ per cent. below par, cost	23,588 90
5,000	00	0	at 3¾ per cent. below par, cost	21,388 89
1,500	00	0	at 4 per cent. below par, cost	6,400 00
11,520	00	0	at par, cost	51,199 99
20,000	12	2	at 2½ per cent. above par, cost	91,113 83
11,320	00	0	at 7½ per cent. above par, cost	54,084 45
5,000	00	0	at 7⅝ per cent. above par, cost	23,944 44
3,680	00	0	at 8 per cent. above par, cost	17,664 00
30,000	00	0	at 11 per cent. above par, cost	148,000 00
4,100	00	0	at 17½ per cent. above par, cost	21,411 11
21,918	13	6	at 18 per cent. above par, cost	114,951 25
15,541	6	6	at 20 per cent. above par, cost	81,500 39
150,424	7	9	sterling, cost,	721,495 96
2,632 guilders, at 42½ cents, cost				1,118 60
Interest allowed,				29 23
				1,147 83
Applied to purchase of remittances,				722,643 79
Paid agents for commission on the purchase of bills,				1,492 32
				$724,136 11
Warrants issued in the year 1815, on account of the interest on Louisiana stock, as per statement C,				$724,136 11
Loss on remittances in the year 1815—				
£150,424 7*s*. 9*d*. sterling, at par,				$668,552 82
2,632 guilders, at par,				1,052 80
				669,605 62
Paid for remittances,				722,643 79
Loss on remittances in 1815,				$53,038 17

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

F.

An estimate of the application, made in the year 1815, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

In what manner applied.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. Cts.
I. *On account of the principal.*			
1. Reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, estimated at -		1,594,009 99	
2. Reimbursement of temporary loans, - - - -		1,800,000 00	
3. Reimbursement of principal of Treasury notes, - - -		3,640,000 00	
4. Reimbursement of the unfunded registered debt, - - -		6 49	
			7,034,016 48
II. *On account of interest and charges.*			
1. Interest on domestic funded debt, estimated at - - -		4,645,678 68	
2. Interest on Louisiana stock domesticated, - - -		166,359 00	
3. Interest on temporary loans, - - - -		69,230 07	
4. Interest on Treasury notes, - - - -		232,708 95	
5. Interest and charges on Louisiana stock, payable in London and Amsterdam, - - - - -	$491,496 00		
Commission to agents in America, purchasing bills, - -	1,492 32		
		492,988 32	
			5,606,965 02
			12,640,981 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

G.

An estimate of the funds provided before the 1st *January*, 1816, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

In what manner applied.		Dolls. cts.
1. *On account of the foreign debt.*		
Cash in the hands of commissioners and agents in Europe on the 31st December, 1801, per preceding statement B, - - - - - - - -		265,587 93
The remittances made during the year 1815, per preceding statement D, were—		
To London, £150,424 7*s.* 9*d.* - - - - -	$668,552 82	
To Amsterdam, 2,632 guilders, - - - - -	1,052 80	
		669,605 62
To be accounted for, - - - - - - - -		935,193 55
Amount applied during the year 1815, per preceding estimate F, is calculated to have been for interest and charges in Europe, - - - - - -		491,496 00
Balance in the hands of agents in Europe, or remittances outstanding, may, therefore, be estimated on the 31st December, 1815, at - - - - - -		443,697 55
The amount of protested bills outstanding and unrecovered, on the 31st December, 1815, was -		19,435 23
2. *From which deduct on account of domestic debt—*		463,132 78
For amount short advanced for the payment of dividends on the said debt, consisting principally of unclaimed dividends payable but not demanded at the Treasury, - - -		375,719 88
		87,412 90

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

H.

A general statement of the several Stocks transferred to the United States to the 31st December, 1815, the interest on which, by the acts of the 8th May, 1792, and the 3d March, 1795, is appropriated for the redemption of the public debt.

	Old 6 per cent. stock.	3 per cent. stock.	Deferred 6 per cent. stock.	5 per cent. stock.	5½ per cent. stock.	4½ per cent. stock.	4 per cent. stock.	Navy 6 per cent. stock.	8 per cent. stock.	Exchanged 6 per cent. stock.	Converted 6 per cent. stock.	Louisiana 6 per cent. stock.	6 per cent. stock of 1812.	Amount of the several species of stock.
Reimbursement of the foreign debt to the 31st December, 1809,	–	–	–	8,200,000	–	820,000	3,180,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,200,000 00
Do. of the navy 6 per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	711,700	–	–	–	–	–	711,700 00
Do. of the 5½ per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	1,751,742 56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,751,742 56
Do. of the 4½ per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	176,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176,000 00
Do. of the 8 per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,302,900	–	–	–	–	5,302,900 00
Do. of the exch'd 6 per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,993,343 50	–	–	–	5,993,343 50
Do. of the converted 6 pr. ct. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,859,770 70	–	–	1,859,770 70
Purchased with moneys received on account of surplus duties to the end of 1790,	439,016 12	401,072 90	631,786 86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,471,875 88
Purchased on account of the loan of $2,000,000 of the 12th August, 1790,	353,604 95	31,731 94	137,588 66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	522,923 55
Purchased out of the interest fund, or applied therefrom,	140,588 08	79,055 79	132,625 59	–	95,757 44	–	–	–	–	–	–	326,500	324,200	1,098,726 90
Purchased out of moneys arising from imports and tonnage, and from the sale of public lands,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,056,700	300,007 62	–	–	–	1,356,707 62
In payment for lands sold under certain acts of Congress,	65,308 79	85,877 91	20,968 90	–	1,400 00	–	–	–	122,900	700 00	80 00	–	–	297,235 60
In payment for lands on lake Erie, sold to the State of Pennsylvania,	60,449 44	60,718 25	30,224 72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151,392 41
In payment of certain balances originated prior to the present constitution,	7,220 68	7,187 64	16,936 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,344 44
In the payment of commutation of certain military officers placed on the pension list,	14,934 22	10,472 40	7,467 09	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,873 71
In discharge of debts due foreign officers,	186,988 23	22,438 58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209,426 81
In discharge of the registered debt, per act of the 12th June, 1798,	86,566 54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,566 54
In discharge of loan office and final settlement certificates, per same act,	55,888 98	–	27,581 34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83,470 82
Stocks arising from specie paid for services and supplies prior to the 4th March, 1789,	515,460 94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	515,460 94
Unapplied of $660,000 dollars six per cent. stock, remitted on account of the Dutch debt, in 1795,	20,000 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,000 00
Total amount to the credit of the commissioner of the sinking fund to Decem. 31, 1815, $	1,946,026 92	698,555 41	1,005,179 83	8,200,000	1,848,900 00	996,000	3,180,000	711,700	6,482,500	6,294,051 12	1,859,850 70	326,500	324,200	$33,873,463 98

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

Statement of moneys arising from interest on stock transferred to the United States, being the amount drawn by the agent for the trustees for the redemption of the public debt during the year 1815, *pursuant to the act of May* 8, 1792, *agreeably to statements made to the Treasury.*

Date.	No. of warrant.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
September 21,	394	Thomas T. Tucker, (per statement No. 30,958,) - -	$1,477,183 23
December 22,	280	Thomas T. Tucker, (per statement No. ——,) - -	492,394 41
			$1,969,577 64

JOSEPH NOURSE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

K.

Statement of moneys drawn by the agent for the trustees for the redemption of the public debt, in the year 1815, *being on account of moneys received into the Treasury from the sales of public lands pursuant to the act of the* 3d *of March*, 1795, *agreeably to statements made to the Treasury.*

Date.	No. of warrant.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
December 22,	281	Thomas T. Tucker, (per statement, No. ——,) - -	$1,200,000 00

JOSEPH NOURSE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1816.

L.

Statement of Treasury notes which became payable in the year 1815, *and on the* 1st *of January*, 1816.

When payable.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Richm'd.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Total.
1815.									
Jan. 11	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	$100,000
21	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Feb. 1	220,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	320,000
11	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
21	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Mar. 11	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
April 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,000	211,000
11	-	-	-	-	56,000	-	-	-	56,000
21	-	125,000	5,500	-	144,000	-	-	-	274,500
May 1	-	-	1,000	-	50,000	-	-	75,000	126,000
11	-	74,700	145,000	-	-	-	-	-	219,700
21	-	-	29,500	-	100,000	-	-	-	129,500
June 1	-	-	6,200	100,000	-	-	-	-	106,200
11	-	-	24,500	-	25,000	-	-	-	49,500
21	-	25,000	23,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	73,000
July 1	-	149,700	105,400	-	-	-	-	-	255,100
11	-	75,000	29,000	-	-	-	-	-	104,000
21	-	-	12,700	-	45,000	-	-	-	57,700
Aug. 1	92,000	60,000	510,000	40,000	17,800	-	-	-	719,800
11	-	90,000	94,200	-	20,000	-	150,000	-	354,200
21	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	2,500
Sept. 1	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
11	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
21	-	40,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	100,000
Oct. 11	-	25,000	11,820	-	500,000	-	-	-	536,820
21	52,000	238,000	105,000	100,000	1,000	-	-	-	496,000
Nov. 1	150,000	200,000	100,000	-	27,700	-	-	-	477,700
11	-	-	130,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	145,000
21	12,000	310,280	254,600	5,000	21,700	-	-	-	603,580
Dec. 1	-	853,420	174,060	60,000	14,900	-	-	-	1,102,380
11	3,000	50,000	4,060	-	11,100	-	-	-	68,160
21	300	23,160	68,000	-	31,180	15,000	-	-	137,640
1816.									
Jan. 1	-	387,000	222,240	-	50,460	-	-	-	659,700
	$629,300	$3,016,260	$2,217,380	$305,000	$1,228,340	$15,000	$150,000	$286,000	$7,847,280

14th Congress.] No. 469. [1st Session.

PROTECTION TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON FABRICS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 13, 1816.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool, submitted the following report:

The committee were conscious that they had no ordinary duty to perform, when the House of Representatives referred to their consideration the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool. In obedience to the instructions of the House they have given great attention to the subject, and beg leave to present the result of their deliberations.

They are not a little apprehensive that they have not succeeded in doing justice to a subject so intimately connected with the advancement and prosperity of agriculture and commerce; a subject which enlightened statesmen and philosophers have deemed not unworthy of their attention and consideration.

It is not the intention of the committee to offer any theoretical opinions of their own or of others; they are persuaded that a display of speculative opinions would not meet with approbation. From these views the committee are disposed to state facts, and to make such observations only as shall be intimately connected with, and warranted by them.

Prior to the years 1806 and 1807, establishments for manufacturing cotton wool had not been attempted, but in a few instances, and on a limited scale. Their rise and progress are attributable to embarrassments, to which commerce was subjected, which embarrassments originated in causes not within the control of human prudence.

While commerce flourished the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, with the East Indies, and with the colonies of Spain and France, enriched our enterprising merchants; the benefits of which were sensibly felt by the agriculturists, whose wealth and industry were increased and extended. When external commerce was suspended the capitalists throughout the Union became solicitous to give activity to their capital. A portion of it, it is believed, was directed to the improvement of agriculture; and not an inconsiderable portion of it, as it appears, was likewise employed in erecting establishments for manufacturing of cotton wool.

To make this statement as satisfactory as possible, to give it all the certainty that it is susceptible of attaining, the following facts are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House. They show the rapid progress which has been made in a few years, and, evidently, the ability to carry them on with certainty of success, should a just and liberal policy regard them as objects deserving encouragement:

In the year 1800, 500 bales of cotton were manufactured in manufacturing establishments; in 1805, 1,000; in 1810, 10,000; and in 1815, 90,000.

This statement the committee have no reason to doubt; nor have they any to question the truth of the following succinct statement of the capital which is employed, of the labor which it commands, and of the products of that labor:

Capital, - - - - -	- $40,000,000
Males employed from the age of 17 and upwards, - - -	- 10,000
Women and female children, - - - - -	- 66,000
Boys under 17 years of age, - - - - -	- 24,000
Wages of 100,000 persons, averaging $150 each, - - -	- $15,000,000
Cotton wool manufactured, 90,000 bales, amounting to - - -	lbs. 27,000,000
Number of yards of cotton of various kinds, - - - -	- 81,000,000
Cost per yard, averaging 30 cents, - - - -	- $24,300,000

The rise and progress of such establishments can excite no wonder. The inducements to industry, in a free Government, are numerous and inviting. Effects are always in unison with their causes. The inducements consist in the certainty and security, which every citizen enjoys, of exercising exclusive dominion over the creations of his genius, and the products of his labor; in procuring from his native soil, at all times, with facility, the raw materials that are required; and in the liberal encouragement that will be accorded by agriculturists to those who, by their labor, keep up a constant and increasing demand for the produce of agriculture.

Every State will participate in those advantages; the resources of each will be explored, opened, and enlarged. Different sections of the Union will, according to their position, the climate, the population, the habits of the people, and the nature of the soil, strike into that line of industry which is best adapted to their interest and the good of the whole; an active and free intercourse, promoted and facilitated by roads and canals, will ensue; prejudices, which are generated by distance, and the want of inducements to approach each other and reciprocate benefits, will be removed; information will be extended; the Union will acquire strength and solidity; and the constitution of the United States, and that of each State will be regarded as fountains, from which flow numerous streams of public and private prosperity.

Each Government, moving in its appropriate orbit, performing with ability its separate functions, will be endeared to the hearts of a good and grateful people.

The States that are most disposed to manufactures as regular occupations, will draw from the agricultural States all the raw materials which they want, and not an inconsiderable portion, also, of the necessaries of life; while the latter will, in addition to the benefits which they at present enjoy, always command, in peace or in war, at moderate prices, every species of manufacture that their wants may require. Should they be inclined to manufacture for themselves, they can do so with success, because they have all the means in their power to erect and to extend, at pleasure, manufacturing establishments. Our wants being supplied by our own ingenuity and industry, exportation of specie to pay for foreign manufactures will cease.

The value of American produce at this time exported will not enable the importers to pay for the foreign manufactures imported. Whenever the two accounts shall be fairly stated, the balance against the United States will be found to be many millions of dollars. Such is the state of things that the change must be to the advantage of the United States. The precious metals will be attracted to them, the diffusion of which, in a regular and uniform current through the great arteries and veins of the body politic, will give to each member health and vigor.

In proportion as the commerce of the United States depends on agriculture and manufactures, as a common basis, will it increase, and become independent of those revolutions and fluctuations, which the ambition and jealousy of foreign Governments are too apt to produce. Our navigation will be quickened, and, supported as it will be by internal resources never before at the command of any nation, will advance to the extent of those resources.

New channels of trade, to enterprise no less important than productive, are opening, which can be secured only by a wise and prudent policy appreciating their advantage.

If want of foresight should neglect the cultivation and improvement of them, the opportune moment may be lost, perhaps, for centuries, and the energies of this nation be thereby prevented from developing themselves, and from making the boon which is proffered our own.

By trading on our own capital collisions with other nations, if they be not entirely done away, will be greatly diminished.

This natural order of things exhibits the commencement of a new epoch, which promises peace, security, and repose, by a firm and steady reliance on the produce of agriculture, on the treasures that are embosomed in the earth, on the genius and ingenuity of our manufacturers and mechanics, and on the intelligence and enterprise of our merchants.

The Government, possessing the intelligence and the art of improving the resources of the nation, will increase its efficient powers, and, enjoying the confidence of those whom it has made happy, will oppose to the assailant of the nation's rights, the true, the only invincible ægis—the unity of will and strength.

Causes producing war will be few; should war take place its calamitous consequences will be mitigated, and the expenses and burdens of such a state of things will fall with a weight less oppressive and injurious on the nation. The expenditures of the last war were greatly increased by a dependance on foreign supplies; the prices incident to such a dependance will always be high.

Had not our nascent manufacturing establishments increased the quantity of commodities, at that time in demand, the expenditures would have been much greater, and consequences the most fatal and disastrous, alarming even in contemplation, would have been the fate of this nation. The experience of the past teaches a lesson never to be forgotten, and points emphatically to the remedy. A wise Government should heed its admonitions, or the independence of this nation will be exposed to "the shafts of fortune."

The committee, keeping in view the interest of the nation, cannot refrain from stating that cotton fabrics imported from India, interfere not less with that encouragement to which agriculture is justly entitled, than they do with that which ought reasonably to be accorded to the manufacturers of cotton wool. The raw material of which they are made is the growth of India, and of a quality inferior to our own.

The fabrics themselves, in point of duration and use, are likewise inferior to the substantial fabrics of American manufacture. Although the India cotton fabrics can be sold for a lower price than the American, yet the difference in the texture is so much in favor of the American, that the latter may be safely considered as the cheapest.

The distance of most of the Western States from the ocean, the exuberant richness of the soil, and the variety of its products, forcibly impress the mind of the committee with a belief that all these causes conspire to encourage manufactures, and to give an impetus and direction to such a disposition. Although the Western States may be said to be in the gristle, in contemplation of that destiny to which they are hastening, yet the products of manufactures in those States are beyond every calculation that could reasonably be made; contrary to the opinion of many enlightened and virtuous men, who have supposed that the inducement to agriculture, and the superior advantages of that life, would suppress any disposition of that sort of industry. But theories, how ingeniously soever they may be constructed, how much soever they may be made to conform to the laws of symmetry and beauty, are no sooner brought into conflict with facts, than they fall into ruins. In viewing their fragments the mind is irresistibly led to render the homage due to the genius and taste of the architects, but cannot refrain from regretting the waste, to no purpose, of superior intellects. The Western States prove the fallacy of such theories; they appear in their growth and expansion to be in advance of thought; while the political economist is drawing their portraits, their features change and enlarge, with such rapidity, that his pencil in vain endeavors to catch their expression, and to fix their physiognomy.

It is to their advantage to manufacture, because, by decreasing the bulk of the articles, they at the same time increase their value by labor, bring them to market with less expense, and with the certainty of obtaining the best prices.

Those States understanding their interest will not be diverted from its pursuit. In the encouragement of manufactures they find a stimulus for agriculture.

The manufacturers of cotton, in making application to the national Government for encouragement, have been induced to do so for many reasons. They know that their establishments are new and in their infancy, and that they have to encounter a competition with foreign establishments that have arrived at maturity, that are supported by a large capital, and that have from the Government every protection that can be required.

The American manufacturers expect to meet with all the embarrassments which a jealous and monopolizing policy can suggest. The committee are sensible of the force of such considerations. They are convinced that old practices and maxims will not be abandoned to favor the United States. The foreign manufacturers and merchants will put in requisition all the powers of ingenuity; will practise whatever art can devise, and capital can accomplish, to prevent the American manufacturing establishments from striking root and flourishing in their rich and native soil. By the allowance of bounties and drawbacks, the foreign manufacturers and merchants will be furnished with additional means of carrying on the conflict, and of ensuring success.

The American manufacturers have good reasons for all their apprehensions; they have much at stake; they have a large capital employed, and are feelingly alive for its fate. Should the national Government not afford them protection, the dangers which invest and threaten them will destroy all their hopes, and will close their prospects of utility to their country. A reasonable encouragement will sustain and keep them erect; but, if they fall, they fall never to rise again.

The foreign manufacturers and merchants know this, and will redouble with renovated zeal the stroke to prostrate them. They also know that, should the American manufacturing establishments fall, their mouldering piles, the visible ruins of a legislative breath, will warn all who shall tread in the same footsteps, of the doom, the inevitable destiny of their establishments.

The national Government, in viewing the disastrous effects of a short-sighted policy, may relent, but what can relenting avail? Can it raise the dead to life? Can it givefor injuries inflicted the reparation that is due? Industry, in every ramification of society, will feel the shock, and generations will, as they succeed each other, feel the effects of its undulations. Dissatisfaction will be visible every where, and the lost confidence and affections of the citizens, will not be the least of the evils the Government will have to deplore. But should the national Government, pursuing an enlightened and liberal policy, sustain and foster the manufacturing establishments, a few years would place them in a condition to bid defiance to foreign competition, and would enable them to increase the industry, wealth, and prosperity of the nation, and to afford to the Government, in times of difficulty and distress, whatever it may require to support public credit, while maintaining the rights of the nation.

Providence, in bountifully placing within our reach whatever can administer to happiness and comfort, indicates plainly to us our duty, and what we owe to ourselves. Our resources are abundant and inexhaustible.

The stand that Archimedes wanted is given to the national and State Governments, and labor-saving machinery tenders the lever—the power of bringing those resources into use.

This power imparts incalculable advantages to a nation whose population is not full. The United States require the use of this power, because they do not abound in population. The diminution of manual labor, by means of machinery, in the cotton manufacture in Great Britain was, in the year 1810, as two hundred to one.

Our manufacturers have already availed themselves of this power, and have profited by it. A little more experience in making machines, and in managing them with skill, will enable our manufacturers to supply more fabrics than are necessary for the home demand.

Competition will make the prices of the articles low, and the extension of the cotton manufactories will produce that competition.

One striking and important advantage which labor-saving machines bestow is this, that in all their operations they require few men, as a reference to another part of this report will show. No apprehensions can then be seriously entertained that agriculture will be in danger of having its efficient laborers withdrawn from its service.

On the contrary, the manufacturing establishments increasing the demand for raw materials will give to agriculture new life and expansion.

The committee, after having, with great deference and respect, presented to this House this important subject, in various points of view, feel themselves constrained, before concluding this report, to offer a few more observations, which they consider as being immediately connected with it, and not less so with the present and future prosperity of this nation.

The prospects of an enlarged commerce are not flattering.

Every nation in times of peace will supply its own wants from its own resources, or from those of other nations.

When supplies are drawn from foreign countries, the intercourse which will ensue will furnish employment to the navigation only of the countries connected by their reciprocal wants.

Our concern does not arise from, nor can it be increased by, the limitation which our navigation and trade will have prescribed to them, by the peace and apparent repose of Europe.

Our apprehensions arise from causes that cannot animate by their effects. Look wheresoever the eye can glance, and what are the objects that strike the vision. On the continent of Europe industry, deprived of its motive and incitement, is paralyzed; the accumulated wealth of ages, seized by the hand of military despotism, is appropriated to and squandered on objects of ambition; the order of things unsettled, and confidence between man and man annihilated. Every moment is looked for with tremulous, anxious, and increased solicitude; hope languishes, and commercial enterprise stiffens with fear. The political horizon appears to be calm, but many, of no ordinary sagacity, think they behold signs portentous of a change—the indications of a violent tempest which will again rage and desolate that devoted region.

Should this prediction fail no change for the better, under existing circumstances, can take place. Where despotism, military depotism reigns, silence and fearful stillness must prevail.

Such is the prospect which continental Europe exhibits to the enterprise of American merchants.

Can it be possible for them to find in that region sources which will supply them with more than $17,000,000, the balance due for British manufactures imported? this balance being over and above the value of all the exports to foreign countries from the United States. The view which is given of the dreary prospect of commercial advantages accruing to the United States by an intercourse with continental Europe is believed to be just. The statement made of the great balance in favor of Great Britain, due from the United States, is founded on matter of fact.

In the hands of Great Britain are gathered together, and held many powers, which they have not been accustomed hitherto to feel, and to exercise.

No improper motives are intended to be imputed to that Government; but does not experience teach a lesson that should never be forgotten—that Governments, like individuals, are too apt "to feel power and forget right?" It is not inconsistent with national decorum to become circumspect and prudent. May not the Government of Great Britain be inclined, in analyzing the basis of her political power, to consider and regard the United States as her rival, and to indulge an improper jealousy—the enemy of peace and repose?

Can it be politic, in any point of view, to make the United States dependant on any nation for supplies absolutely necessary for defence, for comfort, and for accommodation?

Will not the strength, the political energies of this nation be materially impaired, at any time, but fatally so in those of difficulty and distress, by such dependance?

Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show that the security, the peace, and the happiness of this nation depend on opening and enlarging all our resources, and drawing from them whatever shall be required for public use or private accommodation?

The committee, from the views which they have taken, consider the situation of the manufacturing establishments to be perilous. Some have decreased, and others have suspended business. A liberal encouragement will put them again into operation, with increased powers; but, should it be withheld, they will be prostrated. Thousands will be reduced to want and wretchedness. A capital of near $60,000,000 will become inactive, the greater part of which will be a dead loss to the manufacturers. Our improvidence may lead to fatal consequences; the Powers jealous of our growth and prosperity will acquire the resources and strength which this Government neglects to improve. It requires no prophet to foretell the use that foreign Powers will make of them.

The committee, from all the considerations which they have given to this subject, are deeply impressed with a conviction that the manufacturing establishments of cotton wool are of real utility to the agricultural interest, and that they contribute much to the prosperity of the Union.

Under the influence of this conviction the committee beg leave to tender, respectfully, with this report, the following resolution:

Resolved, That, from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorized by law, there be laid, levied, and collected, on cotton goods imported into the United States, and the Territories thereof, from any foreign country whatever, ——— per centum *ad valorem*, being not less than ——— cents per square yard.

The number of cotton spindles supposed to be now employed, or ready to be employed, in the United States, are 550,000; but, upon sure grounds, may be stated at 500,000. The capital necessary to carry on the manufacture, including the stock of cotton wool, the yarn in the hands of weavers, the cloth in the hands of the agents, or sold at a credit of six months, added to the real estate, buildings, and machinery, is estimated at $75 per spindle, which, on 500,000 spindles, amounts to $37,500,000.

The number of persons employed constantly and steadily may be stated at 100,000, of whom not more than one-ninth, or, perhaps, one-tenth are able-bodied men; the rest are infirm, feeble men, or women and children. The manufacture must, also, give incidental employment to a much greater number of persons, in weaving and otherwise, whose ordinary employment is agriculture, and who devote to the manufacture those hours of winter and bad weather, when the labors of the farm are suspended.

After calculating the cost of the raw material, the labor, interest of money at six per cent., insurance, repairs, and other charges, we are of opinion that a duty of at least ten cents on the square yard is necessary for the protection of the American manufacture, and that an *ad valorem* duty, of even 40 or 50 per cent., on the India goods, on account of the lowness of the first cost, would not give the requisite encouragement. It may not be improper here to state that an increase of the duties upon cotton goods, generally, though it might diminish the importation of such goods as we make, would, on the whole, not diminish the receipts of the Treasury; because the increased receipts from such goods as we do not manufacture would counterbalance the loss on such as we do.

With the machinery already erected, the cotton manufacturers can supply the United States with about ninety millions of yards of cotton cloth annually. These consist chiefly of ginghams, plaids, bed-ticks, stripes, checks, sheetings, shirtings, and, in part, of canvass, and velvets, and other cut stuffs.

At present the coarse shirtings, made from yarn No. 12, will bring about 23 cents in New York, at which price they cannot be afforded; the same article has been sold at 33 to 35 cents. The price must necessarily be regulated by the price of cotton wool, which, during the war, was very high at the North, and since the war has been high every where.

The principal markets are the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and, in a less degree, Charleston and Savannah; from these cities they are spread over the South and West.

Of the number of spindles now in operation, very few were effectually at work before the war. Such establishments have, as yet, reaped no profit whatever. Had the whole number been in complete operation before the war, the home competition would have reduced the prices much lower than they were; but the greater number produced no effect till about the conclusion of the war.

We are unable to state, with any exactness, the amount or value of cotton goods imported into the United States in different years; but, to show of how much importance this trade is to Great Britain, we would state that between a quarter and a third of all the exports of British produce and manufacture during the years 1806 and 1807, say £11,417,834, on an average of the two years, were made to the United States. In the same years the real value of cotton goods exported to the United States from Great Britain, (exclusive of Scotland,) was, on an average of the two years, £4,393,449, and of woollen goods, £4,591,437, being $19,000,000 of cotton, and $20,000,000 of woollen.

It is proper to add that there is now one manufactory of cut fustians and velvets at Hudson, and another about to begin at Frankfort, and that these goods require a duty higher than we have proposed for other goods. They cost more, say from 14*d.* to 30*d.* per yard of 18 inches width, and, therefore, will require a duty of 30 cents per square yard for such as cost 23*d.* and under, and 36 cents for such as cost more.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 470. [1st SESSION.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 13, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 12, 1816.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 23d of February, 1815, I have the honor to transmit a report on the subject of a general tariff of duties proper to be imposed on imported goods, wares, and merchandise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

On the 23d of February, 1815, the House of Representatives "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at their next session, a general tariff of duties proper to be imposed upon imported goods, wares, and merchandise," and, in obedience to that resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to lay before Congress the following report:

Comprehending,

I. A view of the tariff of the United States, and its incidents upon the peace establishment.

II. A statement of the general principles for reforming the tariff of the United States, including the means of enforcement.

III. A general tariff proposed for consideration of Congress.

I. *A view of the tariff of the United States, and its incidents upon the peace establishment.*

By an act of Congress, passed on the 1st of July, 1812,* the permanent duties previously imposed, by law, upon goods imported into the United States from foreign places, were doubled; an addition of 10 per cent., was made to the double duties upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States; and vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign Powers, entering the United States, were charged with an additional tonnage duty of $1 50 cents per ton. This act was limited in its continuance to the period of one year after the conclusion of the peace with Great Britain, and it expires, of course, on the 17th of February, 1816. The act (with all its supplements) imposing an additional duty, commonly called the "Mediterranean fund," of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, on all imported goods paying duties *ad valorem*, and a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, had expired on the 3d of March, 1815.†

Considering the subject, therefore, upon the foundation on which it is placed by the extinction of the Mediterranean fund, and by the restoration of peace, the annexed table (marked A) exhibits the general tariff of the

* See 11 vol. 260. † See 7 vol. 133., 8 vol. 290., 9 vol. 18, 198., 10 vol. 35, 252., 11 vol. 28, 399.

United States, resulting from the successive acts of Congress imposing, augmenting, and modifying the duties upon imported merchandise,* compared with the rates of duties proposed for the new tariff; and it is susceptible of the discrimination marked in the table No. 1, comprising the articles charged with specific duties; No. 2, comprising the articles charged with duties *ad valorem*, at the several rates of 12½ per cent., 15 per cent., and 20 per cent.; and No. 3, comprising the articles that are free from duty.

It is another important view of the subject, connected with the details of the table A, that the rate of duty upon the tonnage of vessels of the United States, and of the duties upon the goods which they import, is less than upon the tonnage of other vessels, and of their cargoes. Thus,

1st. As to the duty on tonnage.†

	Cents.
Ships or vessels of the United States entering from any foreign port or place, or carrying goods from one district to another district, are charged at the rate per ton, of - - - - -	6
Ships or vessels built within the United States, but belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign Powers, entering from a foreign place or port, are charged at the rate per ton, of - - -	30
Ships or vessels of every other description entering from a foreign port, place, ro carrying goods from one district to another district within the United States, are charged at the rate per ton, of - - -	50
And it may be properly here added that ships and vessels not of the United States, or not wholly owned by American citizens, entering the ports of the United States, are charged, by law,‡ with the duty called "light money," at the rate per ton, of - - - - - - -	50

2d. As to the duty on goods imported.

The discriminating duty imposed, by law, upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States, is not made a direct charge upon the goods as specified in the table A, but it is charged generally upon the rate of duty imposed on the like goods, when imported in vessels of the United States; and it is uniformly an addition of 10 per cent. upon the American rate of duty, whether that be specific or *ad valorem*.§

The discriminating duty is to be considered, however, in connexion with the treaties, and acts of Congress, which have subjected it to temporary or permanent modifications. Thus: 1st, The Louisiana convention suspended the discriminating duties for a period of twelve years, (which will expire on the 6th of March, 1816,) in relation to French and Spanish vessels and cargoes arriving within the ceded Territory.‖ 2dly, The convention to regulate the commerce between the Territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty will suspend the discriminating duties in relation to British vessels and cargoes, arriving within the United States from the British territories in Europe, for a period of four years, commencing on the 3d of July, 1815.¶ And 3dly, The act of the 3d of March, 1815, has authorized the abolition of the discriminating duties in relation to every foreign nation which shall abolish such of its discriminating and countervailing duties as are disadvantageous to the United States.**

The duty on tonnage is payable at the time of entry; but, before the product of the duties on goods imported reaches the public Treasury, the collection is affected by the credit which the law allows to the importer, and the amount is liable to a reduction, by the allowance of drawbacks and bounties, as well as by the expense of collection.

1st. *As to the credit for duties on goods imported.*††

On the produce of the West Indies, (salt excepted,) and on goods imported by sea from all foreign ports and islands lying north of the equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, it is three months for one-half, and six months for the other half.

On salt it is nine months.

On Madeira, and all other wines, it is twelve months.

On goods imported from Europe (other than wines, salt, and teas) it is eight months for one-third, ten months for one-third, and twelve months for one-third.

On goods (other than wines, salt, and teas) imported from any other place than Europe, and the West Indies, it is six months for one-half, nine months for one-fourth, and twelve months for one-fourth.

On teas imported from China or Europe it is conditionally, upon deposites, two years, subject, as intermediate sales may be effected, to payments at four months, eight months, or twelve months, according to the amount of sales respectively.

2d. *As to the drawback of duties on goods exported.*‡‡

The general provision of the law allows a drawback of the duties on goods imported into the United States, provided they amount to fifty dollars, if the goods be exported within twelve calendar months after the importation to any foreign port or place other than the dominions of any foreign State immediately adjoining to the United States. This local limitation has been modified, however, so as to authorize an exportation, with the benefit of the drawback, from Louisiana to any port or place situated to the westward or southward thereof.§§

To the general provision of the law for the allowance of drawback there are some exceptions: 1st. The additional duty of ten per cent. imposed upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States, is not the subject of drawback.‖‖ 2dly. The right of exportation for the benefit of drawback is not allowed in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish oil, or playing cards.¶¶ 3dly. The rate of a half cent per gallon

* See the acts of the 10 of August, 1790, 1 vol. 247; the 2d of March, 1791, 1 vol. 299; the 2d May, 1792, 2 vol. 68; the 5th of June, 1794, 3 vol. 93; the 7th of June, 1794, 3 vol. 107; the 29th January, 1795, 3 vol. 154; the 3d March, 1797, 3 vol. 397; the 8th of July, 1797, 4 vol. 39; the 13th of May, 1800, 5 vol. 201; the 27th of March, 1804, 7 vol. 154.; the 3d of March, 1807, 8 vol. 290; the 4th of March, 1808, 9 vol. 260; the 1st of July, 1812, 11 vol. 200; and the 25th of February, 1813, 11 vol. 385.

† See the act of the 20th of July, 1790, 1 vol. 144.

‡ See the act of the 27th of March, 1804, 7 vol. 157., and the act of the 3d of March, 1805, 7 vol. 329.

§ See the several acts referred to, above.(*)

‖ See the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, article 7, (7 vol. 174.;) the ratification of the convention was notified at Paris on the 6th of December, 1803; and the period of twelve years, commencing three months afterwards, (to wit, on the 6th of March 1804,) will expire on the 6th of March, 1816.

¶ See the convention with Great Britain, signed on the 3d of July, 1815, and ratified on the 22d of December following.

** See the act of the 3d of March, 1815, 12 vol. 136.

†† See the acts of the 2d of March, 1799, 4 vol. 279, sec. 62, and the 22d of February, 1805, 7 vol. 263.

‡‡ See the act of the 2d of March, 1799, 4 vol. 279.

§§ See the act of the 5th of January, 1805, 7 vol. 239.

‖‖ See the act of the 13th of May, 1800, 5 vol. 198.

¶¶ See the acts of the 16th February, 1792, 1 vol. 15, sec. 6, and the 27th of March, 1804, 7 vol. 154.

on spirits, with two and a half per cent. on the duties, and the rate of three and a half per cent. on the amount of the duties on all other goods imported, is to be retained, when they are exported for the benefit of drawback, as an indemnification for the expense accrued concerning them.*

3d. *As to the allowance of bounties on exports.*

The act of the 29th of July, 1813, (which will expire on the 17th of February, 1816,) when it imposed a duty of twenty cents per bushel upon imported salt, allowed a bounty upon all exported pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, at the rate of twenty cents per barrel, provided the fish were wholly cured with foreign salt, on which a duty had been paid or secured. The same act authorizes an annual allowance to the owners and crews of American vessels and boats employed in the fisheries, graduated according to the tonnage.†

The act of the 24th of July, 1813, (which will also expire on the 17th of February, 1816,) when it imposed a duty of four cents per pound upon all sugars refined within the United States, authorized a drawback, in the nature of a bounty, upon all such of the sugar so refined as should be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place. ‡

4th. *As to the expense of the collection of duties on imports.*

The successful collection of the duties on imports, before the introduction of the restrictive system, depended more upon the integrity of the commercial community than upon the rigor of the laws, or an expensive vigilance at the custom-house. It is not to be denied or disregarded, however, that soon after that event the spirit of illicit commerce was kindled, that it spread during the late war, and that, with every just reliance upon the honor of the American merchant, measures of greater energy have become necessary for the protection of the fair trader, as well as for the security of the revenue. Hitherto the average annual expense of the collection may be stated at nearly four per cent. upon the annual product (exclusive of the fees paid by individuals, which may be estimated at one per cent. more) during a season of open and prosperous commerce; and it is believed that the effect of an increased expenditure in the employment of the means which are necessary to prevent and detect offences against the laws, will so augment the product of the duty as to afford a certain and ample equivalent for the original advance.

The operation of the tariff, exhibited in table A, with the incidents which have been stated, may be concisely viewed, with reference to two periods in the commerce of the United States: 1st. Before the introduction of the restrictive system, from 1804 to 1807, both years inclusive; and, 2d, after the introduction of the restrictive system, from 1808 to 1811, both years inclusive. Thus—

	During the four years, from 1804 to 1807, both inclusive.	During the four years, from 1808 to 1811, both inclusive.
The average annual gross product of duties on merchandise imported,	$24,226,091 51	$12,423,774 09
The average annual amount of debentures issued for drawback on merchandise imported,	8,714,073 50	2,755,602 25
The average annual amount of bounties and allowances,	192,700 37	53,036 23
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, &c.,	15,319,317 64	9,615,135 61
The average annual product of the *ad valorem* duties, including the Mediterranean fund, after deducting ditto,	6,536,975 89	4,316,329 43
The average annual product of the Mediterranean fund, after deducting ditto,	968,066 36	692,299 38
The average annual product of the specific duties, after deducting ditto,	8,265,737 10	5,073,278 80
The average annual product of the three and a half per cent. retained on drawback,	318,917 06	100,203 75
The average annual product of the additional duty of ten per cent. in merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	197,687 59	125,323 63
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported in American vessels, after deducting drawbacks, &c.,	13,144,754 18	8,236,575 68
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	2,174,563 46	1,378,559 93
The average annual product of duties on tonnage,	160,660 50	169,135 90
The average annual product of light money,	51,869 90	32,165 42
The average annual expenses on collection,	564,813 88	479,633 12

II.—*A statement of the general principles for reforming the tariff of the United States, including the means of enforcement.*

The tariff which has been thus generally reviewed originated in the year 1790, soon after the organization of the Federal Government. Notwithstanding the various alterations to which it was subjected during the long period of American neutrality, it certainly has not been left in a state adapted to the present epoch. The peace of Europe will give a new course and character to the commerce of the world; and the condition of the United States is essentially changed in population, in wealth, in the employment of labor and capital, in the demand of luxuries, or of necessaries for consumption, and in the native resources to supply the demand. These considerations forcibly recommend the measure of revision and reform which is now contemplated: the task, however, is not more important in its object than difficult in the performance. The means of information are scattered and imperfect. Many conflicting interests and prejudices are to be reconciled; and, in the unsettled state of commerce, much of any plan connected with its operations must unavoidably rest upon hypothesis, and be tested by future experiment. In every effort, therefore, to diminish the force of these obstacles, an ulterior reliance upon the wisdom of the Legislature has been respectfully indulged.

*See the acts of the 10th of August, 1790, 1 vol. 247, the 3d of March, 1791, 1 vol. 30, sec. 51, the 7th of June, 1794, 3 vol. 107, and of the 13th of May, 1800, 5 vol., 198.

† See the act of the 29th of July, 1813, 12 vol., 127.

‡ See the act of the 24th of July, 1813, 12 vol., 88.

In framing the propositions which this report will submit to the consideration of Congress for the establishment of a general tariff, three great objects have been principally regarded: 1st. The object of raising, by duties on imports and tonnage, the proportion of public revenue which must be drawn from that source. 2d. The object of conciliating the various national interests, which arise from the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade, and navigation; and, 3d. The object of rendering the collection of the duties convenient, equal, and certain.

1. The report which the Committee of Ways and Means presented to the House of Representatives on the 9th day of January, 1816, furnishes a foundation to estimate, with sufficient precision, for the present purpose, the proportion of the public revenue to be annually raised through the medium of the customs. It is there stated that the amount of the annual demands of the peace establishment may be placed at the sum of - $15,778,669

But to this sum it is now proper to add the general amount which is appropriated for the payment of the principal of the public debt, estimated at - - - $1,850,000

The difference between the Treasury estimate for the naval service, made upon conjectural ground, and the subsequent statement of the Secretary of the Navy, made upon official documents, to wit:

The Secretary of the Navy's statement, after adding the sum of $200,000, annually appropriated for three years for the purchase of timber, being	$3,838,071	
The Treasury estimate being - - - -	2,716,510	
The difference being - - - - -		1,121,561
And the amount which is proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means to add to the sinking fund, (raising it from 8,000,000 to 13,150,000,) - -		5,150,000
		8,121,561
		$23,900,230

The annual revenue to be raised for the service of Government may then be stated in round numbers at the sum of $24,000,000, independent of any provision for public institutions and public improvements; such as the President has recommended to the patronage of the Legislature; such as the patriotism of Congress may, from time to time, be induced to sanction; and such as will at once enlighten, enrich, and adorn the nation.

Upon the general principles of public policy, developed in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, the supply for all the expenses of Government will be derived, in part, from internal duties and taxes, but principally from duties on imports. Stating, therefore, the amount of the demand for revenue at $24,000,000

It has been proposed to supply, annually, from internal duties and taxes, and from the sales of public lands, the sum of $6,925,000; that is to say, from the direct tax on lands, houses, and slaves, the sum of - - - - - - $2,700,000

From the duty on stills the sum of - - - -	1,200,000	
From the duty on stamps the sum of - - - -	400,000	
From the duty on refined sugar the sum of - - -	150,000	
From the duty on carriages the sum of - - - -	175,000	
From licenses to retailers (a tax proposed to be modified) the sum of - -	900,000	
From the duties on sales at auction the sum of - -	400,000	
From the sales of public lands the sum of - - -	1,000,000	
		6,925,000

And the reliance for the residue of the supply must be of course upon the customs to the amount of $17,075,000

It is here to be considered that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means contemplates the abolition, or the reduction of duties or taxes heretofore pledged "to provide for the payment of the expenses of Government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, and for creating a sinking fund" to an amount not less than $7,064,340; that is to say—

To abolish the duties on furniture and watches, on domestic manufactures, and on distilled spirits, in amount about - - - - - -	$3,864,340
To abolish the additional duty on postage, in amount about - - -	300,000
And to take from the direct tax in nett amount, about - -	2,900,000
	$7,064,340

And for supplying this sum of $7,064,340, in observance of the plighted faith of the Government, it has been proposed to make an addition to the customs, equal to an average rate of forty-two per cent. upon the products of the duties, imposed prior to the act of the 1st of July, 1812, * by which the impost was doubled (as already stated) during the continuance of the late war.

If, then, the average annual product of the single duties on imports and tonnage may be estimated (and it cannot be prudently estimated higher) at the sum of - - - - -	$12,000,000
The addition of forty-two per cent. upon that amount will yield a sum of - -	5,040,000
And will give for the amount to be produced by the customs, - - -	$17,040,000

2d. The social compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the natural rights of individuals, for the security and benefit of the whole society. The federal compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the political rights of each State for the benefit and security of the whole confederation. Hence, in the attempt "to conciliate the various national interests which arise from the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade, and navigation," it is necessary to recollect that the common object of the nation will not invariably correspond with the separate objects of individuals, or of their professions, nor with the local objects of the respective States, or of the industry of their inhabitants.

Under the beneficent dispensations of Providence the Territory of the United States produces almost all the natural fruits of the earth; and pursuing the subdivision of which labor is susceptible, the citizens of the United States are engaged in the cultivation of almost every art, and every science, within the scope of human knowledge.

* See 11 vol. 260.

But the fruits produced, although they are the fruits of the nation, are not the same in every State; and the labor employed, although it be the labor of the nation, is employed upon very different materials, with very different results in the principal sections of the Union.

From these considerations are derived the principles of general policy by which the national character is formed, and the national interests are maintained. The interests of agriculture require a free and constant access to a market for its staples, and a ready supply of all the articles of use and consumption on reasonable terms; but the national interest may require the establishment of a domestic in preference to a foreign market, and the employment of domestic in preference to foreign labor, in furnishing the necessary supplies. And, again, the interests of foreign commerce flourish most, when foreign commerce is the only medium to convey the natural products of the country to a market, and to provide for all the wants of the people in the fabrics of the manufacturer and the artist; but the national interest may require (contemplating equally the state of peace and the state of war) that the people should be as independent in the resources of their subsistence as in the operations of their Government. It must, however, be the aim of every just system of political ecomony to secure the national interest with as little prejudice as possible to the peculiar interests of agriculture and of commerce.

There are few, if any, Governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures as a chief object of public policy. The United States have always so regarded it. In the earliest acts of Congress, which were passed after the adoption of the present constitution, the obligation of providing, by duties on imports, for the discharge of the public debts, is expressly connected with the policy of encouraging and protecting manufactures.* In the year 1790 the Secretary of the Treasury was directed by the House of Representatives to take the subject of manufactures into consideration, with a view particularly to report upon "the means of promoting such as would render the United States independent of foreign nations for military and other essential supplies.† In the year 1810 the Legislature again manifested a marked solicitude to ascertain the progress of the national independence in manufactures, by combining the business of the census with an inquiry into the state of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures within the several districts, territories, and divisions of the United States.‡ But it was emphatically during the period of the restrictive system and of the war, that the importance of domestic manufactures became conspicuous to the nation, and made a lasting impression upon the mind of every statesman and of every patriot. The weapons and munitions of war, the necessaries of clothing, and the comforts of living, were at first but scantily provided. The American market seemed, for a while, to be converted into a scene of gambling and extortion; and it was not the least of the evils generated by the unequal state of the supply and the demand, that an illicit traffic with the enemy, by land and by water, was corruptly and systematically prosccuted from the commencement to the termination of hostilities.

From these circumstances of suffering and mortification have sprung, however, the means of future safety and independence. It has been thought that, with respect to industry applied to manufactures as well as with respect to industry applied to commerce, individuals should be left to pursue their own course untouched by the hand of Government, either to impel or to restrain. Without examining how far this opinion is sanctioned by experience, it is sufficient upon the present occasion to observe that the American manufactures, particularly those which have been introduced during the restrictive system and the war, owe their existence exclusively to the capital, the skill, the enterprise, and the industry of private citizens. The demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited or impracticable, may have afforded a sufficient inducement for this investment of capital, and this application of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent, must fail when the day of competition returns. Upon that change in the condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures which private citizens, under favorable auspices, have constituted the property of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved, by a recollection of past embarrassments, by the certainty of an increased difficulty of reinstating, upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away, and by a just sense of the influence of domestic manufactures upon the wealth, power, and independence of the Government.

The object to be encouraged and protected merits, in its intrinsic value, as well as in its general influence, the attention of the Legislature. From the peace of 1783, until the year 1808, the march of domestic manufactures was slow but steady. It has since been bold, rapid, and firm; until, at the present period, considering the circumstances of time and pressure, it has reached a station of unexampled prosperity. The attempt, however, to obtain detailed and accurate information upon the subject has only been successful in a very limited degree; and, consequently, the result must be presented to the view of Congress rather as an outline and an estimate than as a complete and demonstrative statement of facts. With this understanding the American manufactures may be satisfactorily divided into three principal classes, allowing for such diversities of shade as will sometimes seem to render the classification of particular manufactures doubtful or arbitrary:

First class. Manufactures which are firmly and permanently established, and which wholly, or almost wholly, supply the demand for domestic use and consumption.

Second class. Manufactures which, being recently or partially established, do not at present supply the demand for domestic use and consumption, but which, with proper cultivation, are capable of being matured to the whole extent of the demand.

Third class. Manufactures which are so slightly cultivated as to leave the demand of the country wholly or almost wholly dependant upon foreign sources for a supply.

1*st. Class.* In the first class it is believed the following articles may be embraced:

Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood.
Carriages of all descriptions.
Cables and cordage.
Hats of wool, fur, leather, chip, or straw, and straw bonnets.
Iron castings, fire and side arms, cannon, muskets, pistols.
Window glass.
Leather, and all manufactures of leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness.
Paper of every description; blank books.
Printing types.

2*d Class.* In the second class it is believed the following articles may be embraced:

Cotton goods of the coarser kinds.

* See the preamble to the act of 10th of August, 1790, 1 vol. 247.

† See the resolution of the House of Representatives, of 15th of January, 1790, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented on the —— of ———.

‡ See the act of the 1st of May, 1810, 10 vol. 184, the reports of the marshals, made in pursuance of the act, and the digested account of the manufactures prepared under the authority of Congress.

Woollen goods of the coarser kinds generally, and some of the finer kinds.
Metal buttons.
Plated wares.
Iron manufactures of the larger kinds; shovels, spades, axes, hoes, scythes, &c.; nails, large and small.
Pewter, tin, copper, and brass manufactures.
Alum, copperas.
Spirits, beer, ale, and porter.

3d. Class. In the third class it is believed the following articles may be embraced:

Cotton manufactures of the finer kinds; muslins, nankeens, chintzes, stained and printed cottons of all descriptions.
Linen of all descriptions, linen cambrics, lawns.
Hempen cloths, sailcloth, Russian and German linens.
Silk goods of all descriptions.
Woollen goods of many descriptions; worsted goods of all kinds, stuffs, camblets, blankets, carpets, and carpeting.
Hosiery of all descriptions, including knit or woven gloves.
Hardware and ironmongery, excepting the large articles, cutlery, pins, needles.
China ware, earthen ware, porcelain.
Glass of all descriptions, except window glass and phials.

The matured state of the *first class* of manufactures relieves the task of forming a tariff, with respect to them, from any important difficulty. Duties might be freely imposed upon the importation of similar articles, amounting wholly, or nearly, to a prohibition, without endangering a scarcity in the supply, while the competition among the domestic manufacturers alone would sufficiently protect the consumer from exorbitant prices, graduating the rates of the market generally by the standard of a fair profit upon the capital and labor employed. It is true, however, on the other hand, that, by imposing low duties upon the imported articles, importation would be encouraged, and the revenue increased; but, without adding to the comfort, or deducting from the expense of the consumer, the consumption of the domestic manufacture would, in an equal degree, be diminished by that operation, and the manufacture itself might be entirely supplanted. It is, therefore, a question between the gain of the revenue and the loss of the manufacture, to be decided upon principles of national policy. Under the circumstances of an abundant market the interest of the consumer must stand indifferent, whether the price of any article be paid for the benefit of the manufacturer, or of the importer; but a wise Government will surely deem it better to sacrifice a portion of its revenue, than to sacrifice those institutions which private enterprise and wealth have connected with public prosperity and independence.

The *second class* of manufactures presents considerations of the most interesting, and not of the least embarrassing nature, in the formation of a tariff. Some remarks have already been made upon the danger which at present threatens those manufactures, as well as upon the policy of rendering them permanently beneficial to the nation; for it is respectfully thought to be in the power of the Legislature, by a well-timed and well-directed patronage, to place them, within a very limited period, upon the footing on which the manufactures included in the first class have been so happily placed, by the lapse of a few years, and the perseverance of a comparatively few individuals. The means of promoting this great object are various, but it appears to have been the early and continued practice and policy of the Government to afford encouragement to domestic products and manufactures, rather by the imposition of protecting duties than by the grant of bounties and premiums; and, indeed, it is in that course alone that the subject properly falls within the scope of the present report. Although some indulgence will always be required, for any attempt so to realize the national independence in the department of manufactures, the sacrifice cannot be either great or lasting. The inconveniences of the day will be amply compensated by future advantages. The agriculturist, whose produce and whose flocks depend for their value upon the fluctuations of a foreign market, will have no occasion eventually to regret the opportunity of a ready sale for his wool or his cotton in his own neighborhood; and it will soon be understood that the success of the American manufacture, which tends to diminish the profit (often the excessive profit) of the importer, does not necessarily add to the price of the article in the hands of the consumer.

Assuming, therefore, the ground, that the manufactures of the *second class* will be fostered by the legislative care, the amount of the protecting duties, and the mode of imposing them, in order to be effectual, become important considerations. It must be agreed, upon all hands, that the amount of the duties should be such as will enable the manufacturer to meet the importer in the American market upon equal terms of profit and loss, and that the mode of imposing the duties should be such as to secure the resulting competition from the influence of clandestine or illicit practices. There still, however, remains a diversity of opinion as to the amount which will be competent, and as to the mode which will be efficient; and the aim of this report will be to strike the medium which appears to be best established from all the information that has been collected.

The *third class* of manufactures does not require further attention, at this time, than to adjust the rate of duty to the amount of revenue which it is necessary to draw from them. They have not yet been the objects of American capital, industry, and enterprise, to any important degree; and the present policy of the Government is directed to protect, and not to create manufactures.

There is, however, a distinct view of the subject which ought not to be omitted. Where the demand for raw materials, or manufactured articles in any of the departments of domestic industry, is wholly, or almost wholly, dependant upon the supply from foreign nations, the access to the American market should be easy, if not entirely free. Acting upon this principle it will be proper, above all, to respect the interests of ship-building and navigation at a period when the equalisation of the duties upon tonnage and merchandise, by the operation of acts of Congress and treaties, will probably give rise to an interesting competition between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States.* The shipping interest and the manufacturing interest must, however, be reconciled; and, consulting the best interests, the following suggestions are respectfully offered:

1. Imported iron cables, anchors, and bar iron; cables, cordage, hemp, packthread, twine, and seines; sheet copper, copper nails, and lead; so far as they enter essentially into the construction and equipment of ships, and are not supplied by the American manufacturer, ought to be lightly taxed.
2. The case of foreign vessels employed in bringing to the United States goods that are not the growth or manufacture of the country to which the vessels belong, may furnish a proper field for legislative regulations.

* See the act of the 3d of March, 1815, (12 vol. 136,) and the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 3d day of July, and ratified on the 22d of December, 1815. See also the convention with France for the purchase of Louisiana.

3. The case of goods imported from countries which, by law, confine the carriage of such goods to their own vessels, respectively, will also furnish a proper field for similar regulations.

The principles involved in the proposition for a new tariff, in relation to the protection of domestic manufactures, being thus presented for consideration, the more general principles of the system remain to be briefly stated, in relation to the production of the revenue. Thus:

1. Articles intended as the source of revenue should never be so heavily charged with duties as to prevent importation, or much to diminish it.
2. Articles should never be so heavily charged with duties as to create a temptation to smuggle.
3. Articles of great size and weight, of comparatively small value, are difficult to be smuggled; and, other things being equal, they may be charged with higher duties.
4. Articles of small size and great value are easily smuggled, and must be charged with low duties, to destroy the otherwise fatal temptation to evade the law.
5. Articles imported to a great amount should rather be charged with specific duties upon their weight and measure, in order to guard against evasions and frauds, than with *ad valorem* duties on their value.

The difficulty of carrying the last mentioned rule into practice has been found almost insurmountable. It has been already intimated that, in the classification of manufactures, there were several articles, differently classed, which can scarcely be distinguished from each other, and which could not be separately described with such distinctness and precision as is requisite in a tariff to mark the line of discrimination for different rates of specific duties. In the cotton and woollen manufactures of the United States, for instance, there are several kinds of goods extensively produced, whose names are arbitrary, and continually changing, and whose texture and quality are so various, and so easily altered or disguised, as to elude the vigilance and skill of the custom-house. For this reason, and considering, also, that the ascertainment of duties by the original cost of the goods, according to their weight and measure, is sometimes a source of vexation to the importer, leading, perhaps, to great corruption in the execution of the law, the precedent of the existing tariff has been generally pursued, which subjects all goods, (for example, all cotton and woollen goods,) whether fine or coarse, and whether they are, or are not, of the kinds manufactured in the United States, to one common rate of duty. A general description designates the article, renders the imposition of the duty uniform and certain at all ports of entry, and effectually guards against mistake or evasion.

Upon the principles and with the views, thus stated, the proposition for the new tariff has been formed. The variations from the tariff of permanent single duties consist principally in the following points:

1. The rates of the duties *ad valorem* are changed in number from three to eight. The increase of the number will not, it is thought, be attended with any disadvantage, and it will, at least, afford a better means of ascertaining, hereafter, the value of articles of different descriptions which are now blended in one class, as well as the amount of the duties collected from each description. The amount of the rates of duties *ad valorem* is also changed from 12½, 15, and 20 per cent. to 7½, 15, 20, 22, 28, 30, 33⅓, and 35 per cent.

2. The rates of the specific duties are generally increased upon the amount of the permanent single rates, averaging, with the increase of the rates of duties *ad valorem*, an aggregate of about 42 per cent. upon the aggregate product of the customs, estimated at about $12,000,000 per annum.

3. The following articles, heretofore free, are charged with duties, to wit:

Alum, per cwt.	$2 00
Copperas, per cwt.	1 50
Copper, in sheets, rods, bolts, or nails, per lb.	04
Gum Arabic, and gum Senegal, *ad valorem*, 7½ per cent.	
Mahogany, per cubic foot,	12
Tin plates, per box of 100 square feet,	1 50
Woods for dying—	
Brazil, Braziletto, Camwood, per ton,	6 00
Fustic, logwood, per ton,	3 00
Nicaragua, per ton,	8 00
Wire, brass, *ad valorem*, 22 per cent.	

4. The following articles, heretofore subject to an *ad valorem* duty, are charged with a specific duty, to wit:
Iron, in bars or bolts, per cwt. 75 and 150 cents.

5. The following articles, heretofore subject to specific duties, are charged with duties ad valorem; because the product of the specific duties has been so inconsiderable as to render it useless to distinguish them from the mass of articles charged with duties *ad valorem*, to wit:

Woollen or cotton cards, former duty per dozen,	$0 50
Glauber salts, former duty per cwt.	2 00
Hair powder, former duty per lb.	04
Lime, former duty per cask of 60 gallons,	50
Malt, former duty per bushel,	10
Ochre, yellow, dry, former duty per lb.	01
Ochre, in oil, do. do.	01½
Pewter, plates and dishes, do. do.	04
Starch, do. do.	03
Spanish brown, do. do.	01
Quicksilver, do. do.	06

3. *The means of enforcing the tariff.*

The means of enforcing the collection of the duties on imports, or, in other words, the means of preventing or detecting frauds upon the revenue, require a prompt, energetic, and steady attention. The remedies to be provided for the existing defects should be particularly applied, 1st, to guard against smuggling, by the clandestine introduction of merchandise, without report, entry, or permit; 2d, to guard against smuggling, in the case of duties *ad valorem*, by fraudulent entries of merchandise upon fictitious invoices; 3d, to guard against smuggling, in the case of specific duties, by fraudulent entries of merchandise upon false statements of the weight, or the measure; and, 4th, to guard against smuggling, by clandestinely relanding merchandise exported with the benefit of drawback, or by fraudulently obtaining debentures for duties on merchandise exported in cases that are not entitled to the benefit. The details necessary to give effect to a system embracing these objects must unavoidably be postponed until the sense of Congress shall be ascertained; but it is proper, at this time, to bring distinctly into view the essential

features of the system. In addition, therefore, to the provisions contained in the laws which now regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,* the following propositions are respectfully suggested:

1. That a competent judicial authority be provided to take cognizance of all suits, prosecutions, informations, and libels, for debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, arising and accruing under the laws of the United States; a provision rendered indispensable by late decisions of some of the State courts declining such cognizance, in certain cases.

2. That a more competent provision be made for the employment of custom-house officers, cutters, and barges.

3. That an adequate fund be created and set apart for the creation of custom-houses, warehouses, and stores, at the principal ports of entry; a fund to be created, first, by retaining an additional amount of the duties, in cases of exportation for the benefit of drawback; and, secondly, by imposing a small duty, to be called "warehouse money," upon every permit for unlading merchandise.

4. That provision be made to enforce more effectually the duty of reporting and entering vessels, and exhibiting manifests of their cargoes, upon their arrival in any port of the United States; and to abolish the privilege of making port entries.

5. That provision be made to guard more effectually against imposition, under pretence that vessels arrive in distress, that goods are damaged, and that invoices are lost.

6. That provision be made to place all the avenues to the cargoes of vessels, before unlading, under the seal of the custom-house, and to keep the same more effectually in the charge of the inspectors while unlading.

7. That provision be made that all invoices upon which entries may be effected, shall be endorsed by the American consul, by a notary public, or by some other trustworthy agent or officer, to be designated, by law, at the place of exportation, certifying the merchandise to be priced "at the then current market price;" that entries shall only be permitted upon invoices so endorsed; and that the invoices shall be conspicuously stamped with the seal of the custom-house at the time of entry.

8. That provision be made authorizing the collectors, in all cases of suspicion, to add to the invoice price of the merchandise ten per cent. beyond the addition now prescribed; and, if the importer refuse to pay duties on that amount, then either to take the merchandise on account of the United States, at the additional price, or to permit an entry upon the original invoice.

9. That provision be made that in all cases the custom-house officers shall send merchandise imported to the public stores for examination; and that they shall be there compared with the invoice, identified as to the kind and quality, ascertained as to the weight and measure, and estimated as to the value.

10. That provision be made requiring from the person who offers to enter merchandise, a declaration whether he acts as owner, consignee, or agent, and whether he has been instructed, after entry, to hold the merchandise to the order of the shipper; in which last mentioned case, the collector may be authorized to suspend the entry, until the shipper, or the person having an order from him, appears to make it.

11. That provision be made requiring the seal of the custom-house to be stamped upon all the original packages, &c. of merchandise entered for exportation, with the benefit of drawback, which shall remain entire at the time of exportation, and which shall be certified by the consul, or other proper person, to remain entire at the foreign place of landing, in order to discharge the debenture bond.

12. That provision be made more effectually to secure the revenue from fraud and imposition, in the transportation of merchandise from district to district, and generally in carrying on the coasting trade.

13. That provision be made more effectually to secure the revenue from fraud and imposition, in making out invoices in the money of foreign countries, particularly of such countries as employ a paper currency.

But, while these suggestions are offered to guard the collection of the revenue, and to secure to the manufacturer the full benefit of the protecting duties, it must be recollected that there are some provisions in the existing laws which require to be modified in behalf of the merchant. For instance:

1. The time allowed by law to complete the export entries, for the benefit of drawback, is only ten days; and, if not completed within that time, the whole amount of the drawback is forfeited. The period should be extended, and the penalty for non-compliance should be reduced.

2. The right to export merchandise, with the benefit of drawback, ceases at the expiration of a year. The period might, without injury to the revenue, be enlarged.

3. The period allowed for making a return of damaged goods, with a view to a correspondent abatement of the duties, is limited to ten days; and the importer is sometimes charged with the whole duties on perishable articles, under the present restrictions, after the articles have perished, or are greatly decayed. A discretion should be confided to the proper officer, to make a proper abatement of the duties in both cases, upon satisfactory proof of their existence.

III. *A general tariff proposed for the consideration of Congress.*

Upon the policy and principles which have been stated, the following tariff, in reference to duties, drawbacks, and bounties, has been formed:

TARIFF.

1st. *A schedule of the articles to be imported into the United States,* FREE OF DUTY.

All articles imported for the use of the United States; philosophical apparatus, instruments or books, specially imported for the use of any incorporated society, for philosophical or literary purposes, and for the use of any seminary of learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and other inventions; wearing apparel, and other personal baggage in actual use; and the implements, or tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States; regulus of antimony; bark of the cork tree unmanufactured; animals imported for breed; burr stones, unwrought; bullion; clay, unwrought; copper imported in any shape for the use of the Mint; copper and brass, in pigs or bars; tin, in pigs or bars; old copper and brass, and old pewter; furs, undressed, of all kinds; raw hides and skins; lapis calaminaris; plaster of Paris; rags, of any kind of cloth; wool, and wood, unmanufactured, except mahogany and die-wood; zinc, tutenague, or spelter; olive oil, in casks, to be used in manufactures.

* See particularly the acts of the 2d March, 1799, 4 vol. 279, the 20th July, 1790, 1 vol. 144, and the act of the 3d of March, 1815, 12 vol. 153.

2d. A schedule of articles to be charged with duties ad valorem. At seven and a half per centum.

Dying drugs, and materials for composing them, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic; gum senegal.

* Jewellery; gold and silver watches and clocks, or parts of either, and of the frames of clocks, of whatever materials made; gold and silver lace; embroidery and epaulettes; precious stones, and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work; and all articles composed chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones.

Laces of thread, silk, or cotton.

At fifteen per centum.

All articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

At twenty per centum.

Linens of all descriptions, linen cambricks, lawns; hempen cloth, sailcloth, Russian and German linens; stockings and gloves of thread or silk; silks, satins, and all articles of which silk is the material of chief value.

At twenty-two per centum.

All articles manufactured from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them, is the material of chief value; brass and iron wire; cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, and buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated, and japanned wares of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire arms, and side arms.

At twenty-eight per centum.

Woollen manufactures of all descriptions, and of which wool is the material of chief value.

At thirty per centum.

China ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufacture; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw, or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; sallad oils, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits or sweatmeats preserved in sugar or brandy, wafers.

At thirty-three and one-third per centum.

Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value; provided that all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the chief material of value, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China,) the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cents per square yard and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

At thirty-five per centum.

Cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness; paper of every description; paper hangings, blank books, pasteboard, parchment, vellum, printed books; brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips; printing types; clothing ready made.

3d. *A schedule of articles to be charged with specific duties.*

Ale, beer, and porter, bottles,	per gal. -	$0 20	
Imported otherwise than in bottles,	per gal.	10	
Alum, - - -	per cwt.	2 00	
Almonds, - - -	per lb.	3	
Bottles, black glass quart, - -	per gross,	1 44	
Boots, - - -	per pair,	2 00	
Bristles, - - -	per lb.	3	
Playing cards, - - -	per pack,	30	
Cables and cordage, tarred, -	per lb.	3	
Cables untarred, yarns, twine packthread, seines, - -	do	4	
Candles of tallow, - -	do	3	
Candles of wax or spermaceti, -	do	4	
Chinese cassia, - - -	do	6	
Cinnamon, - - -	do	25	
Cloves, - - -	do	25	
Cheese, - - -	do	9	
Chocolate, - - -	do	9	
Cocoa, - - -	do	6	
Coal, - - -	per bushel,	8	
Copperas, - - -	per cwt.	1 50	
Copper, in sheets, rods, bolts, or nails,			
composition spikes, bolts, or nails,	per lb.	4	
Coffee, - - -	do	6	
Cotton, - - -	do	3	
Currants, - - -	do	3	
Figs, - - -	do	3	
Fish, foreign caught, - -	per quintal,	1 00	
mackerel, - - -	per bbl.	1 50	
salmon, - - -	do	2 00	
all other pickled, - -	do	1 00	
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 in.	per 100 sq. ft	2 50	
not above 10 by 12 inches,	do	2 75	
above 10 by 12 - -	do	3 25	
Glue, - - -	per lb.	5	
Gunpowder, - - -	do	6	
Hemp, - - -	per cwt.	1 50	
Iron, in bars, or bolts, excepting rolled iron, - - -	per cwt.	$0 75	
in sheets, rods, or hoops, rolled iron in bars, or bolts and anchors,	do	1 50	
Indigo, - - -	per lb.	15	
Lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, -	do	1	
red or white, dry or ground in oil, - - -	do	3	
Mahogany, - - -	per cubic ft.	12	
Mace, - - -	per lb.	1 00	
Molasses, - - -	per gal.	5	
Nails, - - -	per lb.	3	
Nutmegs, - - -	do	60	
Pepper, - - -	do	8	
Pimento, - - -	do	6	
Plums and prunes, - -	do	3	
Raisins in jars and boxes, & muscatel,	do	3	
all other, - - -	do	2	
Salt, - -	per bushel of 56 lbs.	20	
Steel, - - -	per cwt.	1 00	
Segars, - - -	per M.	2 50	
Spirits from grain, to wit:			
1st proof, - - -	per gal.	42	
2d proof, - - -	do	45	
3d proof, - - -	do	48	
4th proof, - - -	do	52	
5th proof, - - -	do	60	
above 5th proof - -	do	75	
From other materials, to wit:			
1st and 2d proof, - -	do	38	
3d proof, - - -	do	42	
4th proof, - - -	do	48	
5th proof, - - -	do	57	
above 5th proof, - -	do	70	
Shoes and slippers of silk, - -	per pair,	40	
of leather, -	do	30	
for children, -	do	20	

* The facility of smuggling the articles here described can only be counteracted by diminishing the temptation, through the medium of a low duty.

SCHEDULE—Continued.

Spikes,	per lb.	2
Soap,	do	3
Sugar, brown,	do	2½
white clayed, or powdered,	do	4
lump,	do	9
loaf,	do	12
candy,	do	12
Snuff,	do	12
Tallow,	do	1
Tea, from China direct, to wit:		
Bohea,	do	10
Souchong, and other black,	do	25
Imperial gunpowder, and gomee,	do	50
Hyson and young hyson,	do	40
Hyson skin, and other green,	do	28
From any other place to wit:		
Bohea,	do	14
Souchong, and other black,	do	34
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee,	do	68
Hyson and young hyson,	do	56
Hyson skin, and other green,	do	38
Tin plates,	per box of 100 square feet,	1 50
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars,	per lb.	10
Woods, dying, viz:		
Brazil wood, brazilletto, red wood, or camwood,	per ton.	6 00
Fustic and logwood,	do	3 00
Nicaragua,	do	8 00
Whiting,	per lb.	1
Umbrellas or parasols of silk,	each,	2 00
of other materials,	do	1 00
Frames or sticks for umbrellas or parasols,	do	75
Wine, to wit:		
Malmsey Madeira, and London particular,	per gal.	1 00
other Madeira,	do	80
Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish and Tokay,	do	75
Sherry and St. Lucar,	do	60
Claret and other wines not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases,	do	70
Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Portugal and Sicily,	do	50
Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the western islands,	do	40
All other wines when imported otherwise than in case and bottle,	do	25

Alien duty.

There shall be charged an additional duty of twelve and a half per cent. upon all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, with the exception of goods imported in foreign vessels, which are specially entitled by treaty, or acts of Congress, to be entered upon payment of the domestic duty.

The additional alien duty of twelve and a half per cent. shall not be the subject of drawback in cases of exportation.

Tonnage duty and light money.

Ships or vessels of the United States, entered from any foreign port or place, or carrying goods from one district to another district, shall pay per ton, - - - - - 6 cents.

Ships or vessels built within the United States, but belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, entering from a foreign port or place, shall pay per ton, - - - - 30 "

Ships or vessels, of every other description, entering from a foreign place or port, or carrying goods from one district to another within the United States, shall pay per ton, - - - - 50 "

Ships or vessels not of the United States, or not wholly owned by American citizens, entering the ports of the United States, shall pay for "light money" per ton, - - - - 50 "

But the additional duty upon tonnage, and the light money imposed upon foreign vessels, are not to be exacted in the case of foreign vessels specially entitled by treaty or acts of Congress to an entry upon domestic duties and charges only.

Warehouse money.

To constitute a fund for erecting and maintaining custom-houses, warehouses, and stores.

1. There should be paid for every permit to unlade goods, twenty-five cents.

2. There shall be retained upon the amount of the duties of goods exported, for the benefit of drawbacks, (except spirits,) five per cent.

3. There shall be retained in the case of spirits exported, for the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon, and also three per cent. on the amount of the duties.

A separate account shall be kept at the custom-house of the money collected for this fund; and the amount shall be expended, from time to time, under such directions as the President of the United States shall approve and authorize.

Drawbacks and bounties.

There shall be allowed a drawback of the duties on goods imported into the United States, if the goods be exported within twelve months after the time of importation, subject to the following exceptions and provisions:

1. There shall not be an allowance of drawback in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions or colonies of any foreign power to which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to trade.

2. There shall not be an allowance of drawback for the additional duty of twelve and a half per cent. imposed on goods imported in vessels not of the United States.

3. There shall not be an allowance of drawback in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish and other salted provisions, fish oil, or playing cards.

4. There shall be retained upon the amount of the duties of goods exported for the benefit of drawback, (except spirits,) five per cent.

5. There shall be retained in the case of spirits exported, for the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon, and also three per cent. on the amount of the duties.

6. The present bounties, allowances, and drawbacks, shall be continued in the case of exporting pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States; in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries; and in the case of exporting sugar refined within the United States.

These provisions respecting drawbacks must, however, be conformed to the privileges specially allowed to foreigners by treaty, or by acts of Congress.

It only remains, in the performance of the task prescribed by the House of Representatives, to give a succinct statement of the probable product of the duties upon imports, according to the proposed tariff.

The annual product of the single duties has been estimated at $12,000,000; and of this sum, the specific duties produced about - - - - - - - $7,200,000 00
The duties *ad valorem* produced about - - - - - - 4,800,000 00

$12,000,000 00
But the amount proposed to be raised by the new tariff being - - - 17,000,000 00

Such additions must be made to the old tariff as will produce - - - $5,000,000 00

The additions to the old tariff are made, 1st, upon the specific duties; and, 2dly, upon the duties *ad valorem;* and the estimated amount of the additions may be thus stated.

First. Of the additions to the specific duties.

Principal articles.	Former duty.	Proposed duty.	Former average product.	Estimated product of additional duty.
Coffee, - -	5 cents, -	6 cents, - -	627,000	120,000
Hemp, - -	100 cents, -	150 cents, - -	108,000	50,000
Pepper, - -	6 cents, -	8 cents, - -	36,000	12,000
Spirits, - -	Sundry rates,	Average increase of 50 per cent.	1,993,000	300,000
Sugar, white, clayed, &c. -	3 cents, -	4 cents, - -	195,000	60,000
Teas, - -	Sundry rates,	Average increase of 33⅓ per cent.	760,000	250,000
Wines, - -	Sundry rates,	Average increase of 60 per cent.	600,000	350,000
Sundry small articles, -	- - -	- - - -	-	say 58,000
Total additional amount estimated to be derived from specific duties, - -	- - -	- - - -	-	1,200,000

Second. Of the additions to the duties ad valorem.

Principal articles.	Former rate of duty.	Proposed rate of duty.	Proposed increase of the former rate.
All articles not free and not subjected to any other rate of duty, - - - -	12½ per cent. -	15 per cent. -	20 per cent.
Linen, hempen cloths, silks, satins, - -	12½ per cent. -	20 per cent. -	60 per cent.
Hardware, cutlery, arms, and manufactures of metals, -	12½ and 15 per ct.	22 per cent. -	46⅔ and 76 per cent.
Woollens, - - - -	12½ per cent. -	28 per cent. -	124 per cent.
Cottons, - - - -	12½ per cent. -	33⅓ per cent. -	166⅔ per cent.
Porcelain, earthenware, hats, bonnets, perfumery, floor cloths, pickles, comfits, - - -	15 per cent. -	30 per cent. -	100 per cent.
Glass, other than window glass, - -	20 per cent. -	30 per cent. -	50 per cent.
Brushes, canes, whips, clothing ready made, -	12½ per cent. -	35 per cent. -	180 per cent.
Paper, cabinet wares, leather and its manufactures, -	15 per cent. -	35 per cent. -	133⅓ per cent.
Carriages, - - - -	20 per cent. -	35 per cent. -	75 per cent.

It is not practicable to ascertain the amount of revenue heretofore produced by each of the classes of goods specified in the last table; but it is sufficiently known that some of them produced little, while the product of others was proportionably great. Taking the whole, however, together, it is estimated that the proposed increase of duty is equal to one hundred per cent. upon the aggregate amount of the former *ad valorem* duties. But the effects to be expected from the increased duties on woollen and cotton goods; from the diminution of the alien duties under treaties or acts of Congress; and from other considerations involved in the new system, will not permit a higher estimate of the aggregate product of the increased rates of the *ad valorem* duties than the rate of seventy-five or eighty per cent. upon the former product.

Assuming, then, an advance of eighty per cent. upon $4,800,000, (the aggregate product of the duties *ad valorem*, as above stated,) the sum will be - - - - $3,840,000
And adding to this sum the amount produced as above stated by the increase of the specific duties, 1,200,000

There will be produced, to complete the amount of additional revenue required, a sum of - $5,040,000

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 12, 1816.

A.

Tariff of the permanent rates of duty, payable under the existing laws on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, into the United States.

[Columns are added, showing the average annual nett product of the duties on the several articles during the two periods of four years each, from 1804 to 1807, inclusive, and from 1808 to 1811, inclusive; also, showing the rate of duty proposed for the new tariff.]

ARTICLES.	Present permanent rates of duty.	Nett average.		Rates of duty proposed for the new tariff.
		Annual product, from 1804 to 1807, inclusive.	Annual product, from 1808 to 1811, inclusive.	
No. 1.				
Articles charged with specific duties.	*Dolls. Cts.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls. Cts.*
Ale, beer, and porter, - -	Per gallon, 8	14,024	5,232	In bottles per gall. 20 Other, do. 10
Almonds, - - -	Per pound, 2	5,201	3,276	Pound, - 3
Anchors and sheet iron, - -	Per pound, 1½	5,984	8,504	Hundred weight, 1 50
Bottles, black, quart glass, -	Per gross, 60	8,876	4,856	Gross, - 1 44
Boots, - - -	Per pair, 75	2,306	483	Pair, - 2 00
Cards, playing, - - -	Per pack, 25	2,101	487	Pack, - 30
Cotton or wool, - -	Per dozen, 50	6	-	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Cables and cordage, tarred, -	Per pound, 2	9,394	4,548	Pound, - 3
Do. untarred, -	Per pound, 2½	1,877	1,431	Pound, - 4
Candles, of tallow, - -	Per pound, 2	2,181	-	Pound, - 3
of spermaceti or wax, -	Per pound, 6	276	165	Pound, - 4
Chinese cassia, - - -	Per pound, 4	3,587	4,811	Pound, - 6
Cinnamon, - - -	Per pound, 20	506	692	Pound, - 25
Cloves, - - -	Per pound, 20	900	5,822	Pound, - 25
Cheese, - - -	Per pound, 7	10,800	-	Pound, - 9
Cocoa, - - -	Per pound, 2	26,545	11,645	Pound, - 6
Chocolate, - - -	Per pound, 3	79	54	Pound, - 9
Coal, - - -	Per bushel, 5	20,754	12,436	Bushel, - 8
Coffee, - - -	Per pound, 5	490,988	763,316	Pound, - 6
Cotton, - - -	Per pound, 3	5,651	3,476	Pound, - 3
Currants, - - -	Per pound, 2	3,737	1,214	Pound, - 3
Figs, - - -	Per pound, 2	3,632	4,254	Pound, - 3
Fish, foreign caught, - -	Per quintals, 50	70,134	4,672	Quintal, - 1 00
Mackerel, - - -	Per barrels, 60	6,685	1,909	Barrel, - 1 50
Salmon, - - -	Per barrels, 1 00	6,535	1,478	Barrel, - 2 00
all other pickled, - -	Per barrels, 40	4,560	641	Barrel, - 1 00
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10, -	Per 100 sq. ft. 1 60	27,633	19,137	100 square feet, 2 50
10 by 12, -	Per do. 1 75	4,973	4,853	100 square feet, 2 75
above 10 by 12, -	Per do. 2 25	8,035	4,738	100 square feet, 3 25
Glauber salts, - - -	Per cwt. 2 00	685	92	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Glue, - - - -	Per pound, 4	2,264	1,688	Pound, - 5
Gunpowder, - - -	Per pound, 4	13,177	2,052	Pound, - 6
Hair powder, - - -	Per pound, 4	185	19	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Hemp, - - -	Per cwt. 1 00	111,267	104,840	Hundred weight, 1 50
Hoop, iron, - - -	Per pound, 1	3,225	3,859	Hundred weight, 1 50
Indigo, - - -	Per pound, 25	40,359	53,126	Pound, - 15
Lead, and manufactures of lead, -	Per pound, 1	34,369	14,403	Lead, pound, 1
red and white, - -	Per pound, 2	40,788	40,646	Lead, pound, 3
Lime, - - -	Cask of 60 galls. 50	124	12	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Malt, - - -	Per bushel, 10	-	4	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Mace, - - -	Per pound, 1 25	1,897	3,737	Pound, - 1 00
Molasses, - - -	Per gallon, 5	406,891	349,306	Gallons, - 5
Nails, - - -	Per pound, 2	67,272	17,512	Pound, - 3
Nutmegs, - - -	Per pound, 50	4,468	15,301	Pound, - 60
Ochre, yellow, dry, - -	Per pound, 1	1,607	806	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Do. in oil, - -	Per pound, 1½	314	85	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Packthread and twine, - -	Per cwt. 4 00	12,518	5,994	Pound, - 4
Pewter, plates and dishes, -	Per pound, 4	2,479	410	22 per cent. ad valorem.
Pepper, - - -	Per pound, 6	29,691	45,191	Pound, - 8
Pimento, - - -	Per pound, 4	9,505	14,930	Pound, - 6
Plums, prunes, - - -	Per pound, 2	1,947	652	Pound, - 3
Quicksilver, - - -	Per pound, 6	1,927	557	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Raisins, in jars and boxes, & muscatel,	Per pound, 2	10,670	15,316	Pound, - 3
all other, - -	Per pound, 1½	21,394	15,722	Pound, - 2
Salt, - - - -	Per bush. of 56 lb. 20	550,970	discontinued.	Bushel, of 56 pounds, 20
Starch, - - -	Per pound, 3	353	108	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Spanish brown, - - -	Per pound, 1	5,500	5,969	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Steel, - - - -	Per cwt. 1 00	10,687	8,496	Hundred weight, 1 00
Segars, - - -	Per 1,000 2 00	36,599	40,823	One thousand, 2 50
Seines, - - -	Per pound, 4	286	48	Pound, - 4
Spikes, - - -	Per pound, 1	3,564	1,267	Pound, - 2
Spirits, from grain, 1st proof, -	Per gallon, 28	239,631	22,579	Gallons, - 42
2d - -	Per gallon, 29	4,557	84	Gallons, - 45
3d - -	Per gallon, 31	3,868	6,576	Gallons, - 48
4th - -	Per gallon, 34	26,565	5,167	Gallons, - 52
5th - -	Per gallon, 40	779	175	Gallons, - 60
6th - -	Per gallon, 50	32	-	Gallons, - 75
From other materials, 1st & 2d, -	Per gallon, 25	376,485	252,721	Gallons, - 38

A.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Present permanent rates of duty.	Nett average. Annual product, from 1804 to 1807, inclusive.	Nett average. Annual product, from 1808 to 1811, inclusive.	Rates of duty proposed for the new tariff.
	Dolls. Cts.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls. Cts.*
From other materials, 3d,	Per gallon, 28	823,695	573,563	Gallons, 42
4th,	Per gallon, 32	1,273,710	358,206	Gallons, 48
5th,	Per gallon, 38	6,729	1,698	Gallons, 57
6th,	Per gallon, 46	35	28	Gallons, 70
Shoes and slippers, of silk,	Per pair, 25	2,181	466	Pair, 40
of leather, clogs, and galoches,	Per pair, 15	6,062	1,035	Pair, 30
for children,	Per pair, 10	623	39	Pair, 20
Soap,	Per pound, 2	8,613	2,190	Pound, 3
Sugar, brown,	Per pound, 2½	1,499,437	1,034,481	Pound, 2½
white, clayed, or powdered,	Per pound, 3	167,456	229,544	Pound, 4
lump,	Per pound, 6½	3,050	90	Pound, 9
loaf,	Per pound, 9	899	19	Pound, 12
candy,	Per pound, 11½	272	200	Pound, 12
Snuff,	Per pound, 10	1,086	236	Pound, 12
Tallow,	Per pound, 1½	15,224	4,369	Pound, 1
Tea, from China, and beyond the Cape of Good Hope.				
bohea,	Per pound, 12	84,849	63,477	Pound, 10
souchong and other black,	Per pound, 18	223,695	155,291	Pound, 25
hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee,	Per pound, 32	201,318	167,804	Imperial, gunpowder, gomee, 50
other green,	Per pound, 20	319,286	306,126	Hyson, young hyson, 40
				Hyson skin and other green, 28
from Europe, bohea,	Per pound, 14			From any other place than China: Bohea, 14
souchong and other black,	Per pound, 21			Souchong and other black, 34
hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee,	Per pound, 40			Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee, 68
other green,	Per pound, 24	extra duty.		Hyson and young hyson, 56
from any other place, bohea,	Per pound, 17	596	3,845	Hyson skin and other green, 38
souchong and other black,	Per pound, 27			
hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee,	Per pound, 50			
other green,	Per pound, 30			
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff or segars,	Per pound, 6	1,260	323	Pound, 10
Yarns, untarred,	Per cwt. 2 25	-	-	Pound, 4
Wines, Malmsey Madeira, and London particular Madeira,	Per gallon, 58	139,160	112,229	Gallon, 1 00
other Madeira,	Per gallon, 50	23,521	17,528	Gallon, 80
Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish, and Tokay,	Per gallon, 45	2,590	306	Gallon, 75
Sherry and St. Lucar,	Per gallon, 40	147,885	65,943	Gallon, 60
Claret, and other not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases,	Per gallon, 35	23,818	2,435	Gallon, 70
Lisbon, Oporto, other Portugal and Sicily,	Per gallon, 30	117,736	38,648	Gallon, 50
Teneriffe, Fayal, St. George, and other Western islands,	Per gallon, 28	124,440	136,152	Gallon, 40
all other, when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases,	Per gallon, 23	196,537	49,653	Gallon, 25
No. 2.				
Articles charged with duties ad valorem, at 12½ per cent.	12½ per cent. -	4,244,518	2,909 595	
Brass, iron, or steel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices,	- -	-	-	22 per cent. ad valorem.
Blank books, brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips,	- -	-	-	35 do.
Cotton goods of all descriptions, muslins, nankeens,	- -	-	-	33⅓ do.
Clothing, ready made,	- -	-	-	35 do.
Cambrics, linens, hempen cloths, sail cloths,	- -	-	-	20 do.
Paper, writing and wrapping, pasteboard, parchment, and vellum,	- -	-	-	35 do.
Pictures and prints,	- -	-	-	15 do.
Printing types, saddles, and parts thereof,	- -	-	-	35 do.
Silks, satins, and stuffs, of which silk is the chief material,	- -	-	-	20 do.
Woollen manufactures,	- -	-	-	28 do.
All articles not free, and not subject to other duty,	- -	-	-	15 do.

A.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Present permanent rates of duty.	Nett average. Annual product, from 1804 to 1807, inclusive.	Nett average. Annual product, from 1808 to 1811, inclusive.	Rates of duty proposed for the new tariff.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	
At 15 per cent.	15 per cent.	1,228,041	661,254	
Arms, fire or side, cannons, muskets, pistols, swords,				22 per cent. ad valorem.
Brass and copper manufactures, (except locks or hinges,)				22 do.
Bricks and tiles,				15 do.
Bonnets, hats, and caps, of all descriptions,				30 do.
Buttons and buckles, of all kinds,				22 do.
Cabinet wares,				35 do.
Carpets and carpeting,				28 do.
China ware, earthen ware, porcelain, stone ware,				30 do.
Capers, comfits, sweetmeats, cosmetics, perfumes,				30 do.
Colors for painters, dry or ground in oil,				15 do.
Clocks and watches, or parts of either, jewellery and paste work,				7½ do.
Drugs, excepting dying drugs, which are free,				15 do.
Fans, feathers, artificial flowers, millinery, ornaments for head dresses, floor cloths, and mats,				30 do.
Fringes, lace tassels, and trimmings, for upholsterers, coach lace,				20 of silk. 28 of wool. 33⅓ of cotton.
Fruits of all kinds, not subject to specific duties, ginger,				15 per cent. ad valorem.
Gloves and mittens, of all sorts,				20 of silk. 28 of wool. 33⅓ of cotton.
Gold and silver lace, gold and silver wares, and plate,				7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Iron, bar, and all manufactures of iron, except locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices,				22 do.
Leather, and all manufactures of leather, except saddles and other articles specifically enumerated,				35 do.
Pewter and tin manufactures, except pewter plates and dishes,				22 do.
Marble slabs or utensils, slates, tiles, bricks, medicines,				15 do.
Mustard, olives, salad oil, pickles, wafers,				30 do.
Paper hangings, sheathing, and cartridge paper,				35 do.
Stockings, of all kinds,				20, 28, 33⅓ do.
At 20 per cent.	20 per cent.	96,351	53,181	
Carriages of all descriptions, or parts thereof,				35 do.
Girandoles, looking-glasses, glass of all descriptions, except window glass,				30 do.

No. 3.

Articles free of duty.

Philosophical apparatus, specially imported for any seminary of learning,	Free.
Wearing apparel, and other personal baggage, of persons arriving in the United States,	Free.
Regulus of antimony; animals imported for breed,	Free.
Aquafortis,	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Bark of the cork tree,	Free.
Brass and brass wire,	Wire, 22 per cent. ad val.
Bristles of swine,	3 cents per pound.
Burr stones, unwrought; bullion; clay, unwrought,	Free.
Copper, in plates, pigs, or bars,	Plates, 4 cents per pound.
Dying woods and drugs,	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Furs, undressed, of all kinds,	Free.
Gum Arabic, or other, used for preparing muslin, &c., for receiving dies,	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Hides, raw, and skins,	Free.
Implements and tools of a mechanical trade of persons arriving in the United States,	Free.
Lapis caliminaris,	Free.
Oil of vitriol,	7½ per cent. ad valorem.

A.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty proposed for the new tariff.
Plaster of Paris,	Free.
Old pewter,	Free.
Rags of cotton, linen, hempen, and woollen cloths,	Free.
Roco; saffron; turmeric,	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
Tin, in plates and pigs,	Tin plates, $1 50 per 100 square feet.
Teutenague or zinc,	Free.
Verdigris,	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Wool and wood, unmanufactured,	Free.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 471. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 14, 1816.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Ritter, J Idler, and John Greiner, reported:

That the petitioners pray to be discharged from the payment of a bond given by them for securing the duties on the importation of certain articles which were landed at the port of Castine, and afterwards destroyed by the English army during their occupation of that place. The committee do not pretend to determine whether it would be right to adopt a system by which all articles which have been imported should be retained in public warehouses without an exaction of duty, until the importer chooses to take them out; but it seems plain that where the custody of the article is committed to private vigilance and activity the public should not be answerable for its loss. The importer, like the householder, pays, or becomes bound to pay, a tax for an article of which, at the time, he has the possession and the disposition, and the committee cannot suppose that the indulgence by which a bond securing the duty is accepted, instead of immediate payment, can be considered as varying the question. They, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 472. [1st SESSION.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 15, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1816.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, I have the honor to annex, for their information, a statement of the valuation of lands, lots, dwelling-houses, and slaves, made in pursuance of the "Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expense of Government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," so far as returns have been received at this Department.

From the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, returns from the boards of principal assessors have not been received, and the returns received from the boards for the States of Virginia and Tennessee are incomplete and erroneous.

The returns do not distinguish the valuations, as revised and equalized by the boards of principal assessors of slaves, from the valuations of the other species of property subject to the tax.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

STATEMENT.

STATES.	Amount of valuations as revised and equalized by the board of principal assessors.
New Hampshire,	$38,745,974 00
Massachusetts,	143,765,560 20
Rhode Island,	20,907,766 00
Connecticut,	88,534,971 97
Vermont,	32,461,120 00
New York,	273,120,900 00
New Jersey,	98,612,083 00
Pennsylvania,	346,633,889 00
Delaware,	14,493,620 00
Maryland,	122,577,572 90
North Carolina,	93,723,031 00
Georgia,	57,792,158 38
Ohio,	61,347,215 00
Kentucky,	87,018,837 00

14th CONGRESS.] No. 473. [1st SESSION.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 19, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 17, 1816.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit a statement exhibiting the actual condition of the several incorporated banks within the District of Columbia, on the 1st day of January 1816, as reported by the cashiers to this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

Statement of the actual condition of the several incorporated banks within the District of Columbia, on the 1st day of January, 1816.

BANKS.	Capital authorized by law.	Capital actually paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Due to other banks.	Deposites by Governm't & individuals.	Bills and notes discounted.	Government stock.	Notes of other banks.	Due from other banks.	Specie.	Real estate and sundries.
Bank of Washington, - - -	$500,000	$373,175	$283,581 32	$184,378 24	$180,412 90	$572,102 74	$290,000 00	$21,400 00	$74,714 83	$50,790 79	$12,539 10
Bank of Columbia, - - - -	1,000,000	882,360	336,800 80	741,622 25	418,553 59	1,462,677 43	440,720 26	168,957 89	136,166 12	79,822 70	90,992 24
Union Bank of Georgetown, - - -	500,000	438,080	427,529 00	38,731 77	122,770 34	573,844 94	163,131 95	120,790 78	84,650 10	65,213 10	19,480 24
Bank of Alexandria, - - - -	500,000	480,000	263,429 76	128,524 66	191,258 24	615,129 77	178,835 25	53,988 30	142,158 59	21,212 75	51,888 00
Bank of Potomac, - - - -	500,000	500,000	151,175 10	153,995 33	183,563 88	486,693 39	222,886 58	106,233 95	78,851 11	22,886 78	71,182 50
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, - - -	500,000	310,100	246,555 00	64,256 00	67,519 00	547,938 00	-	40,074 00	40,471 00	17,046 00	8,901 00
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, - -	500,000	337,882	385,307 00	145,722 00	74,262 00	571,648 00	160,023 00	84,069 00	75,158 00	34,662 00	17,613 00

14th Congress.] No. 474. [1st Session.

DUTY BONDS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN 1814.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 22, 1816.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jabez Maury, John W. C. Baxter, Samuel Wheeler, Jonathan Bartlett, Josiah Dana, and Aaron Hayden, citizens of the United States, reported:

That the petitioners, before the 11th day of July, 1814, gave to the United States sundry bonds for goods imported into the district of Passamaquoddy, amounting to the sum of $65,508\frac{17}{100}$; which bonds, on the capture of Eastport, on said 11th day of July, 1814, fell into the hands of the enemy; that, on the 17th day of December, 1814, the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia decreed said bonds to be good and lawful prize, and ordered the amount thereof to be distributed among the captors; that, on the 8th day of March, 1815, attachments issued from said court against said petitioners to compel the payment of said bonds; by virtue of which, John W. C. Baxter, one of said petitioners, was arrested, and confined for ninety days at Halifax, and attempts have been made to arrest others of them, even within the territory of the United States; that suits have been commenced since the loss of said bonds, and are now pending in the district court of Maine, on copies thereof, by the United States, against said petitioners, though they appear always to have been ready to pay the amount of said bonds, if they could be protected against the proceedings in the British courts of admiralty. It appears from evidence in the case, that said Baxter, who was arrested and confined as aforesaid, was on said bonds to the amount of $16,303 48.

Upon this statement of facts the committee forbear to express any opinion on the proceedings in the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia on said bonds, as that subject belongs to the Executive of the United States, and appears to have been provided for in the first article of the treaty of peace, whereby "all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the porper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong." But the committee are of opinion that, as these petitioners could not be parties to the process in said Vice Admiralty Court, or protect themselves against the same, it is the duty of the United States to extend to them this protection; and that it would be wrong to coerce the payment of these bonds in the courts of the United States, without protecting the petitioners against the British courts of admiralty, and indemnifying them against the loss of said bonds: they, therefore, report a joint resolution for the above purposes.

14th Congress.] No. 475. [1st Session.

PUBLIC DEBT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 2, 1816.

Treasury Department, *February* 28, 1816.

In obedience to the resolution of the 12th of February, 1816, inquiring "what additions, if any, have been made to the funded public debt, and to the floating public debt, since the 30th day of September last," the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the following report:

I. That, by the annual report upon the state of the finances of the United States, presented on the 6th December, 1816, it appears that the balance of the whole of the public funded debt, contracted before the war, amounted, on the 30th of September, 1815, to the sum of -		$39,135,484 96
That, on the 1st of January, 1816, there was reimbursed of the principal of that debt (besides the payment of the interest) the sum of - - - - -		799,652 38
And that at this time the balance of the whole of the public debt contracted before the war amounts to the sum of - - - - - -		38,335,832 58
II. That, by the annual report it also appears, that the estimated amount of the whole of funded public debt, in reference to the late war, was, on the 30th of September, 1815, the sum of		63,144,972 50
That to this amount there have been added the following items, since the 30th of September, 1815:		
1. In six per cent. stock of 1814, at the rate of $100 in stock, for $80 in money, to pay the city of Charleston, according to the contract, for a loan made during the late war, - - - - -	$204,889 23	
2. In six per cent. stock of 1815, in lieu of Treasury notes funded at ninety-five per cent., and which so far operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt due on the 30th of September, 1815, - - -	2,206,954 21	
3. In six per cent. stock in lieu of Treasury notes funded at par, and which so far operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt due on the 30th of September, 1815, - - - - -	2,057 00	
4. In seven per cent. stock, in lieu of small Treasury notes funded at par, estimated at - - - - - -	2,815,871 00	
Amount of the addition, since the 30th September, 1815, to the public funded debt contracted in reference to the war, - - - -		5,229,772 44
Estimated amount of the whole of the public funded debt on the 12th of February, 1816, contracted in reference to the late war, - - -		68,374,764 94

III. That, by the annual report, it also appears that the amount of the floating public debt on the 30th September, 1815, was - - - - $17,355,101 00

To this sum there have been added, between the 30th of September, 1815, and 12th of February, 1816, the following items:

1. There have been issued and re-issued small Treasury notes, amounting, as is estimated, to the sum of - - - - $3,471,537 00
2. There have been issued Treasury notes bearing interest at five and two-fifths per cent. the sum of - - - - - 2,704,600 00

6,176,137 00

3. There have been obtained temporary loans from sundry banks in the District of Columbia, under the act of the 13th of February, 1815, providing for the reconstruction of the public buildings at Washington, - - - 100,000 00

23,631,238 00

But the floating debt has been diminished during the same period in the following manner:

1. By the subscription of Treasury notes to the six per cent. loan, as above stated, at the rate of $100 in stock for $95 in principal and interest of Treasury notes. Stock having been issued to the amount of $2,206,955 21 produced a reimburesement of Treasury notes amounting to - - 2,096,607 53

But of this sum there was included an estimate, in the sum of $4,315,000, stated as thus reimbursed in the annual report, the sum of $1,153,412 94, contracts for sundry sums, uncertain in their amount, having been made, but not completed at that time, and which, therefore, is now deducted, - - 1,153,412 94

$943,194 59

2. By funding Treasury notes at par for six per cent, stock, as above stated, - 2,057 00
3. By funding small Treasury notes for seven per cent. stock, as above stated, - 2,815,871 00
4. By the payment in Treasury notes of duties and taxes, estimated to have amounted, in Treasury notes bearing interest, to the sum of - - - - - $2,650,000

In small Treasury notes, to the sum of - - - 50,000

2,700,000 00

5. By the repayment of temporary loans, viz: To the bank of the State of South Carolina, - - - 50,000
To the Mechanics' Bank, New York, - 200,000

250,000

6,711,122 59

Estimated amount of the whole of the floating debt, on the 12th of February, 1816, - $16,920,115 41

IV. That, from the preceding estimates, it appears that, on the 12th of February, 1816, the aggregate amount of the public debt was the sum of $123,630,692 93, consisting of the following items:

1. Funded public debt before the war, - - - - - $38,335,832 58
2. Funded public debt contracted since the war, - - - - 68,374,744 94
3. Floating public debt outstanding, - - - - - 16,920,115 41

$123,630,692 93

That the aggregate amount of the public debt on the 30th September, 1815, was the sum of - 119,635,558 46

And that the aggregate addition since 30th of September, 1815, is - - - $3,995,134 47

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 476.** [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLEN FABRICS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 6, 1816.

Mr. NEWTON, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of wool, submitted the following report:

The committee having given this subject all the consideration that its importance merits, beg leave to present, with due respect to the House, the result of their investigations.

The correctness of the following estimate the committee are no way disposed to question:

Amount of capital supposed to be invested in buildings, machinery, &c.,			$12,000,000
Value of raw material consumed annually,		$7,000,000	
Increase of value by manufacturing,		12,000,000	
Value of woollen goods manufactured annually,			19,000,000
Number of persons employed constantly,	50,000		
Number of persons employed occasionally,	50,000		
			100,000

The committee having in a report presented to the House on the 13th of February last, on the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton, [see No. 469, page 82,] expressed their opinion on the policy of fostering manufacturing establishments, consider themselves relieved from the necessity of repeating the same arguments. Every reason then urged for sustaining the cotton manufacturing establishments apply with equal force in favor of the woollen. The committee, influenced by the same reasons, feel themselves bound to accord the same justice to the manufacturers of wool.

The following resolution is, therefore, with due respect, submitted to the House:

Resolved, That, from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorized by law, there be laid, levied, and collected on woollen goods imported into the United States and Territories thereof from any foreign country whatever, ——— per centum *ad valorem*.

To the honorable the chairman and members of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

GENTLEMEN:

Being informed that you are preparing to submit to Congress a report on the subject of manufactures, as connected with the national prosperity of the country, we, the subscribers, respectfully submit the following remarks respecting the capital employed in the woollen business in the United States, the number of persons employed, the quantity of wool consumed, and the aggregate amount of all the woollen cloth now manufactured.

At this time there are in the State of Connecticut alone twenty-five establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths, employing twelve hundred persons, and as many more indirectly who do not immediately appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein amounts to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and they are capable of making, and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to three hundred and seventy-five thousand yards of narrow, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand yards of broadcloths. Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated there are five hundred thousand yards made annually in families and dressed in the country clothiers' shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country stores, doing away, thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woollen cloths thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is about $1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of nine hundred thousand pounds of wool, or the produce of four hundred thousand sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woollen goods manufactured in the United States we cannot at present speak with precision; but, from the best information obtained there is at this time annually manufactured in all the States to the amount of $19,000,000, requiring a capital, in buildings and machinery, of $12,000,000, and employing fifty thousand persons immediately in the business, and as many more indirectly. With that encouragement which we deem it the policy of the Government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woollens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years, and nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States.

When it is considered that the woollen manufacture is now making a home market for an important staple of our country, equal in value to $7,000,000; that the product of its industry, equal to $19,000,000, is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employment to various kinds of labor, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us in the sale of their manufactures; that it produces an interest in the country that, under all circumstances, is an American interest; the policy of giving it the necessary support becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no degree taking from her the labor necessary to carry on her operations. A great proportion of the woollen manufacture is done by the assistance of labor-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children, and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment; whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manual labor employed is of that class who, from their previous habits and occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits; and who, if not thus employed would, in most instances, be a burden on society. Among this description are to be numbered many valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose only employment has been in the manufacturing business at home. In the exchange between the different States of the manufactured goods, and of the raw materials, and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c., the commerce of our country, particularly the coasting trade, is equally benefited with our agriculture.

If the woollen manufacture does not languish for want of necessary support from Government at this time, there cannot be a doubt but in the course of a very few years we shall be able to supply the whole demand of the United States, and at a lower rate than our manufacture can be imported from abroad. Great Britain excludes all woollen goods, nor suffers a yard of cloth to be exported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at highest prices, but who can manufacture the cheapest; and this competition has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe. The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competition, and enable us, eventually, to undersell her even in foreign markets. The amount of woollen cloths now imported into the United States is supposed to be about ———.

The quantity now manufactured is about $19,000,000 in value. It is a business susceptible of an increase of twenty-five or thirty per cent. annually; so that, in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture which is now languishing from the necessity of depending upon a precarious foreign market for most of her important productions.

We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient humble servants,

ARTHUR W. MAGILL,
WM. YOUNG.

My actual experience being principally in the cotton manufacture, my entire belief in the correctness of the preceding statement is founded on my knowledge of the gentlemen who have signed it; I, therefore, cheerfully add my name.

ISAAC BRIGGS.

SUMMARY.

Permanent capital in buildings and machinery,		$12,000,000
Annual value of raw material, manufactured,		7,000,000
Value of cloths annually manufactured,		19,000,000
Increase of value by manufacturing,		12,000,000
Number of persons employed		
Directly,	50,000	
Incidentally,	50,000	
	100,000	

This manufacture is capable of an increase in the ratio of twenty-five to thirty per cent. per annum.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial and petition of the subscribers, manufacturers of woollen articles in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, on behalf of themselves and others engaged in similar manufactures in the said States, respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists are impelled by the situation of their manufacture, and the effects which may be produced upon it by the contemplated measures of Congress, respectfully to offer their sentiments, and to point out those circumstances in which they conceive their interests and that of the public are so united as to merit the most serious attention of the national Legislature.

Your memorialists beg leave to remind Congress that, from the first settlement of the country, domestic manufactures have formed an important feature of its industry; these, founded on the genius of its inhabitants, and the arts they brought or have acquired from Europe, have introduced and established many of the most useful manufactures, among which none is more conspicuous than that of woollen; this has not only increased as fast as the agriculture of the country supplied the raw material, but whenever any circumstances have given it further encouragement, it has shown itself sufficiently founded in the wants and ability of the country to go beyond this, and to rise in a very material degree to its support. Such was the case during the stamp act and the revolutionary war, when the woollen manufacture became greatly extended; but the raw material, the population and general ability of the country were then all too feeble to give it a decided permanent establishment, so that, upon the renewal of intercourse with foreign nations, it sunk again under a competition with their manufactures, until within the last five years, when many circumstances have arisen, and particularly two, viz: the introduction of sheep, and the separation from Europe by the war, which have given to the manufactures such a basis, that its complete establishment in the country is no longer doubtful.

The introduction of sheep, and particularly of the merino breed, gave to the country at once an agricultural object, which every state in Europe had been striving to realize, but without an immediate demand for the wool it would not have been realized here, at least at the time and to the extent which has been done, for while it furnished the raw material, it was the immediate manufacture which afforded the price and demand for that material, and occasioned its present extension and establishments.

It is notorious that, during the period referred to, a great number of the citizens of these States have devoted themselves both to the breed of sheep, and the woollen manufactures; that vast capitals have been expended, and large establishments every where diffused through the States, which have supplied the public wants, and shown themselves capable of great future extension, so that altogether a national object has been erected, uniting the features of agriculture and commerce in so eminent a degree as conspicuously to demand the attention of the Government in all those acts which are directed to its national economy.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that, upon the introduction of the merino breed of sheep, the prices which the manufacturers afforded for their wool was high beyond that of every other country; so that the encouragement it received was precisely such as the infant arts almost always require on their introduction, and other countries have been obliged to give by legislative provision: accordingly, the breed of sheep has been permanently fixed and diffused over the soil of the United States without any other aid. At present the prices which the manufacturers allow are still higher than those abroad, although wool is now much dearer in Europe than the usual level of peace prices, chiefly owing to the demand for manufactures to be sent here.

It is thus that the import of our clothing operates with the double disadvantage: first, of keeping up the raw material of Europe by manufacturing it for our use; and, secondly, depressing that material here by impairing the manufactures of our own; in both cases the agricultural object is effected through the manufacture, and in the proportion as that is encouraged abroad, so both are depressed at home.

It is vain to pretend that the breed of sheep can be maintained in these States by an export of the wool; even the present prices in Europe will not admit of it; and if they decline, as they unquestionably will, under a peace establishment, it is out of the question. In the year 1800 the average price of British wool was less than twenty cents per pound, which, after the expense of export, could in no way support the growth of it here; at this moment the prices of wool are higher here than abroad, and, if the manufacture is supported, they will probably always remain so, since the charges of export and import give them a material support. Besides this, it is by manufactures actually existing on the spot where the wool is grown, that it receives its surest encouragement. These furnish an immediate market, and teach the agriculturist all the improvements in quality, by which excellence is obtained; of this the whole history of the material furnishes a proof. It was by the refined manufactures of the Arabs in Spain, that the fleeces of that country received those improvements, which the laws of the Mesta now barely support; and the present variety and goodness of the British wool has been obtained by its manufactures. No doubt, therefore, can exist as to the fact that it is through the medium of the manufacture that the growth of the wool can be improved, or even maintained, in these States.

Our manufacturers have already furnished a large quantity of superfine cloths, of coarse cloths, and many new articles peculiarly suited to our climate. In their infancy they could scarcely be expected to furnish all that the country demanded, or to obtain the perfect excellence of nations who had manufactured them for ages. But it is notorious, that the quantity was rapidly becoming sufficient for our consumption, and that a large proportion of our cloths were equal to the best in Europe. What deficiencies existed would have soon yielded to existing skill; and one object was obtained with certainty, viz: that of giving the country a large amount of substantial clothing, with every moderate degree of excellence, and inferior only to articles of refined luxury.

On this head your memorialists beg leave to remark that, although the importation of foreign manufactures comprises a great number of most useful articles essential to the wants of the country, yet a large proportion of it con-

sists of those which are more alluring by their fashion than their use. The wealth of Europe encourages these at home, and a constant supply of them is required by its luxury and the state of its arts, which are better rewarded by these refined inventions than the more useful ones. Here, without railing against the introduction of elegance, and even a moderate degree of luxury itself, it is certain that our own manufactures are depreciated more by the novelty and fashion of foreign articles than by those which are the most useful; and that a very great proportion of our wealth goes abroad for the allurements which foreigners present to us. While, therefore, we can supply ourselves with articles sufficient for every moderate degree of gratification, it is consistent with the practice of the wisest nations, and the soundest principles of political economy, that they should be encouraged; and that foreign articles which interfere with them should be made the objects of revenue by Government, which those who use them ought to pay.

Almost every nation has now adopted the system of making its revenue laws the organ of protection to its arts; and this system having been already used in these States, a universal conviction prevails that Congress will make it one of the bases of the new tariff of duties. Your memorialists are, therefore, impressed with the belief that it must be desirable to Congress to obtain correct information of what precise duties the interests of the manufacturers demand, and it is their sincere desire to furnish such information as to that in which they are engaged.

Upon this head your memorialists beg leave to remark that they do not wish for a rate of duties which may injure any other department of industry, or give an excessive encouragement to their own; their sole object is such as will prevent their individual ruin, and maintain the manufacturing establishments of the country. It is certain that a considerable duty is necessary for this purpose, and there are some circumstances which may enable us to fix it with tolerable precision. Under the old duties, previous to the war, there was not encouragement enough to introduce the woollen manufacture, so that it appears certain that these duties would not now maintain it. Under the present duties it has languished, and in a considerable degree declined since the peace; yet there is reason to hope that when the shock first given by foreign import subsides, they may be maintained with a moderate, though certainly not with a great, profit to the manufacturer. There are two circumstances which prevent a more precise opinion on this subject; first, the almost certain decline of the prices abroad; and the next, the excessive importation of the present year, which has lowered the prices here beyond their fair or accurate value. The last of these is accidental, though it may often occur again, and the best checks for it exist in considerable duties. Of the former, the extent cannot yet be ascertained; it is certain, however, that future improvements in the state of the manufacture here is less to be looked for than discouragement; so that, without any speculative calculations upon what may occur, but taking what we know as our guide, it seems certain that the present duties may maintain the manufactures of the country, but that unquestionably nothing less will do it.

Your memorialists might urge a great number of facts and further reasoning to show the propriety of fixing the duties at the rate they have mentioned, or even higher, but they are not desirous unnecessarily to swell this memorial into a trespass upon the attention of Congress. It appears proper, however, that, in expressing their sentiments as to their own manufacture, they should also express those they feel for others, and particularly for the two great objects of agriculture and commerce. It is certain that all the three great divisions of labor ought to receive the patronage and support they require without partiality, and they trust the wisdom of Congress will always afford it when necessary.

Your memorialists, however, cannot but remark that the agriculture and commerce of these States already rest upon a basis which does not appear easily impaired; the agriculture, directed to objects in universal demand for the most necessary wants of mankind, derives from these wants the surest support, and whenever the introduction of new objects of cultivation, or the support of the old require legislative aid, they ought, and will, doubtless, receive it; in the same manner the carriage of our vast produce gives a support to our commerce equally permanent. The two united afford a solid aid to each other; the agriculture by furnishing the means, and commerce, by exploring the sources of supply. It is thus that both possess a foundation which, aided by a just protection of our rights, and by those favorable regulations which it has always been the object of Congress to make, presents at once a stimulus and support to the existing agriculture of our country which will extend it over all our soil.

But manufactures advance with a feebler step; those which are matured to the highest excellence often depend, in their infancy, upon individual exertion, and they have a peculiar species of competitors in the population, the skill, and long experience of other nations, above all, in the jealousy with which each nation watches its own arts; their whole history, therefore, is a record that, in the introduction of them into any nation, there is a period when public aid is essential, and that they cannot be introduced without it. In every state they furnish the greatest resources of commerce, as may be seen by the vast carriage required by manufactured articles. This sort of aid has already been given to the commerce of the United States by their manufactures: a great portion of our agricultural produce is already doubled in value before it leaves us, and is carried to other nations in a shape which still more enhances it. Our flour, for instance, would not be applied to the supply of many countries without manufacture, and the produce of our minerals and forests requires this sort of conversion, often, to give them value at all; but, beyond the resource thus furnished to commerce, the supply of our wants at home, and the independence of the country are objects of still greater importance. In this way our wealth is increased by saving it, the genius of our citizens awakened, their industry rewarded, and the value of every portion of labor enhanced at home, instead of encouraging the agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing skill of other nations.

Your memorialists feel no doubt that the applications of other manufacturers will receive the same attention from Congress as their own, and especially that of the cotton manufacturers; leaving these, then, to what they can urge with more propriety for themselves, they cannot but remark that the cotton manufacture bids fair to supply so large a portion of our clothing, as to free that of wool from the fears which might be entertained as to its inability to furnish a sufficient supply for the country. It is certain that our resources for the cotton manufacture are unbounded, and that, in our climate, it will furnish a vast portion of our clothing; the extension of the growth of wool and its manufacture, therefore, are such as to leave no reasonable doubt but that, under proper encouragement, it will, at no very distant period, supply all our remaining wants, and especially those articles for which wool is essential.

Your memorialists cannot conceive that, at this period, any friend to his country would draw distinctions between its various establishments unfavorable to either. Speculative theories derived from other countries or other ages can rarely be applied, with justice, to our own; but if these theories are indulged they can only be drawn from abuses or a state of society different from what we enjoy. The manufactures abroad may be considered as of two distinct kinds; the one consisting of great commercial establishments, to which the whole mass of society is devoted; the other those of a more confined character, which run hand in hand with agriculture, and afford a useful aid to commerce, without becoming its sole support. The latter exists throughout all the continent of Europe, and nourishes every other application of labor; the former exists chiefly in Great Britain, from whence we derive some of the most useful, and all the injurious ideas of manufactures. Her institutions, however, are derived from her peculiar situation; abounding in minerals, and with a soil incapable of sustaining her inhabitants, she is compelled to an

unbounded scope of manufactures to sustain her commerce, and to feed her people. In these, however, it is from momentary abuses in some of her manufactures alone, that injurious impressions of them are derived; for if we examine them all, with proper discrimination, we shall find that the far greater part of them, and particularly her woollen manufacture, comprises the most free and comfortable portion of her population; this character applies to every state of the continent. France and Germany have, for ages, carried on large manufactures, without the least injury to their people, or their agriculture; and the history of Europe will prove that manufactures have been, in every age, the nurseries of its freedom and prosperity. To their existence liberty is essential; for to raise or to buy the raw materials, to sell their productions, or to pursue their inventions and skill, requires that freedom from restraint which first compelled the feudal lords of Europe to emancipate their artists, while they chained their agricultural subjects to the soil. From hence the cities of Italy first rose into free States, and the progress of the useful arts nourished the reformation, and gave to the cities of Germany and Flanders, to Geneva, and to Nismes, a portion of liberty which no other part of Europe possessed.

Your memorialists cannot ask for an encouragement injurious to any portion of their fellow-citizens, or the interests of their country. The mass of labor here, as elsewhere, is comprised in the three great divisions of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; but these are so connected that benefit bestowed on one must extend to all. Under a free constitution and equal laws, the children of the State justly ask the same patronage, to whichever object they direct their industry. Our population has now risen to a large amount, and a considerable portion of it is comprised in our cities and towns; these are necessary to nourish the more diffused districts of agriculture, by furnishing them with markets, and supplying those wants for which a combination of labor is required; hence, their application to manufactures is at once natural and essential. Besides these, our numerous streams of water, our minerals, our woods, and our tillage, all invite to the employment of manufacturing skill. In this the choice will always be best determined by the most necessary wants of the country; and what we ask is, not to direct or give to manufactures an unnatural aid, but to protect them from foreign injury. For a long period it is none but the most necessary which can be reared, and while our vast territory, and the unbounded scope it offers for agricultural labor will, perhaps, forever prevent the introduction of any other, the settlement of that territory itself will proceed with the surer step, as we become independent in our resources.

There are two facts of considerable importance, which your memorialists believe may be fully established: first, that the import of foreign goods in most years, and particularly in the present one, already exceeds the value we can pay by our exports. This circumstance is in a great degree similar to what occurred upon the peace of 1783, when the country was so inundated with foreign articles that the manufactures were destroyed, and our citizens torn to pieces for many years to pay for them. The late wars in Europe, by presenting new and extraordinary objects of commerce to us, retrieved our embarrassments, and threw into the country a mass of wealth which overpaid the deficiency of our proper exports; but these extraordinary objects are not to be expected in peace, when the balance against us must again increase, unless we can prevent it by our domestic economy.

The other fact is, that the manufactures of the country, altogether, have become so important that the carriage of raw materials from abroad, (chiefly of kinds we do not produce at all, or not in sufficient quantities,) actually exceeds, in point of tonnage, that which is employed in manufactured articles; and if, to the tonnage thus employed abroad, we add that which conveys our raw materials and manufactures coastwise, we shall find that they already support a most important part of our commerce, of that kind which we can secure and extend in peace, and which is of all others the most interesting to the country, viz: the increase and employment of our ships and seamen, to whom freights are the proper objects of employment, and it will be at once perceived how much these are increased by the import of such articles as hemp, iron, copper, lead, brimstone, and the like, over fine and costly manufactures.

Your memorialists are sensible that very erroneous ideas have prevailed as to the profit yielded by the woollen manufacture, which has been considered as very great during the war. In order to counteract this opinion, which is incorrect, your memorialists state that when the manufacture was begun, just before the war, *washed* merino wool was at less than one dollar per pound, but that, during the war, it rose to three dollars, so that the wool in a yard of cloth cost at least six dollars, and the materials for finishing it and workmanship were equally high; it was these, therefore, and not the profit, that enhanced the price of cloth; and they prove that the manufacture was actually instituted at the risk of the manufacturer himself, but that the profit was largely shared with the agriculturist and other laborers of the country; besides which, it is certain the profit, whatever it was, came at a fortunate period to introduce the manufacture and supply the country; nor has it been employed long enough to give either a reward or fair experiment to the introducers of it; since the period has been so short that a great part of it has necessarily been taken up in forming the establishments, at great cost, and they are always known to be least productive for the first few years. At present, the manufacturer here can afford to make a piece of cloth at about the same price as it may be imported for, that is, at eight dollars per yard; but he cannot make it here for what it can be made in England, because the materials and workmanship are both much higher here; nor is the cost of carriage and old duties enough to pay the difference. It absolutely requires the whole of the present duties, as they now exist, and these cannot be considered as high when it is seen that they are to comprise all the manufacturer's profit, and protect him from all his disadvantages, especially the following: first, the higher prices he pays here for the wool, the machinery, and the workmanship; second, the probable depression of wool and cloth abroad; thirdly, the enormous import sold here below their cost; and, lastly, the prejudice of the country in favor of foreign fabrics.

Your memorialists cannot but conclude by expressing their conviction that the absolute fate of their manufacture depends on the determination of Congress, and with it the fate of a great number of citizens who have engaged in it; that they entered into it under the encouragement given by the late war, is correct, as without encouragement from some source no important institution would ever be begun; but it is certain that neither now, nor upon any future occasion, could the citizens of the United States be supposed to embark in such undertakings, where the private hazard is always great, solely upon the precariousness of public measures; to look forward, therefore, to the public patronage when they might require it, was, as it ever will be, a reasonable resource upon which every man who engages in such undertakings must depend. It is, then, with confidence that they now rely upon the measures of Congress for that protection which is essential to them, and with them to the woollen manufacture and growth of wool in the United States; and they respectfully pray that Congress, taking the premises into its most serious consideration, will grant the protection they require, by continuing at least the present duties upon all woollen articles of foreign manufacture imported into the United States.

WILLIAM R. RODMAN, *and others.*

14th Congress.] No. 477. [1st Session.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 20, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 17, 1816.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, proposing two subjects for inquiry: 1st. Whether it would be expedient, at the present time, to make the gold coins of France, England, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, part of the legal currency of the United States? and, 2d. What is the actual value of those coins respectively?

1. The lawful money of the United States, under the existing laws, consists of the coins of the United States and of Spanish dollars and parts thereof. The coins of other descriptions, which have circulated in the United States of late years, have not been very considerable in amount, and have consisted principally of Spanish gold coins. But these, since the expiration of the act of the 10th of April, 1806, have, for the most part, borne, in all transactions into which they have entered, their true character of bullion, and have been bought and sold as such. As it might, however, be the means of facilitating the resumption of specie payments, and of continuing them, until a more competent supply of the coins of the United States than now exists could be furnished, it appears to be expedient to revive, for three years, the act of the 10th of April, 1806, by which the coins you have mentioned were made a part of the legal currency of the United States; varying, however, the rates of the coins so as to fix them at what they have been ascertained to be actually worth, compared with the coins of the United States.

2. The following may be considered as the result of repeated assays made at the Mint, which have been, heretofore, annually reported to Congress.

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal are uniformly of the same quality, and of the same standard as the gold coins of the United States. Their intrinsic value, therefore, is at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains, or $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight.

The gold coins of France, of the new stamp, are very nearly of uniform quality, and are of the intrinsic value of 100 cents for $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or $87\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pennyweight.

The gold coins of Spain are more variable in their quality, their average intrinsic value is at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or 84 cents per pennyweight.

The crowns of France, struck prior to the revolution, are of the intrinsic value of $117\frac{6}{10}$ cents per ounce, or 110 cents for each crown weighing 18 pennyweights 17 grains. The five franc piece of Napoleon (and its divisions in proportion) is of the intrinsic value of 116 cents per ounce, or $93\frac{3}{10}$ cents for each five franc piece weighing 16 pennyweights 2 grains.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Chairman of Committee on the National Currency.*

14th Congress.] No. 478. [1st Session.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 21, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 21, 1816.

The petitions hereinafter mentioned have been referred to this Department at different times:

1. The petition of the inspectors of the customs of the port of Philadelphia, praying an increase of their compensation.

2. The petitions of the inspectors and weighers of the customs at New York, with a similar prayer.

3. The petition of the inspectors of the customs at Baltimore, with a similar prayer.

By the act of the 2d of March, 1799, (vol. 4,) the compensation of an inspector was fixed at a sum not exceeding two dollars for every day that he should be actually employed in aid of the customs, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the United States.

The same act prescribed the compensation of the measurers, weighers, or gaugers, to be paid monthly by the collector of the revenue, and charged to the United States, according to the amount produced, at certain rates, regulated by the quantity, and the kind of the articles measured, weighed, or gauged. It is believed that the compensation of this class of officers has seldom exceeded at any place the average of two dollars for each day; and that, at many places, it falls much below that sum.

It is obvious that the effective value of the compensation, which was allowed in 1799, has been greatly reduced in consequence of the enhanced price of every article of subsistence and comfort. The service of the inspector has, also, become much more severe and important than it was at that period. The compensation of the weighers, measurers, and gaugers might be considered as increasing with the increase of their business; but, in truth, the effect of the increase of business must be the employment of a greater number of those officers, and, consequently, the compensation of each will probably remain stationary.

Under every view of the subject I am impressed with the justice and policy of granting the prayer of the petitioner, by advancing their present compensation at the rate of fifty per cent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES.

DEAR SIR: WASHINGTON, *March* 8, 1816.

Some weeks ago petitions from the weighers and inspectors of the customs, belonging to the port of New York, were presented to Congress, praying for an augmentation of salary. This petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who, I have understood, have laid it before you. I feel impressed with the necessity of granting some relief to the petitioners, and I have, therefore, taken the liberty to address you on the subject.

The officers of the customs in the city of New York are a very reputable class of men, many of them old revolutionary officers; many of them persons who once were in comfortable, and even elevated circumstances, and who, owing to adverse fortune, have had to take refuge, in advanced life, in the scanty shelter from want that the *per diem* of a custom-house officer affords; and all of them, as far as my knowledge extends, possess the character of being upright and exemplary. They are remarked for their official integrity; so much so, that I have never heard a lisp of such a thing as corruption having been found among them.

The salary now given them, of two dollars per day, was established about eighteen years ago when it was probably quite sufficient; but every thing had so enhanced since that day that one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars will not go as far now as seven hundred and thirty dollars did then. No small tenement, of any decent appearance, is to be obtained at present under two hundred and fifty dollars. The fuel to support one fire will cost eighty dollars. A solitary servant eighty more. Here is four hundred and ten dollars of the seven hundred and thirty gone for three items. The fact is, I have ascertained, to my perfect conviction, that these men are in a deplorable situation. Some of them have families of five, six, and I know of one who has nine children. They are perplexed with small debts, contracted through poverty, for the absolute wants of their families, and many of them are becoming shabby in their appearance. I have been told by one that to school his children was out of the question, for he could not afford them shoes in the winter. Many of them have grown gray in the employ, and most of them have been so long engaged that they have either lost the knowledge of all other business, or have lost the means of helping themselves to a change; and are too necessitous to throw up this "*half a loaf*" for the uncertain hope of getting into better *bread.*

I ought to mention, also, that, in consequence of the double duties, there has been a necessity for increase of vigilance; and this has compelled the officers, by the direction of their superiors, to watch by night as well as by day; so that they have, of late, lost two night's sleep in a week. This has made their duty peculiarly hard. From all these circumstances and facts I cannot refrain from saying that I think equity and common humanity dictate that they should be relieved.

Setting aside their own personal claims, good policy must imperiously require that their situation should be comfortable. These men, thus perplexed and needy, are, indirectly, the collectors of the revenue, which, in New York, under the expected tariff, will amount to nothing short of eight millions of dollars per annum. Ought not the guardians of this amount of impost to be kept *decently* alive? You must agree with me, sir, that starvation is no great friend to honesty; and the question becomes a serious one, whether, while all the means of life are amply at hand, starving men will not be apt, even at the expense of integrity, to help themselves! Men are best kept honest by not being led into temptation. Should they once get corrupted, and the frauds that are common all over Europe and elsewhere, become familiar here, it is impossible to calculate the amount of injury the revenue may sustain.

We certainly ought to augment the salaries of these officers at the same moment that we augment the duties. One hundred thousand dollars, and, perhaps, a smaller sum divided annually among the petty officers of the customs, in addition to their present salaries, may be the means of saving one million per annum to the public income. Something of this kind, most unquestionably, must be done; the good of the community at large demands it, and if it be neglected, the alternative is inevitable; either our inspectors of the customs will become dishonest, or quit the employ in order that *dishonest* men may take their places.

You will pardon the freedom with which I have addressed you, and believe me, with sincere regard,

Dear sir, your most obedient servant,

The Hon. A. J. DALLAS. WM. IRVING.

SIR: SENATE CHAMBER, *March* 19, 1816.

Several respectable individuals of New York, whose business gives them a particular knowledge of the duties of the inspectors of the customs, have signified their opinion that an increase of the compensation of these officers was expedient, and that the public interest would be secured and promoted by such increase.

I take the liberty of uniting in this opinion, and of communicating the same to you, on the information that the subject has been referred for your consideration and report.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

A. J. DALLAS, Esq. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

14th CONGRESS.] No. 479. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 22, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1816.

The petition of "sundry merchants of Massachusetts," which was transmitted in your letter of the 24th ult., with a request from the Committee of Ways and Means for "any information on the subject of the petition, or any opinion in regard to the claim of the petitioners that it was thought proper to communicate," has been duly considered, in connexion, as well with the documents that accompanied it, as with other documents in this Department upon the same subject, and I have now the honor to communicate the result.

Towards the close of the year 1814 great quantities of goods, of British manufacture, amounting, probably, in the aggregate value, to more than a million of dollars, were admitted to entry at Hampden, in the district of Penobscot, and the duties upon them were paid or secured at the time of the entry. The goods, or a considerable proportion of them, on their way to Boston, from Hampden, were afterwards seized as forfeited, under various laws; some of them were libelled in the district court of Massachusetts, and others in the district court of Maine; and, upon the trial of one of the libels in Massachusetts, with an agreement that the fate of that case should, generally, be binding on all the other cases, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the claimants, under the direction of the court. To that direction, however, a bill of exceptions was tendered, and, upon a writ of error, the judgment of the district court was reversed, and a new trial ordered to be had at the bar of the circuit court.

In this state of the legal proceedings the petitioners, who are the claimants of the goods, apply to Congress to be relieved from the alleged forfeiture, for the reasons which are assigned in the petition; and, upon the whole, two questions arise for consideration; 1st, whether the claimants are the *bona fide* owners of the goods, and became so in a lawful manner; 2d, whether the importation and entry of the goods at Hampden were, under all circumstances, lawful. To pave the way for the decision of the committee, on these questions, a more particular statement of the facts, which are involved in the case, becomes proper and necessary.

THE GENERAL FACTS OF THE CASE.

The British Government having declared, during the late war, a general blockade of the whole coast of the United States, the American Government on ——— of ———, issued a proclamation, protesting against the extravagance of the measure, and offering to neutral traders an assurance of all the protection it could give.* Upon the same principle and policy letters were, on particular occasions, written from the Treasury Department to the collectors of the customs, authorizing the protection and encouragement of neutral commerce;† and, on the 14th of April, 1814, the non-importation and non-intercourse laws had been repealed so as to admit, generally, the importation of goods of British growth, produce, or manufacture, and to allow neutral vessels to trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain.‡ But neither the President's proclamation, nor the Treasury correspondence, nor the repealing act, were designed to sanction a merely colorable neutrality, covering the property of the enemy, involving an unlawful intercourse between the citizens and the enemies of the United States, and violating the positive sanctions of the laws enacted for the security of the public revenue.

On the 1st of September, 1814, a British military and naval force took possession of Castine, the port of entry for the district of Penobscot, and claimed, by proclamations and military orders, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of all the territory east of the bay and river Penobscot.§ The actual possession and occupancy of the British troops did not extend over the territory claimed; and, in particular, it is to be observed that, although the town of Orrington, which was neither a port of delivery nor of entry, situated on the east side of the Penobscot, was probably once visited, during the month of November, 1814, by a small detachment. "It never had surrendered to the British arms," as Judge Story judicially declared, in delivering the judgment of the circuit court, "and it always continued to assert and claim its American rights and privileges, and to obey the laws of the United States."‖ When the British forces took possession of Castine the collector of Penobscot removed his office to Hampden, (which was a port of delivery for vessels of the United States only, and was not a port of entry for any vessels,) situated on the west side of the Penobscot, nearly opposite to Orrington.

The appearances of an illicit traffic between the inhabitants of the west and the military occupants of the east side of the bay and river Penobscot were soon displayed, and strong representations were made to the Government upon the subject.¶ It was not found practicable, however, in this quarter, any more than at Passamaquoddy, to prevent the intercourse. Supplies were sent in abundance to the enemy; and goods, almost without stint, were imported into the United States from his possessions, either clandestinely, or in vessels assuming a neutral flag. The goods claimed by the petitioners were brought from Orrington to Hampden in the latter mode. The petitioners do not, either in the allegations of their petition, or in the documents accompanying it, furnish the means of making a discrimination in the merit of their cases; but, on the contrary, as they all united in an agreement to be bound in the decision of one case, and as they unite in one application to Congress upon the same general statement, it must be presumed that the cases are not susceptible of any important distinction. They will, therefore, be embraced, without discrimination, in the narrative of the transaction, which the petition places upon the footing of a fair and open neutral trade; as to the owner and character of the vessel employed; as to the owners of the goods imported, and as to the course of the trade.

1*st. As to the owner and the character of the vessel employed.*

In delivering the judgment of the circuit court, Judge Story states that the goods claimed by the petitioners "were found at Orrington, in the month of November, 1814, and were there shipped on board of a small sloop, called the Christina, commanded by a Mr. William P. Unger, and transferred to Hampden, where they were admitted to an entry by the collector of the district, as foreign goods imported in a foreign vessel, &c.; that the sloop was American built, and was, until the 14th of October, 1814, enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, in the district of Penobscot, by the name of the Union; that, on that day, she was sold to Mr. Unger, the master, who called himself a Swedish subject, although it was in proof that he had been for several years domiciled in the United States; and that, at the time of transporting the goods, the sloop was navigating under a pass from Mr. Soderstrom, the Swedish consul, dated the 14th of the same October, recognising her as entitled to the benefit of the Swedish flag; but her crew, with the exception of the master, were all Americans."

The character of Unger and the Christina, thus described by the judge, is also to be traced in the depositions and documents accompanying the petition.

It is stated by Charles Tibbet, the deputy collector of Penobscot, "that he had known the Christina by the name of the Union, prior to the arrival at Hampden, for several years; that he did not recollect where she was built, but she was originally an American vessel; that her last owners were Samuel Bartlett and another person, both of Buckstown; that she continued to be their property until October last, at which time, according to a bill of sale, she appeared to have been transferred to Mr. Unger; that he had known Mr. Unger about three months; had

* See the President's proclamation. † See particularly Mr. Campbell's letter to the collector of Passamaquoddy, dated July 6, 1814. ‡ See 12 vol. 361.

§ See the proclamation of Gov. Sherbrook, dated at Halifax, the 24th September, 1814, and the general order issued at Castine, dated the 7th September, and 13th October, 1814, and the 24th Jan., 1815; see also the depositions.

‖ See Judge Story's opinion in the case of United States *vs.* 149 packages English goods.

¶ It is not deemed necessary to give the correspondence here referred to unless it shall be required by the committee.

heard Unger say he was married; had a wife at the southward, &c.; that he did not know where Unger resided for the last three years, but had heard him say that he had sailed from the southward and westward; that Unger occasionally then resided at Hampden; that he was at Castine about the end of September, 1814, where he saw Unger, who told him that he had goods on hand which he wished to introduce into the United States, stating that he was a neutral subject, asking him if he could import the goods in a neutral vessel, and whether such a vessel would be admitted to an entry on application being made; and that he told Unger he thought there would be no difficulty if it were a regular vessel," &c.

It is stated by Samuel Bartlett (who proves to have been the owner of the Union, on the 14th of October, 1814, the date of the alleged bill of sale to Unger,) that, in the month of October, 1814, Unger informed him that he was a natural and Swedish subject, and had, with other neutrals, a large quantity of goods at Castine, then in the possession of the British, which he wished to ship into the United States; and applied to him to go to Hampden, in order to learn, from the collector, whether he felt himself authorized, by the laws of the United States, to enter goods in a neutral vessel with consular papers at Hampden; that he went accordingly, and Mr. Hook, the collector, being absent, Mr. Tibbet, his deputy, informed him that he would enter all goods which came in that way, and thought there would be no kind of difficulty in so doing; that he observed that he wished Tibbet to be sure he was right, for it was of great importance to his employer; that he returned immediately to Castine, and gave information to Unger of Tibbet's answer, and Unger a few days after sent the sloop Christina to Orrington," &c.

It is stated by Joseph Lee, "that, in the months of November and December, 1814, he was employed by Unger, master and owner of the Swedish sloop Christina, to do the necessary writing, &c.; that he prepared the master's manifest's and owner's entry of several cargoes of foreign goods, which were shipped on board of the said sloop at Orrington and Buckstown, and imported into and delivered at Hampden and Frankfort; that he was knowing to Unger's purchasing large quantities of foreign goods of British merchants of St. John's and Halifax, which were transported to Orrington, and imported and delivered at Hampden; and that he verily believed that Unger was, what he said he was, a native of Bohemia, and a naturalized Swede, that John Nyman was a native Swede, and that Constantino Le frio was a native Spaniard."

It is stated by Edward W. Bradshaw, "that, in the month of November, 1814, while acting as Swedish vice consul, under the authority of Richard Soderstrom, Esq., he went to Hampden, in the county of Hancock, in the district of Maine, for the purpose of examining the papers of the Swedish sloop Christina, whereof Unger was master and owner; on examination he found her papers to be original ones, and that Captain Unger was entitled to all the privileges of a naturalized citizen of Sweden; that he could not say where he was born, but believed he was born in Denmark, and had a Swedish burgher's brief.

It is stated generally in the thirteen manifests of the successive cargoes imported in the sloop Christina from Orrington to Hampden and Frankfort, that Peter W. Unger is master and owner of the vessel, and that he is a burgher of St. Bartholomew.

Upon the evidence thus recited, in relation to the owner of the vessel, it appears that, on the 14th of October, 1814, the alleged Swedish sloop Christina, owned by Unger, a naturalized Swede, was the American licensed sloop Union, owned by Samuel Bartlett and another person, citizens of the United States; that Unger (as Judge Story states) had been for several years domiciled in the United States; but that, on the 14th of October, 1814, with a view to the transportation of goods from Orrington to Hampden, the vessel assumed a neutral flag, and Unger obtained a certificate and pass from the Swedish consul, recognising him as a naturalized Swede.

2d.—*As to the owners of the goods imported.*

It appears from the thirteen manifests which have been already referred to, that all the goods imported in the Christina were entered at Hampden from Orrington, between the 29th of October and the 22d of December, 1814, both days inclusive; that the only shippers of the goods were W. P. Unger, S. J. M. Peillon, John Lyman, and Lefrio, and that the goods were consigned to order, to Unger, to Nyman, to Lefrio, to Herrick, and to Crosby, respectively. The only bill of sale exhibited with the petition, purports to be one from John Nyman to Mr. Arthur Tappan, dated Hampden, the 3d of December, 1814, for goods to the amount of $58,982 70. It is stated that the goods had been bought by Nyman of "James Chapman on the 13th of November, 1814;" that "the advance was 20 per cent., it being understood that the said Tappan is to pay the duties on the above goods when they become due," and it concludes with a receipt in these words: "December 5. Received payment, by draft, on John Tappan, of Boston, payable in sixty days from date. John Nyman." The signature to the receipt is the subject of a deposition by Timothy Rogers, who says "that he has seen the said Nyman write his name, and had no doubt but that the signature of John Nyman to the annexed bill of sale to Anthony Tappan, dated December 3, 1814, &c., is the proper hand-writing of the said Nyman, and that the deponent spoke of this fact as from his best recollection, having never seen Nyman write but once."

The real ownership of the great quantity of goods imported, appears, therefore, to be referred, without explanation, by the petitioners to Unger, to Nyman, to Lefrio, and to Peillon.

Of Unger, and his competency to be owner of a great portion of the goods, the facts already stated are all that can be traced.

Of Nyman, and of his competency to be the owner of a great proportion of the goods, it is stated by Timothy Rogers, "that John Nyman arrived at Gloucester in May, 1814, master of the schooner Magdalena, and applied to the deponent to enter his vessel, and to transact his business. That the vessel and cargo, from papers, appeared to be the property of Nyman, and the cargo was consigned to the deponent, as his agent or commission merchant. That the deponent followed his instructions in the management and disposal of it; and that he acted, in all respects, as owner, the deponent knowing no one else as owner." The manifest of the Magdalena's cargo is exhibited. It is further stated by John S. Trott that Nyman is a Swede, a man of integrity and credit in trade. And Mr. Soderstrom, the Consul General of Sweden, as well as Mr. Blagge, the Swedish consul for Massachusetts, states that Nyman is a Swede.

Of Lefrio, and his competency to be the owner of the goods imported in his name, all that occurs is a statement by Joseph Lee, that Lefrio is a Spaniard, and that it appears by the invoices that he was an owner of some of the goods.

Of Peillon there is no trace in the documents accompanying the petition, except as his name occurs in the manifests. Peillon has, however, filed a petition for a remission of the forfeiture incurred, in which he claims a part of the goods in his own right as a neutral Frenchman, and admits that his goods were transported from Castine to Orrington by land, alleging such course to have been necessary, in order to avoid the British blockade.

3d.—*As to the course of the trade.*

It is sometimes alleged that the goods were purchased in Halifax, and sometimes that they were purchased at Castine; but how or when they were deposited at Orrington, does not appear upon the documents accompanying the petition; nor, indeed, did the fact appear (as Judge Story states) in the evidence before the circuit court.

To these general views of the case it is proper to add that, on the 25th October, 1814, four days previously to the first entry of the Christina at Hampden, a letter was written to Josiah Hook, by John Tappan, agent, and Edmund Munroe, agent, in which they inquire as follows: "We are desired to ascertain from you if a neutral vessel, with neutral papers, and with a cargo owned by a neutral subject, will be admitted to an entry in the district of Penobscot, say in Hampden or Bangor, if such a one should arrive without a clearance," &c. Mr. Hook answered that "he would admit a vessel to an entry, of the description mentioned, at either Hampden or Bangor, and that he should afford every facility that the law would authorize, to encourage fair trade." An application was also made by Mr. Tappan to Mr. Blake, the district attorney, for an opinion on the legality of the course contemplated by the above inquiry. Mr. Blake's answer branches into a number of points, but, in substance, it confirms the opinion given by Mr. Hook.

For whom Messrs. Tappan and Munroe acted as agents in their application to the collector and district attorney, does not appear. Mr. Tibbet states that "he does not know whether any part of the goods was the property of Mr. Unger, nor did he know to whom the said goods did belong. That the duties were secured, and, in part paid by Thomas W. Storrow, of Boston, John Crosby, Jun., of Hampden, and Hartwell Williams, of Augusta, all of them American citizens. That he does not know by whom the goods were transported to Boston, but that the certificates intended to accompany them were delivered by him to Mr. Storrow.

Having thus examined the documents accompanying the petition, without referring, except generally, to the contemporaneous information received at the Treasury Department, it is proper to bring into view the material allegations of the petitioners in point of fact, (not already brought into view by the foregoing statement,) that they may be compared with the evidence. They are the following:

1. That the petitioners were, respectively, purchasers of goods imported into the district of Penobscot, since the 1st of October, 1814, by divers persons, subjects of Powers in amity with the United States, being neutrals, not domiciliated in the United States, nor in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nor in any of the colonies, provinces, dependencies, or possessions thereof.

2. That, after the repeal of the non-importation and non-intercourse laws, goods were imported by neutrals from British possessions into the district of Passamaquoddy, were admitted to an entry, and there sold to American merchants, without prohibition, seizure, or detention; and, after the capture of Eastport, the custom-house was removed to Lubec, where similar entries and sales were allowed.

3. That the collector of Penobscot, or his deputy, "on application being made by sundry neutral merchants" to ascertain whether goods of British manufacture, but the property of neutrals, could be admitted to entry at Hampden, as well from Castine as from other places in the actual possession of the British, answered in the affirmative; and, in consequence thereof, such importations were made.

4. That thereupon the petitioners purchased, *bona fide*, a considerable quantity of the goods so imported, after they were entered and landed, at an advance, and paid for them, at the terms of purchase, by drafts and bills on different places abroad, and in the United States.

5. That, on the trial of the libel in the district court, it was admitted, on the part of the United States, and of the officer who made the seizure, that, at the time of the importation, the goods were the property of neutral subjects, not domiciled in the United States, nor in any of the British dominions,* and were imported in a vessel admitted by the collector to be a neutral vessel.

6. That Orrington was deemed by the collector either a British possession, from which neutrals might trade to the United States, or a place at which the goods might be landed, as in a case of necessity, under the twenty-seventh section of the collection law, (vol. 4.) without incurring the penalties and forfeitures of the act interdicting to neutrals a participation in the coasting trade of the United States.

Upon the whole, the questions recur, 1st. Whether the petitioners are the *bona fide* owners of the goods claimed, and became so in a lawful manner? and, 2d. Whether the importation and entry of the goods at Hampden were, under all circumstances, lawful?

The consideration and decision of these questions is submitted, respectfully, to the Committee of Ways and Means, upon the following propositions:

1. That if the vessel, master, and other persons employed were, in fact, neutral, and not the instruments of a contrivance, to evade the law of war, as well as the municipal law; and if the goods, when landed and entered at Hampden, were, *bona fide*, the property of neutrals, and not the property of an enemy, or of citizens having purchased them from the enemy, the first question may be answered in the affirmative. But if there be a doubt upon the subject, the petitioners may be allowed time to produce further evidence before Congress, or they may be referred to the decision on the trial, which has been ordered at the bar of the circuit court.

2. That, if the first question be answered in the affirmative, the legal answer to the second question, arising upon the strict law of the case, may be superseded by an exercise of the legislative authority. It will then be unnecessary to decide upon the lawfulness of establishing a port of entry at Hampden; and upon the lawfulness of the importation and deposite of the goods at Orrington; and upon the unlawfulness of the trade between Hampden and Orrington, upon the waters of the United States, under a neutral flag, and with an unlicensed vessel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. Wm. Lowndes, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

* On what ground this concession was made does not appear from the evidence.

14th Congress.] No. 480. [1st Session.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE ON THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1816.

Mr. Chase, from the committee on so much of the President's message as relates to finance and a uniform national currency, to whom was referred the bill from the House, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher & Co., Thomas Clifford, and Thomas Clifford & Son," reported:

That, by the evidence submitted to them, it appears that Thomas and John Clifford, and others, mentioned in said bill, at sundry times between October, 1800, and October, 1806, inclusive, imported into the United States *raised copper bottoms*, intended for the bottoms of stills, on which the collector of the port of Philadelphia demanded and received duties to the amount of $690 68, the payment of which was uniformly objected to by the importers aforesaid, on the ground that no duty was legally demandable on *that article*. At the several periods at which the said importations took place, the Department of the Treasury, and the collectors of the customs generally, considered duties on *raised copper bottoms* as legally demandable. In 1807, a question was made in the Supreme Court of the United States, *whether such copper was subject to duty or not?* during the pendency of which question, all collectors were directed to charge and secure *such duties* as heretofore, but to suspend the collection of the same till a decision of said question should be had in said court.

In 1809, the Supreme Court decided that raised copper bottoms were not liable to duty; in consequence of which all bonds given for such duties were cancelled, and all money received for such duties, and not paid into the Treasury, was refunded.

But the aforesaid sum of $690 68 (as were also many other payments of duties received under similar circumstances) having been paid into the Treasury, was considered as not within the power of the Treasury Department to refund.

In addition to the foregoing facts, John Clifford testifies that the said importers "never demanded or received any additional price on account of the duty demanded by and paid to the said collector, but always sold the said copper bottoms at the same price they sold the sheets on which no duty was demanded."

In this statement of facts, the committee do not see any just claim which the said Clifford and others have to a restitution of the said sum of $690 68, the same having been paid on a construction of the law made by the Secretary of the Treasury, which was the general governing rule for the several collectors of the customs, in similar cases, until the year 1807.

The committee, therefore, report the said bill without amendment, and recommend a disagreement thereto.

14th Congress.] No. 481. [1st Session.

UNINCORPORATED BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 25, 1816.

Mr. Tucker made the following report:

The Committee for the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the petition of sundry unchartered banking associations in the District of Columbia, beg leave to accompany the resolution herewith submitted by the following report, succinctly setting forth the reasons which have induced them to recommend the measure of granting charters to the associations which have, as yet, obtained no act of incorporation:

The committee have participated in that deep and general concern to which the unauthorized establishment of banking associations throughout the country has given rise. They will forbear to dilate upon the incalculable evils which inevitably flow from suffering any association of individuals, who choose to engage in such a pursuit, to pour into the circulation of the country a flood of bank paper at their discretion. The general sentiment has been so perfectly settled on this subject, and has been so entirely justified by the lessons of a dear-bought experience, that your committee have chosen rather to avoid unprofitable speculations, and to act at once upon the subject, by the introduction of a bill, which has already been reported, for the suppression of the notes of unchartered banks. The provisions of that bill, however harsh they may appear, are believed by your committee to be essentially necessary to effect the great and important end which they have in view, in common, as they believe, with other members of the Congress of the United States.

They have recommended the punishment of the persons engaged in banking, and of the officers of such institutions, rather than a general penalty on the circulation of the notes of unchartered banks, because the experience of an adjoining State has sufficiently demonstrated that provisions of the latter description cannot be carried into execution. A large proportion of society becoming implicated in the offence, it becomes impossible to enforce the provisions of the law, however wise in its views, and salutary in its design.

But, whilst your committee unhesitatingly recommend the prohibition of the establishment of new banks, the maturest reflection has convinced them that the existing state of things absolutely requires those which have gone into operation within the district, without charters, to be incorporated, and suffered to continue an employment of their capital, which was legitimate when their associations were formed.

In presenting their views on this subject your committee will ask attention to the following considerations:

1. What are the evils that can fairly be anticipated from chartering the unincorporated banks?
2. What are the evils which are likely to ensue from arresting them in the course of their business?
3. What are the public advantages that may be derived from their incorporation?

It is of material consequence, in determining the first of these questions, to observe that it is proposed by the committee to make the resumption of specie payments by the banks an essential condition of the charters, and to prohibit the suspension of specie redemption under the penalty of forfeiting their privileges as a corporation. With such a provision they indulge the hope that no evil of sufficient magnitude can fairly be apprehended from incorporating the banking companies now in operation.

An opinion has been entertained by some that the amount of bank capital in the district far exceeds its wants, and that it is better to limit it by putting down a part of the existing unchartered banks, if not the whole. It is believed that this opinion is founded on a misapprehension of the amount of capital in the district, and is, also, contradicted by facts which admit not of controversion.

The actual bank capital of the District of Columbia is as follows:

Actual capital of the chartered banks, appearing from a printed statement before the House, -	$3,321,597
Proposed capital of six unchartered banks, which it is contemplated to incorporate, each $500,000, -	3,000,000
	$6,321,597

The actual capital of the six unchartered banks does not amount, it is believed, to more than two millions at the present time, and the sum of $500,000 has been fixed on as the amount of the capital of each; because it is probable the demand for bank capital may increase before the expiration of the proposed charters, and because the provisions of the national bank bill prohibit the granting of any others.

This capital of $5,300,000 is not confined in its active operations, and its beneficial effects to the population of the three towns in the district, amounting to about 20,000 souls. Even if it were, it is believed it would not exceed the proportion of bank capital in Baltimore to the population of that city. But when we take into the estimate the extensive and rich country on the shores of the Potomac, and even of the Shenandoah, stretching up nearly two hundred miles west and southwest, into Virginia, whose produce chiefly centres in this district, and whose prosperity is, in some measure, dependant on the command of capital here, we may venture to doubt the accuracy of that opinion which pronounces the banking capital too large. A single fact ought to place this matter beyond doubt; it is the fact that there is no difficulty in the employment of a capital. That capital cannot, it is believed, be justly pronounced to be too large, which, so far from exceeding the demand for capital, does not even now meet the extent of that demand. It is notorious that the banks of this district are even now unable to discount all the paper which is offered to them by men of unquestioned solvency, of the highest respectability, and engaged in the most laudable and lucrative employments; and though this incapacity proceeds, in some measure, from the absorption by Government stock of a part of their capital, yet that circumstance is neither supposed to be of sufficient importance to vary materially the position assumed, nor ought it indeed to be taken into the estimate.

The only evil, it is supposed, that can be plausibly assigned as likely to flow from the chartering of the unincorporated banks is that which may be supposed to arise from a surcharged circulation of their paper. So long as banks continue their operations without redeeming their notes with specie, this is a well-grounded apprehension. The love of gain, one of the most powerful instincts of the human heart, without the salutary check of specie redemption, will always tempt banking associations to overtrade. But the necessity of paying specie for their notes, when demanded, affords an ample check to that propensity, at least in the present state of our public affairs.

The committee will not intrude upon the House a disquisition on a proposition so plain as to be at present almost received as an axiom, that an excessive issue of notes will furnish its own check, if banks redeem with punctuality the notes they send into circulation. And, as the principle of specie redemption is the foundation of this report, it is believed that no evil will ensue from the adoption of the measure recommended by them.

2. The evils which are likely to ensue from suppressing the unchartered banks already in operation are, on the other hand, believed to be great and manifest.

Your committee are not in possession of any statement of the concerns of the several banks, from which it can be accurately known what amount has been discounted or lent by the unincorporated associations to individuals. The committee appointed by order of the House to make an investigation into their situation will probably furnish correct information on the subject. It appears, however, from a statement of one of the banks, that they have discounted on an actual capital of only $249,050 in money, to the amount of $489,000, and if the discounts of the other unchartered banks bear a like proportion to their capitals, we may fairly conclude that there is an amount of between three and four millions of dollars discounted by them at the present time. The effect upon the mercantile class, and upon society in general, of a suppression of these institutions may then easily be conceived. The suppression, whether immediate or even at a period somewhat remote, must compel those institutions immediately to commence a heavy and ruinous curtail of their discounts, perhaps an immediate payment of the whole of the debts due to them. These debts, amounting to perhaps four millions, form, most probably, nearly one-half of the money lent by all the banks in the district, chartered as well as unchartered.

A demand of payment of a sum bearing so large a proportion to the mercantile capital of the towns of Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria, must inevitably produce the most serious distress among all the debtors of the banks, and among all the debtors of those debtors, and thus extend throughout every ramification of society. Bankruptcy and ruin to individuals here, loss and embarrassments to those connected with them in trade, or to their creditors elsewhere, and a paralysis of the commerce and active industry of this district must be the inevitable consequence; and those to whom the constitution has left no other protection than the Legislature of the nation, will find themselves prostrated by the hand to which alone they can look for support.

It is not here that the evil will stop. The suppression of the unchartered banks, and the consequent annihilation of so much capital, or the withdrawing so large an amount as two or three millions of dollars from the active capital of the country, must, of course, produce a visible effect upon the prices of the produce brought to this market; and whilst it thus indirectly injures the agriculturist, will drive him to seek in some other more distant and less convenient market that fair price for the returns of his labor, which the distresses and limited capital of this district will prevent his receiving here. To whatever side we turn there seems to your committee to be mischief and ruin to individuals and to the district in a suppression of the unchartered banks of the district.

Nor will the chartered institutions be able to afford relief. Notwithstanding the allegation that there is too much capital in the district, it is believed that the chartered banks have discounted as far as they think it prudent to go, and are daily refusing the offer of good paper for discount. To them, therefore, the merchant who is pressed by the creditor banks, in winding up their business, will look in vain for the means of realizing adventures, which might bring individual wealth and national profit, if not paralyzed by this fatal measure.

For these reasons, and for others, which they forbear to press, lest this report, already extended beyond their expectations, should become unreasonably voluminous, your committee earnestly recommend that the unchartered banks of the district should not be suppressed. They trust it will be also perceived that a mere postponement of the period when they shall cease will not avoid the evils which have been contemplated.

3. Your committee next proceed to state, very succinctly, what are the public advantages that may be derived from the incorporation of the unincorporated banks of the district. There will be found in the effectual aid which will be afforded by these institutions, in promoting public works, connected with the prosperity of the district, of the greatest utility and importance.

The committee will not enlarge upon the subject of public improvement in roads and navigation, from a conviction that every member of the National Legislature is sufficiently impressed with their importance. They will only mention the public works to which the banks will contribute an essential and salutary aid.

The navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, which extend two hundred miles into the interior, passing through a fertile and rapidly improving country, has long been an object of the greatest interest, as affecting not only the wealth and convenience of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the commerce and prosperity of their people, but as intimately connected with the general welfare of this district, whose interests are confided to the guardianship of the National Legislature.

Individual exertion has done much towards opening that navigation, and at the present moment a great effort is making to complete what has so long been slowly in progress. Even now, however, some aid is required to prevent a failure of this important object, and this aid the banks of the district are willing to afford.

It is proposed that the banks, when chartered, should advance or loan to the Potomac and Shenandoah companies, at moderate interest, two per centum upon the amount of their capitals, and it is understood that the banks readily accede to this proposition, and to the other conditions hereafter mentioned.

Those other conditions relate to the aid to be afforded by the banks for the completion and construction of certain turnpike roads terminating in the district, and leading to the upper and fertile part of the country.

These roads are as follows:

The road from Georgetown to Fredericktown.

That from Washington to Montgomery Court-house.

The road from Georgetown to Snicker's Gap, passing through Leesburg.

The road from Snicker's Gap to Winchester.

The road leading from Alexandria to Thornton's Gap; and

The road from Winchester to Cumberland.

It is contemplated to appropriate ten per cent. of the capital of the banks in the district to these roads, and it is believed that, when united to individual subscriptions, the aid of the banks will be sufficient to effectuate these desirable objects.

Should these important ends be obtained there will then be afforded an admirable water carriage for the produce of a very wealthy portion of the community to this commodious market; whilst, at the same time, roads will be opened communicating, both through Fredericktown and Winchester, with the great national road leading to the Western States.

Your committee cannot forego the expression of a hope that we shall not permit this favorable opportunity for effecting a great national work to pass by unimproved.

They, therefore, respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to incorporate the following banking associations, within the District of Columbia; that is to say: the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown; the Central Bank of Washington and Georgetown; the Bank of the Metropolis; the Patriotic Bank; the Union Bank of Alexandria; the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; and the Franklin Bank of Alexandria.

14th Congress.] **No. 482.** [1st Session.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 5, 1816.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee appointed on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to finance and uniform national currency, to whom was referred the memorial of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, report:

The memorialists pray that a law may be passed exempting from duty such stereotype editions of the sacred scriptures, and such Bibles and Testaments in foreign languages, as may be hereafter imported into the United States from foreign countries by Bible societies.

The committee duly appreciate the laudable efforts of the Bible societies to disseminate the knowledge of the sacred scriptures among the various classes of society in different countries; and they are aware that, to promote so desirable an object the duties on stereotype plates, designed for printing Bibles and Testaments, to be gratuitously distributed among the poorer classes in society, have, on some occasions, been remitted by acts passed for the purpose; but the committee are of opinion that it would not be advisable to exempt from duty such stereotype editions of the sacred scriptures, and Bibles and Testaments in foreign languages, though imported by the Bible societies, as are designed for sale, as it might have the effect of preventing or discouraging the importation of those kinds of books by other descriptions of persons, and might also discourage the printing them in our own country. They therefore recommend to the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

14th Congress.] No. 483. [1st Session.

CURRENCY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 6, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1816.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th instant, making the following inquiries on behalf of the Committee on the National Currency:

1st. "Is it practicable or expedient, at present, to collect the dues of Government in gold, silver, and copper coins, Treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills?"

2d. "If this be not practicable or expedient, at present, when ought an act, directing the dues of Government to be so paid to go into effect, and what ought to be the provisions of such an act?"

3d. "Would it be expedient after the 1st of November next, or at any other time, to increase the duties on stamps on the notes of such banks as do not pay in specie?"

4th. "Are there any other measures that would be expedient to resort to for that purpose?"

As a brief consideration of the general subject of your letter will afford the best foundation for specific answers to the questions which have been proposed, I pray the indulgence of the committee in the adoption of that course.

When the banks, during the summer of 1814, suspended the payment of their notes in coin, the Treasury notes which had been issued were manifestly incompetent, both in amount and credit, to constitute a substitute for the metallic currency. A declaration, therefore, at that time, that the Government would only accept, in payment of the revenue, gold and silver, Treasury notes, or bank notes payable on demand in coin, would have been equivalent to a denial of the means for paying the duties and taxes, at the very crisis that rendered indispensable a strict enforcement of the obligation to pay them. Nor could such a declaration have been properly applied to the loans which the necessities of the Treasury required. A subscription in coin was not to be expected; a subscription in Treasury notes could not yield any active aid for general purposes; and, consequently, a subscription in the local currencies of the several States must have been contemplated as the chief resource for procuring the public supplies, as well as for discharging the public engagements. Under a sense, therefore, of the necessity which seems, for a time, to have reconciled the whole nation to the suspension of payments in coin, the Treasury continued to receive bank notes in satisfaction of every public claim and demand; and Congress, after a session of six months, adjourned on the 3d of March, 1815, without intimating any objection or making any provision upon the subject.

The same state of things continued throughout the year 1815; in the annual estimates communicated to Congress, at the commencement of the present session, it was stated that the aggregate amount which would probably be realized and received at the Treasury during 1815, from revenue and loans, might be placed at the sum of about $30,400,000. But the gross amount of Treasury notes, issued and unredeemed in 1815, could not be averaged higher than $16,000,000, and the amount, in actual circulation, must be taken at a much less sum; for, whenever and wherever the Treasury notes arose to par, and above par, they were, for obvious reasons, withheld from the ordinary uses of exchange. Nor was it in the power of the Treasury to augment the issue of Treasury notes beyond the immediate demand for fiscal purposes. Treasury notes have not, hitherto, been regarded, by the law, as a substitute for the national currency, and the authority to issue them is only granted as an auxiliary for supplying the occasional deficiencies of the revenue. In the New England States alone the banks still professed to pay their notes upon demand in gold and silver; but, in fact, the issues of bank notes in that quarter have proved inadequate to meet the wants of the community; and the revenue is almost entirely collected in Treasury notes, which have been purchased at a considerable discount. It is certain, therefore, that neither Treasury notes, nor circulating coin, nor the notes of banks paying in coin, could furnish, in 1815, a sufficient medium to satisfy the amount of the duties, taxes, and loans for the year. But it is important here to add, that, while the interior of the country was as destitute of a currency in coin as the cities and towns upon the Atlantic, the Treasury note medium was, in effect, monopolized by the commercial cities, and the local banks furnished all the means which the planter or the farmer could collect for the payment of his rent or his tax.

During the year 1815, the effects of the late war upon public and private credit were still felt; and the extraordinary event, which involved Europe in a new conflict, threatened a continuance of the drain upon our gold and silver, to be augmented, according to a general apprehension, by the force of an unfavorable balance of trade. Under such circumstances the restoration of the national currency of coin could not cease to be desirable; but it must become more difficult in the accomplishment. The alternative issue of the measure deserved, therefore, the most serious consideration, and it was to be determined, not only upon views of fiscal interest and accommodation, but upon principles of national policy and justice. The consequences of rejecting bank notes, which were not paid on demand in coin, (if such payments were not thereby rendered general,) must have been to put to hazard the collection of the revenue, in point of time and in point of product; to deteriorate (if not to destroy) the only adequate medium of exchange, adopted by the common consent of the nation, in a case of extreme necessity, and, in short, to shake the very foundations of private property; the powers of the Treasury Department were granted for purposes contemplated by the Legislature in making the grant; but it is not believed that a case, attended with circumstances so extraordinary, embracing interests so extensive, and involving consequences so important, was, at any time, anticipated by the Legislature, or that it could be properly subjected to any other than the legislative agency. Having, therefore, made several ineffectual attempts to relieve the public embarrassments, it was deemed the duty of the Department to repose, with confidence, upon the wisdom and authority of Congress for the application of a remedy suited to the malady of the times.

The period has arrived when such a remedy may be safely and surely applied. The opinion expressed in the Treasury report of the 6th of December last is still, however, entertained, that the currency in coin cannot at once be restored; that it can only be restored through a gradual reduction of the amount, attended by an amelioration of the value of the existing paper medium, and that the measure of reform must originate with the State banks. It has been said, indeed, that these institutions have already begun the salutary work; that the amount of their discounts has been reduced; that the issues of their paper have been restricted; and that preparations are made for converting the capital of their public stock into the more legitimate capital of gold and silver. Public confidence must naturally follow these just and judicious arrangements; but the interposition of Government will still be required to secure a successful result.

It must, at all times, be a delicate task to exact the payment of duties and taxes in gold and silver, before the Treasury is prepared, independent of any contingency, to give an assurance that the public creditors shall be paid

in the same or an equivalent medium. If, however, a national bank be now established, this assurance may be confidently given; and it is believed that the apprehension will prove unfounded, which suggests that the issue of bank paper will be increased, and, consequently, will depreciate by the operation of such an institution. A demand for the paper of the national bank may diminish the demand for the paper of the State banks, but, after the restoration of the currency in coin, the whole issue of bank paper will be regulated by the whole demand; and the proportions of the issue to be enjoyed by the national bank and the State banks, respectively, will be the subject of a fair competition, without affecting the public interest or convenience. If, therefore, the State banks have resumed the payment of their notes in coin before the national bank shall be organized, there will be no hazard of disappointment in promising a similar payment to the public creditors; but even if that be not the case, the hazard will be slight, considering all the legislative precautions which it is proposed to adopt. Added to the metallic capital of the national bank, the deposite of the revenue, collected in gold and silver, must be a sufficient basis for a circulation of coin; as the uses for the paper of the bank, extending throughout the nation, will be constant as well as uniform.

Under these general impressions I have the honor to submit the specific answers to your inquiries in the following form:

1. That it be made, by law, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice that, from and after the 31st day of December next, it will not be lawful to receive in payments to the United States any thing but gold, silver, and copper coins, constituting the lawful national currency: provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, as heretofore, authorize and allow the receipt of the notes of such banks as shall pay their notes, on demand, in the lawful money of the United States.

2. That, from and after the same day, it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize or allow deposites of the revenue to be made or to be continued in any bank which shall not pay its notes, when demanded, in the lawful money of the United States.

3. That, from and after the same day, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to take legal measures for obtaining payment in the lawful money of the United States of all notes or sums on deposite, belonging to the United States, issued by or deposited in any bank which shall not then pay its notes and deposites, on demand, in the lawful money of the United States.

4. That, from and after the same day, the notes of banks and bankers shall be charged with a graduated stamp duty, advanced at least 200 per cent. upon the present duty, without the privilege of commutation, saving, in that respect, all existing contracts: provided, that if any banks or bankers shall, on or before the 1st of November next, notify the Secretary of the Treasury that their notes will be paid in coin, upon demand, after the 31st of December; and, if it be proved to his satisfaction, that after that day payment was so made, then, with respect to such banks or bankers, the rate of duty and the privilege of commutation shall remain as now established by law.

Although the success of these measures is not in any degree doubted, it may be proper to add that, if it ever shall become necessary to increase their force, provision might be made, under the constitutional power of Congress, to subject all banks and bankers failing to pay their notes according to the terms of the contract, to a seizure of their estates and effects for the benefit of their creditors, as in a case of legal bankruptcy.

I cannot conclude this letter without an expression of some solicitude at the present situation of the Treasury. The State banks have ceased to afford any accommodation for the transfer of its funds. The revenue is paid (as already stated) in Treasury notes, where Treasury notes are below par; and the public engagements can only be satisfactorily discharged in Treasury notes, which are immediately funded at seven per cent. Where Treasury notes are above par, the local accumulation of bank credits is beyond the local demands, and the excess cannot be used elsewhere. Discontent and speculation are abroad; and all the estimates of the amount of the funded debt, created since the commencement of the late war, will probably fail, unless the wisdom of Congress shall effectually provide for the early restoration of a uniform national currency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Chairman of Committee on the National Currency.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 484.** [1st SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 8, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 8, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied with sundry statements which have been prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," passed April 2, 1792.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 4, 1816.

The statements herewith, marked A, B, and C, have been prepared in pursuance of the seventh section of an act of Congress, passed April 2, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States." They contain all information relative to the transactions of the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury enable me to afford.

With great respect,

JOS. ANDERSON.

The Hon. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the balance of gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1814; the amount deposited from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1815; the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposites; allowance for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 3d of December, 1815, to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:

	Ozs. dwts. grs.	Dolls. cts. ms.
Balance of gold bullion, &c. remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1814, - - - - -	68 17 6	1,221 96 0
Gold bullion deposited, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1815, -	96 14 10	1,719 47 5
Gold bullion recovered by the melter and refiner, since the suspension of active operations of the Mint, from pots, furnaces, tests, &c. - - -	53 15 00	955 55 5
Total amount, -	219 6 16	3,896 99 0
Amount paid for deposites of gold, from 1st January to 31st December, 1815, -	-	8,249 98 5
Add gold coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, 31st December, 1815, -	-	3 87 5
		8,253 16 0
Deduct this sum, bring a balance of gold coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1814, - - - -	-	5,078 86 0
Gold coins made at the Mint, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1815, -	178 11 21	3,175 00 0
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on 31st December, 1815, -	40 14 19	721 99 0
As above, - -	219 6 16	3,896 99 0
Balance of silver bullion, &c. remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1814, - - - - -	2,995 11 6	3,455 04 0
Silver bullion deposited, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1815, -	37,413 9 0	43,169 35 5
Amount of silver bullion recovered by the melter and refiner, since the suspension of the active operations of the Mint, from pots, furnaces, tests, &c., -	1,650 0 0	1,903 84 5
Total amount, -	42,059 0 6	48,528 24 0
Amount paid for deposites of silver, from 1st January to 31st December, 1815, -	-	44,668 02 5
Add silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, 31st December, 1815, -	-	18 0
		44,668 20 5
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1814, - - - -	-	27,360 20 5
Silver coins made at the Mint, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1815, -	15,000 5 8	17,308 00 0
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, December 31, 1815, -	27,058 14 22	31,220 24 0
As above, - -	42,059 00 6	48,528 24 0

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 2, 1816.

ANDREW ROSS, *Clerk.*

B.

The Mint of the United States in account of copper purchased and coined, from the commencement of the institution to 31*st December*, 1815.

Dr.

	Troy weight.	Cost of copper.
	Lbs. ozs. dwts.	Dolls. Cts.
To amount of rough copper planchets, purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1814, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 22d February, 1815,	877,688 01 11	246,472 37
To amount of copper planchets fit for striking, purchased in the quarter ending the 31st December, 1815, viz: 11,200 pounds avoirdupois weight, at 7,000 grains to one pound avoirdupois,	13,611 01 06	3,759 75
To amount of loss on two bills of exchange remitted to M. B. Boulton for the purchase of copper planchets, being the difference between the cost of said bills and the par value,*	- -	1,521 42
	891,299 2 17	251,753 54
To balance gained on copper coinage,	- -	38,156 62
	891,299 2 17	289,910 16

Cr.

	Troy weight.	Val. of copper, at the rate of 7 dwts. to a cent.
	Lbs. ozs. dwts.	Dolls. Cts.
By amount of rough copper and copper planchets, accounted for from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1814, per statement accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 22d February, 1815,	872,616 9 0	285,198 49
By interest allowed by M. B. Boulton, on remittances made to him for the purchase of copper planchets, more than charged,	- -	45 00
By amount of cents and half cents delivered by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States, in the year 1815.		
Balance remaining, viz:		
This sum, being the amount of copper planchets in the hands of the officers of the Mint fit for striking,	13,611 1 6	4,666 67
	886,227 10 6	289,910 16
This sum, being the weight of copper planchets spoiled in striking, and the loss arising from planchets weighing more than 7 dwts. and rough copper unaccounted for,†	5,071 4 11	
	891,299 2 17	289,910 16

Comptroller's Office, *April* 2, 1816. ANDREW ROSS, *Clerk.*

* The bills above mentioned amount to £2,852 13*s.* 7*d.* sterling, but the whole loss on exchange has been deemed proper to be charged on the first invoice of copper planchets to be received, although it amounts to but $3,759 75.

† Of this copper, to the amount of 432 pounds 7 ounces 13 pennyweights of spoiled copper planchets, appear to have been delivered to the treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1814, to be used as alloy in the coinage of gold and silver.

C.

Summary statement exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint; the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposites; and the amount gained in the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31*st December*, 1815.

Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage, up to the 31st December, 1814,	-	$13,449,180 29
Value of gold coins, made from 1st January to the 31st December, 1815, per statement A,	$3,175 00	
Value of silver coins, made from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1815, same account,	27,360 20½	
Copper coins, none.		
Total value of gold, silver, and copper coins,	-	$30,535 20½
Nett charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, to the 31st December, 1814,	$469,475 33½	
Add the amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period,	38,848 65	
	508,323 98½	
From which deduct amount of wastage on gold and silver, to 31st December, 1814, $51,210 65⅛		
*Also the amount of wastage on gold and silver, from 31st January to 31st December, 1815.		
	51,210 65½	
		457,113 33

* The officers of the Mint account generally once a year for wastage in the coinage of gold and silver; but owing, I suppose, to so little business being done in this year, they did not deem it necessary to render such a statement.

Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1815, - - - - - - -		-	$14,495 14
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver, to 31st December, 1814, -		$51,210 65½	
*Also the amount of wastage on gold and silver, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1815.			
		51,210 65½	
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposites, to 31st December, 1814, - - - - - - -	$4,897 48		
Also this amount retained from deposites, from 1st January to 31st December, 1815, - - - - - -	16 71		
Also this sum, recovered during the suspension of the active operations of the Mint, from the pots, furnaces, tests, &c.; gold, $955 55¼, silver, $1,903 84½, together, - - - -	2,859 40		
		7,773 59	
			48,437 06½
			$515,045 53½
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1815, - - - - -		-	38,156 62
Nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1815, including cost of lots, buildings, machinery, &c. - - - - - -		-	$476,888 91½

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 2, 1816.

ANDREW ROSS, *Clerk.*

* The officers of the Mint account generally once a year for wastage in the coinage of gold and silver; but owing, I suppose, to so little business being done in this year, they did not deem it necessary to render such a statement.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 485.** [1st SESSION.

LOANS FROM BANKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 13, 1816.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 12, 1816.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Register of the Treasury, accompanied with a statement of all the loans made to the Government by the several banks within the United States, since the 1st of March, 1812, designating at what time, and on what terms, such loans were made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The honorable the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 11, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of all the loans made to the Government by the several banks in the United States, since the 1st of March, 1812, designating at what times and on what terms such loans were made; stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the 8th of April, 1816.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

The honorable ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement of all the loans made to the Government, by the several banks in the United States, since the 1st of March, 1812, designating at what time and on what terms such loans were made; stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the 8th of April, 1816.

Date of contracts.	Under what act of Congress.	Banks.	Terms.	Reimbursement and contract.	Amount.	Remarks.
1812.						
May 25,	March 14, 1812, -	Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 15th December, 1813, -	$100,000	Paid off.
June 10,	The same act, -	Mechanics' Bank, city of New York, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	At pleasure of Government, -	600,000	This loan, under a contract of Nov. 12, 1812, was paid off in 6 per cent. stock, at par.
June 10,	The same act, -	State Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st December, 1814, -	150,000	Paid off 22d November, 1814.
June 10,	The same act, -	State Bank, Boston, - - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	$250,000 December 15, 1813, -	-	Paid $250,000 15th November, 1813.
				250,000 December 15, 1814, -	-	Remains unpaid.
				- - -	500,000	
Aug. 17,	The same act, -	Bank of Baltimore, - - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	100,000 November 16, 1813, -	-	Paid off 16th November, 1813.
				100,000 November 16, 1814, -	-	Paid off 16th November, 1814.
				- - -	200,000	
Aug. 17,	The same act, -	Philadelphia Bank, - - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	100,000 September 15, 1813, -	-	Paid accordingly.
				100,000 October 15, 1813, -	-	Paid accordingly.
				100,000 November 15, 1813, -	-	Paid accordingly.
				100,000 December 15, 1813, -	-	Paid accordingly.
				- - -	400,000	
Oct. 26,	The same act, -	Cumberland Bank, District of Maine, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	Five years, - - -	50,000	Will become due 15th November, 1817.
Oct. 27,	The same act, -	State Bank, Boston, - - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	250,000 December 31, 1813, -	-	Paid $250,000 15th December, 1813.
				250,000 December 31, 1814, -	-	Remains unpaid.
				- - -	500,000	
Nov. 7,	The same act, -	Bank of Virginia, - - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 10th November, 1813, -	250,000	Paid off 10th November, 1813.
1814.						
Dec. 27,	Act of Nov. 15, 1814,	City Bank, of New York, - -	At 7 per ct. per ann.	100,000 March 1, 1815,		
				100,000 May 1, 1815.		
				- - -	200,000	Paid off 11th August, 1815.
Dec. 28,	The same act, -	Mechanics' Bank, city of New York, -	At 7 per ct. per ann.	100,000 March 1, 1815.		
				100,000 May 1, 1815.		
				- - -	200,000	Paid off 27th December, 1815.
1815.						
Jan. 1,	The same act, -	Manhattan Company, city of New York, -	At 7 per ct. per ann.	100,000 March 1, 1815.		
				100,000 May 1, 1815.		
				- - -	200,000	Paid off 5th September 1815.
March 28,	The same act, -	Mechanics' Bank, city of New York, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st August, 1815, - -	75,000	Paid off per contract.
March 28,	The same act, -	Bank of America, city of New York, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st August, 1815, - -	75,000	Paid off per contract.
March 28,	The same act, -	Manhattan Company, city of New York, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st August, 1815, - -	75,000	Paid off per contract.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of contracts.	Under what act of Congress.	Banks.	Terms.	Reimbursement and contract.	Amount.	Remarks.
1815.						
March 28,	Act of Nov. 15, 1814,	City Bank, New York, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st August, 1815, - -	$75,000	Paid off per contract.
April 20,	Direct tax, act of January 9, 1815.	Mechanics' Bank, New York, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	Out of the moneys received for the quota of the State of New York, of the direct tax.	200,000	Paid off 1st January, 1815.
April 15,	Act of February 13, 1815, for rebuilding public edifices.	Bank of the Metropolis, city of Washington,	At 6 per ct. per ann.	The contracts state that these loans are made for the term of three years, but are reimbursable at any time within that period, at the pleasure of the Government.	100,000	"By contract, the moneys are drawn from the banks under warrants of the Treasurer of the United States, and placed in the hands of the commissioners, or any two of them, only as the money may be required, and on interest only from the time the money is drawn from the banks; the amount drawn in the year 1815 was $175,000; $75,000 remains to be contracted for, to make the amount authorized by the act."
June 3,	The same act, -	Bank of Columbia, Georgetown, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.		100,000	
June 3,	The same act, -	Bank of Washington, city of Washington, -	At 6 per ct. per ann.		100,000	
June 1,	The same act, -	Union Bank of Alexandria, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.		50,000	
Aug. 22,	The same act, -	Union Bank of Alexandria, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.		75,000	
May 1,	Act of March 3, 1815,	Bank of Virginia, - - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st May, 1816, - -	450,000	Paid off 11th July, 1815.
May 1,	The same act, -	Farmers' Bank of Virginia, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st May, 1816, - -	200,000	Paid off 12th July, 1815.
May 15,	Act of Nov. 15, 1814,	State Bank of South Carolina, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st December, 1815, -	50,000	Paid off 1st December, 1815.
1816.						
Feb. 14,	The same act, -	Farmers' Bank of Virginia, - -	At 6 per ct. per ann.	On 1st November, 1816, -	150,000	Will become due 1st November, 1816.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 11, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register of the Treasury.*

14th Congress.] No. 486. [1st Session.

UNSETTLED BALANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 24, 1816.

Mr. Huger, from the committee appointed by a resolution of the 27th February last, to examine generally into the subject of unsettled balances, submitted the following report:

At an early period after their appointment the committee proceeded to turn their attention to the subject submitted to them. Although prepared to meet many difficulties, in the proposed investigation of unsettled balances, they had by no means anticipated that these difficulties would have been so serious, or to the extent they have experienced. They found themselves advancing into a labyrinth, the intricacies of which increased at every step they progressed. Little versed in the laws under which they were established, and still less in the rules, regulations, and modes of proceeding adopted by the different departments, it became necessary that they should, in the first instance, endeavor to obtain some information on these points, and having no particular clue to guide them in making an investigation, the labor, zeal, and attention they were able to devote to this or that particular object of research not unfrequently turned out to have been unnecessary, or of little or no avail. The want of time, arising from their other official duties, the fast approaching period of the adjournment, and more than all, the measure wisely adopted by the House, of appointing distinct standing committees to examine hereafter in to each respective department, have, therefore, induced the committee to suspend, at least for the present session, any further attempt to investigate the details of particular balances, and rather to confine themselves to a general view of the subject of the causes which have given rise to so many unsettled balances, and of the provisions which presented themselves as likely to remedy or at least check the evil, and which it might be deemed expedient to submit to the consideration of the House.

It will be recollected that, at its commencement, and first establishment under the new constitution, large and extensive powers and duties devolved upon the General Government, which had been previously vested in the several States. They had, of course, to enter upon a wide and unexplored field of action, and wise and efficient as the regulations and measures adopted for the collection of the revenue in the first instance no doubt were, it was impossible to anticipate all the difficulties or mal-practices which would necessarily arise under an administration of the affairs of this growing country, co-extensive with the Union. Hence, various inconveniences were, in progress of time, experienced, and, among others, unsettled balances and defalcations in other branches of the public revenue, but more especially among the collectors, and in the customs, began at an early period to be experienced and complained of. Occasional checks and amendments were devised and adopted, as experience showed the necessity of them; but it is believed that there is great room for improvement, and that a general revisal of the organization of the several departments in regard to the management of their fiscal concerns, with additional checks in the collection and expenditures of the public moneys, is most desirable and requisite. On the propriety, therefore, of offering a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and submit at the next session of Congress some such general and improved system, the committee feel confident that they are supported by the opinion of all those connected or acquainted with the actual state of the several departments.

In the mean time they feel authorized, not only by what has fallen under their own observation, but by the concurrent approbation of all those whom they have consulted, and in particular by that of the Comptroller, and of the Secretary of State himself, to recommend that provision be immediately made for establishing the office of accountant in the Department of State. The business of that, as well as of most other of the Departments, has greatly increased within a few years, and is likely to continue to increase. There is, moreover, a great mass of unsettled accounts in the Department of State; nor is it easy to anticipate, under the present organization, when they can be finally acted upon and settled. Its transactions embrace a wide and most extensive field, and it is impossible that the high officer of this branch of the Government, upon whom the whole burden now devolves, can pay the proper and requisite attention to all the little minutiæ of the office, and to the increased, increasing, and various pecuniary transactions with agents in every habitable country with which the United States have had, or may have, intercourse or political relations. To all who have attended to the subject the necessity is, indeed, evident; for, having such a subordinate officer, whose immediate duty it will be to bring up the business at this time so much in arrear, to retain precedents, and thereby establish greater system and uniformity in the final adjustment of different accounts, and to bring all those who have transacted or may hereafter transact business, and have accounts with the Department, to frequent and regular settlements. On the other hand it would seem not less expedient to oblige all foreign ministers and public agents to send in a regular and semi-annual account current, with the usual and necessary vouchers of all their money transactions with and on account of the Government. This appears to have been heretofore left very much to the individual himself to do or not, as he judged proper, and instances are not wanting of those in high and responsible situations who have never furnished any account whatever of their expenditure, or of the moneys which have passed through their hands. From these considerations the committee have deemed it incumbent on them to report a bill for the establishment of the office of accountant, and directing regular accounts to be rendered by foreign ministers and agents, which, if time permit the House to act upon during the present session, it is believed will save the United States many thousand dollars.

With respect to the unsettled balances, (the subject more immediately submitted to their consideration,) which are, by law, annually submitted to the House and published, they may be divided into three separate and distinct classes, viz:

1st. Balances of a doubtful or equitable nature.

2d. Balances on accounts not finally liquidated or acted upon.

3d. Balances liquidated, acted upon, and evidently due to the United States.

The first class includes such of the balances as the Departments may not have been able, under existing laws and circumstances, or have felt a difficulty, and, perhaps, even a delicacy, in acting finally upon. These are not very numerous, but they relate, in several instances, to characters and persons who have held the highest offices under the Government; some of them are, moreover, of long standing, and not likely ever to be finally adjusted under the existing state of things. It appears, therefore, to the committee, both expedient and desirable that some mode should be adopted for disposing of them, or some tribunal established which might pass them in review, and decide finally upon them, or report them with their opinions in each respective case, to the House for their further examination and ultimate decision in regard to them.

The second class embraces that description of balances which appears, upon accounts, from whatever cause, not finally settled at the several departments. This sometimes happens in cases where further time is allowed for procuring vouchers, or bringing forward additional charges or pretensions to which the individual believes himself, or affects to be entitled. On other occasions unsettled balances are published in obedience to the laws, where the accounts are still in a course of liquidation, and where there is, in fact, no balance actually due, but the balance published as such is what appears to be due at the end of three years on the face of the account, and as far as it has been liquidated. In some instances, it would seem that unliquidated and unsettled balances are published, in cases even where the individual has been ready and prepared to settle finally his accounts, but, for want of time, or from doubts in regard to some undecided points, or from some other cause, proceeding not from him, but the Department, a final settlement has taken place.

The necessary publication of some of these unsettled balances, in the manner pointed out by the existing provisions of the law is, perhaps, to be regretted; for, whilst defaulters and those guilty of peculation deserve to be thus published and made known, it tends greatly to diminish the odium and contempt which they would experience, that their names should be coupled to, and appear with, those who are less culpable, or, perhaps, in nowise defaulters. Nor can it fail to be peculiarly painful and aggravating to the feelings of honest and honorable men, to find themselves in such company, and held up to the public under at least the appearance of having committed like frauds upon the Government.

It would seem, indeed, that no account ought to remain unliquidated and unsettled after a lapse of three years. Yet as this may, and has happened, the committee are of opinion that the Comptroller ought to have the discretionary power of distinguishing cases of this kind, as well as those which fall under the first class, from the general mass of unsettled balances, and to present them in a separate and special report, stating the circumstances of each, and the course, where necessary, he would recommend to be pursued in regard to them.

It might, perhaps, be likewise proper to render it a part of the duty of the several Departments to keep a regular annual account in the name of each and all of the salary officers, and of any other persons, whose accounts might at all times be satisfactorily stated without recourse to the individual for vouchers. And it seems evidently proper, on the other hand, that each and every person having money transactions with the Government should be bound to render at least semi-annual accounts, and, where possible, to make an annual settlement in full of all receipts and expenditures of public moneys which have passed through their hands, or under their management.

To the third, last, and most important class of unsettled balances, belong those of all real defaulters, who either acknowledge themselves to be such, or are found to be so upon a final settlement of their accounts. It is much to be regretted that this class of defaulters should be so numerous, and, in some instances, for considerable sums; nor is it less to be regretted that the names are found among them of persons of high standing and consideration in society.

The committee, although for reasons already mentioned, they have declined entering into a strict and detailed examination of the accounts of each individual, or bringing any of them forward at the present time, have devoted considerable attention to, and taken into serious consideration this class of cases, with a view of devising means to lessen the number already existing, and prevent, as far as possible, if not altogether, the recurrence of them in time to come. A hope that the greater experience, and better practical information of the Secretary of the Treasury would enable him to come to their aid in promoting these desirable objects is, likewise, one of their principal inducements for recommending a call upon him to submit a new and revised financial system to Congress at their next session; and, though they are aware that the advanced period of the present session will necessarily prevent any measure on the subject from being brought to maturity at this time, yet the committee deem it not amiss to suggest, for the consideration of the House, the following provisions as likely to contribute, in some degree, to prevent such large defalcations in the future receipts and expenditure of the public revenues as are found on the face of many of the unsettled balances. In this view the committee respectfully propose:

That the Comptroller and Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to review and examine such cases of doubt, equity, or difficulty, in regard to the unsettled balances, as fall under the description of the first or second class specified in this report, and to dispose of them, either by adopting some equitable mode of bringing them to a final settlement, or by specially reporting them, with their opinions in regard to each particular case, to the House, for their further examination and ultimate decision in regard to them.

That the district attorneys, or others, employed on behalf of the United States, be required to make an annual and detailed report to the Comptroller, by him to be laid before Congress, of their proceedings in regard to public defaulters, in their respective districts.

That the heads of the several Departments be required to specify, in their annual reports to Congress, the names of the persons to whom advances of the public moneys, or with whom contracts have been made, the amount of the sums advanced, and the objects for which they were advanced; also, the names of their sureties, and the amount for which the several sureties are respectively liable.

That all collectors of the customs, and all other receivers of the taxes, duties, or other public moneys whatsoever, be required to pay over weekly, or as frequently as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, to the Bank (or branch bank) of the United States, when established and in operation, or to such other bank in the town or neighborhood in which they reside, as the Secretary of the Treasury may fix on or approve of, all moneys which they may have collected or received; provided, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, their vicinity to such bank, and other circumstances, render it convenient and proper to be done.

That all persons whatever, having pecuniary transactions with the Government, be bound to furnish quarterly, or, at least, semi-annual accounts, and, where the nature of the case permits, be brought to an annual settlement in full.

That all balances found on settlement to be due the Government, which are not paid up in the course of three months, be forthwith, and without favor or distinction, put into suit; leaving to the Comptroller, however, the authority to make such exceptions to the general rule as he may, in his discretion, deem necessary and expedient; but, in every case where the suit is postponed, the Comptroller shall report, at the next session of Congress, the inducements to, and reasons for, such postponement.

That all judgments obtained against defaulters be rigidly enforced, unless otherwise directed by the Comptroller, who shall report, at the ensuing session of Congress, all such cases, and the reasons for granting further indulgence.

That no defaulter, against whom a balance upon settlement of his accounts may be found, be qualified to receive an appointment to any office of trust or profit under the United States, or to obtain any contract from the Government, until such balance be paid up and finally settled.

That the pay and emoluments of all public officers and agents, as far as it can constitutionally be done, be retained and appropriated to the discharge of any balance found upon settlement to be due by them, until such balances be finally paid and satisfied.

The committee further submit, and recommend for the adoption of the House, the bill accompanying this report, to establish the office of Accountant in the Department of State, together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required, and he is hereby directed, to report, at an early period of the next session, whether any, and, if any, what, modifications or amendments may be advisable in the present organization of the several Departments, and especially in regard to their pecuniary concerns; and to submit such general plan or revised system for their future regulation and management, as may, in his opinion, be likely to promote economy, and responsibility in the receipt and expenditure of the public moneys, despatch in the public business, and the public interest in general.

SIR: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 9, 1816.

I am directed by the committee appointed to "examine generally into the subject of unsettled balances due the United States," to communicate for your consideration certain points or matters, concerning which they wish to receive information in detail, and to request that you will return as early and as full an answer, in regard to each of them, as circumstances may permit. The most prominent of these are as follows:

How, and with what checks, are accounts received and settled at the respective Departments?

What are the nature and description of the accounts in particular received from the Department of State, and what are the conditions and regulations governing their settlement?

Are there any defects in the laws establishing the respective Departments, in relation to the mode of adjusting and settling their accounts respectively; and, if there be any such defects, what provisions suggest themselves by way of remedy?

In the settlement of accounts is priority given at pleasure; or, are they taken up in rotation, and according to certain fixed rules?

Is the period, at which ascertained balances are sued, fixed; or, is there any rule, or principle, according to which all unsettled balances are indiscriminately sued; or are suits directed and postponed, at pleasure, by the Comptroller? In the latter case upon what principles are suits upon ascertained balances commenced or deferred?

To what are the large outstanding balances to be principally or generally attributed?

Do any further checks, penalties, or changes in the management of the several Departments suggest themselves as likely to remedy, or at least lessen, the evils complained of, in regard to such numerous and large unsettled balances, or to facilitate and render more speedy and easy the settlement of accounts in all or either of the Departments?

Are the officers receiving salaries, the agents of, and contractors with the Government, obliged by any law or penalty to render in their accounts quarterly, annually, or at any specified period; or do they render them in at pleasure?

Are the same unsettled balances, which appear on the first or any subsequent annual report, continued to be published in each subsequent annual report, unless finally settled?

It has been complained of that officers and other persons, having accounts to settle with the several Departments, are frequently delayed, sometimes detained at the seat of Government an unreasonable length of time, at an enormous and ruinous expense. If these complaints be not altogether groundless, does this detention arise from the want of clerks, &c.; or does any mode suggest itself, which would secure a greater facility, and an earlier examination and settlement of their accounts to persons so attending at the seat of Government?

Is there any other mode of recovering balances due the United States than by suit at law, or any penalty attached by law or custom to defaulters? For example; when considerable balances appear due by individuals for three years and upwards, is it customary, or any thing like a fixed principle, to suspend them from further public agencies, or to refuse to make further contracts with them?

In general, any information or suggestion which may be deemed useful, or likely to throw light on this subject, either as to the past, or in relation to measures hereafter to be recommended, is requested.

With sentiments of great respect and consideration,

I remain, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

BENJAMIN HUGER, *Chairman.*

JOS. ANDERSON, Esq., *Comptroller of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *March* 14, 1816.

Your letter, dated the 9th instant, as chairman of the committee appointed to "examine generally into the subject of unsettled balances due the United States," I had the honor to receive upon the 11th, and I take leave to present my answers to your several questions in the order following:

"How, and with what checks, are accounts received and settled at the offices of the respective Departments?"

"What are the nature and description of the accounts in particular received from the Department of State, and what are the conditions and regulations governing their settlement?"

At the Treasury Department, accounts which exclusively belong thereto are received by the Comptroller, the Auditor, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Commissioner of the Revenue; all of which, except those belonging to the Land Office, are placed in possession of the Auditor, who states them, and examines and reports them to the Comptroller, who revises and finally decides upon them. The accounts received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office are such only as properly appertain to that department of the Treasury; and they are stated and examined by that officer in the manner accounts are stated and examined by the Auditor, and are reported to the Comptroller, who finally decides upon them. When these accounts are thus acted upon by the Comptroller, they are sent to the office of the Register of the Treasury to be recorded, and the accounts remain under the care of the Register of the Treasury. This mode of settlement comprehends all the checks that belong to the whole accounts of the Treasury Department.

Department of State. The accounts received from the Department of State, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, are those of ministers, consuls, special agents, messengers, and generally all such as relate to foreign intercourse, and other pecuniary concerns of that Department. Since the year 1801, the settlement of these accounts, agreeably to an arrangement then made by the Comptroller, has devolved upon the accounting officers of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of State; that is, the Secretary of State states the nature and time of service of the persons employed, the allowance to be made for contingent and other expenses, and, in cases where the law is silent, the compensation to be received. All the requisite information being possessed by the

Secretary, he decides on the principles of settlement, and the officers of the Treasury have little more to do than to arrange and give form to the account, to make the necessary calculations, and to see that the party is charged with all advances or payments on account, which they can ascertain to have been made to him.

The accounts of the War and Navy Departments are (or should be) rendered by their respective agents, contractors, &c., according to forms and rules prescribed by the accountants of those Departments: when received, they are settled without any immediate check. The sums admitted to the credit of individuals for supplies, services, &c., are entered in the accountants' books to the debit of the general account of expenditure to which they belong; each of these general accounts is closed at the end of the quarter by passing its amount to the debit of the United States, and they, of course, form the debtor side of the quarterly account which the accountant transmits, with all his settlements and vouchers, for revision at the Treasury. If any errors are discovered the accountant is advised of them, in order that he may make the necessary corrections in his book, and hold the parties accountable. In the revision, thus made, consists nearly all the control which the accounting officers of the Treasury possess over the accounts of those Departments.

It may be proper to observe that, whenever an account is settled by either of the accountants of the War or Navy Department, and a balance is found due from the United States, a warrant is issued by the Secretary of the Department, countersigned by the accountant, and the money received by the party. Many items are admitted in the accounts, under rules, regulations, and ordinances of the Departments, over which the accounting officers of the Treasury do not consider themselves as having any control; and, when it is considered what a length of time must necessarily elapse, in consequence of the immense accumulation of accounts which now have to pass the accounting officers of the Treasury, before any control can be exercised, the effects of its utility must be very limited.

"In the settlement of accounts is priority given at pleasure; or are they taken up in rotation, and according to certain fixed rules?"

At the Treasury there are no fixed rules as to the time of taking up accounts for settlement. They are, however, generally taken up according to the time at which they are rendered; and, if the necessary vouchers accompany them, they are finally acted upon. If vouchers be wanting the party is advised thereof by letter, and the account suspended until the vouchers be supplied; though it is sometimes found necessary to settle the account, as far as the vouchers furnished will enable the accounting officers to do so, and suspend the items, not vouched, until vouchers are supplied.

"Is the period at which ascertained balances are sued fixed; or is there any rule or principle according to which all unsettled balances are indiscriminately sued; or are suits directed and postponed at pleasure by the Comptroller? In the latter case upon what principles are suits upon ascertained balances commenced or deferred?"

There is no period fixed at which ascertained balances are sued for; sometimes suits are instituted immediately upon the balance being ascertained, according to what may be the circumstance of the case. In important cases the Secretary of the Treasury is always consulted. In minor cases the Comptroller has heretofore been governed by his sound discretion, which has been regulated by the advice and information of the several district attorneys of the United States within whose district the debtors might reside. This mode has been deemed expedient, because more correct and proper information was to be expected from them than could be had by any other means; but information has been sought and sometimes obtained through other channels, and in many cases we have not been able to find out where the debtor lives; this is one reason why a number of suits have not been brought against defaulters. Suits are sometimes continued upon the special recommendation of the district attorneys, with a view of obtaining better security where the debt is doubtful; and, upon that condition, allowing further time for payment, and upon some occasions where the debt is secure, and the vigorous prosecution of the suit would ruin the party, indulgence is given.

"To what are the large outstanding balances to be generally or principally attributed?"

By a law passed on the 3d day of March, 1809, it is made the duty of the Comptroller to lay an annual statement before Congress of the accounts in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, which may have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September then last past. In consequence of this law all the balances found due, according to its provisions, were reported, and the names of the persons upon the annual list which have been submitted, have all been retained on the respective reports, the Comptroller not conceiving himself authorized to discontinue the names of any person, except in case where the accounts have been paid, or finally settled, which have been but few. The increase of these annual lists may be attributed to the delays of persons claiming credits, furnishing the necessary vouchers to establish such credits as will be seen in numerous cases remarked on the list of balances; to the tediousness of the legal proceedings, to returns of balances against officers of the Government for moneys advanced, many of whom reside abroad, and whose accounts are unavoidably continued open for more than three years.

It is, however, believed that, in many cases, nothing is really and justly due from those apparent debtors, some of whom were salary officers who have not rendered their accounts, and have been charged with the money they have received upon drafts made on account of salary.

"Are the officers receiving salaries the agents of, and contractors with, the Government, obliged, by any law, or under any penalty, to render in their accounts quarterly, annually, or at any specified period, or do they render them in at pleasure?"

The several laws, which establish the salaries of the officers of Government, authorized the compensation to be paid at the Treasury of the United States in quarterly payments; and although there is no positive law which obliges any salary officer to render his account quarterly, or at any particular period, the law, making the salary payable quarterly, implies that the account ought to be rendered accordingly, and this, I learn, has been the constant understanding at the Treasury since its organization. The salary officers at the seat of Government render accounts quarter yearly for themselves, and the agents of salary officers render quarterly accounts for them. On the adjustment of which accounts, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, the amount found due is passed to the credit of the party, and a warrant is drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, and the warrant itself is debited to the officer in whose favor it was issued.

Officers who have an annual salary, and, in addition thereto, receive fees, perquisites, and emoluments, render their salary accounts quarterly with their accounts of fees, perquisites, emoluments, and expenditures; collectors of the customs quarterly, under a penalty of $1000, to be recovered by suit; and collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, render their accounts of emoluments and expenditures annually under a penalty of $500. Collectors of direct taxes and internal duties render their accounts quarterly under the forfeiture of their official bond, and judgment to be entered thereon at the return term, on motion in open court by the attorney. From the recent establishment of the internal duties no penalty has yet occurred. The Receivers of Public Moneys, on the sale of lands, are required, by law, to render their accounts quarterly.

The agents of the United States render their accounts quarterly, such as agents of the marine hospitals, for the payments of invalid pensioners, light-houses, &c.

The contractors with Government render their accounts agreeably to the time and terms specified in their respective contracts, or according to the rules and regulations which may be established in the different offices where the contracts are made.

"It has been complained of that officers and other persons having accounts to settle with the several Departments are frequently delayed, and sometimes detained at the seat of Government an unreasonable length of time at an enormous and ruinous expense. If these complaints be not altogether groundless, does this detention arise from the want of clerks, &c., or does any mode suggest itself which would secure a greater facility and an earlier examination and settlement of their accounts to persons so attending at the seat of Government?"

I am warranted in stating that, as a general rule, no officer nor other person, having accounts to settle at the Treasury Department, who have personally attended, with proper vouchers, have been detained longer than was absolutely necessary for their accounts to be fairly examined, and pass the usual forms of settlement.

The accounts of the principal assessors have not been acted upon as promptly as other accounts. The several laws establishing the internal revenue, and the instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury upon these laws, have both been so differently construed by the respective principal assessors, and their accounts differing considerably from the view entertained at this office of the allowance to which they are entitled, that more than usual time is required to examine them, and compare the several changes and respective statements which have been made, with the laws and instructions under which they acted. A number of these accounts have also been necessarily suspended for want of proper vouchers, the assessors advised thereof, and the defects stated according to the established practice of the office.

The accounts of the General Land Office are greatly in arrears; some of them remain unsettled from seven to ten years. These accounts are intricate, and generally very large; from ten to fifteen days is required for the best accounting clerks to examine one of them.

Additional clerks have been asked for by several of the Departments, as will be seen in the estimate which was presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Is there any other mode of recovering balances due the United States than by suit at law, or any penalty attached by law or custom to defaulters? For example, when considerable balances appear due by individuals for three years and upwards, is it customary, or any thing like a fixed principle, to suspend them from further public agencies, or to refuse to make further contracts with them until the old balances are settled up?"

The general mode is by suit; but summary process is authorized in the cases of collectors of direct tax and internal duties. The Comptroller of the Treasury is authorized, by law, immediately upon a delinquency happening in this case, to issue a warrant of distress against the delinquent collector and his sureties. When a public agent becomes a real defaulter, or where it appears that he is likely to become so to any considerable amount, the practice has been to remove him. Contracts are seldom or never made with defaulters who have old balances against them. I know of no law, however, upon this subject.

"Are there any defects in the laws establishing the respective Departments, and do any further checks, penalties, or changes in the management of the several Departments, suggest themselves as likely to remedy, or at least lessen the evils complained of in regard to such numerous and large unsettled balances, or to facilitate and render more speedy and easy the settlement of accounts in all or either of the Departments?"

The several questions here propounded embrace so extensive a field that I cannot, within the short time allowed by the call of the committee, answer them satisfactorily.

The honorable committee well know that, at the time the present system of accounting was formed, the revenue arising from the customs was very limited; there were no internal taxes.

The military establishment was very small, and there was not then any Navy Department or General Land Office, and the Post-Office accounts were comparatively few, and, of course, the accounts which had to pass the accounting officers of the Treasury were but few, and these small, in comparison with those which now have to pass the *form* of *revision*. I, therefore, conceive, from the immense increase of the business of the several Departments, that a considerable modification, and some extension of the present system of accounting would be required to facilitate the settlement of accounts, and to render the necessary checks in the several Departments more prompt and efficient.

To present a view commensurate to the object which appears to be contemplated by the committee, would require time and deliberation.

The Comptroller, therefore, respectfully suggests to the committee, whether their views could not be better attained by requiring some officer of the Government to prepare a report upon this subject, to be laid before Congress at an early day of their next session.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

The Hon. BENJAMIN HUGER,
Chairman of the Committee of Unsettled Balances.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 487. [1st SESSION.

SILVER AND COPPER COINAGE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 25, 1816.

Mr. ROOT, from the committee on the subject of the copper and small silver coin of the United States, reported:

That, shortly after their appointment, the letter, marked A, was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, to which he returned an answer, marked B, enclosing copies of two letters, marked C and D, from the Director of the Mint.

The Secretary and Director, and a majority of the committee, being of the opinion that it is inexpedient to reduce the weight of the copper coin, or to reduce the weight or fineness of the small silver coin, they submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to reduce the weight or fineness of the copper and small silver coins of the United States.

A.

SIR: COMMITTEE ROOM, *January* 24, 1816.

The select committee on sundry resolutions in relation to the copper coinage of the United States have directed me to request of you information on the following points, viz:

1. What is the present price of copper suitable for coinage?
2. What was its highest price during the late war?
3. Is there any inconvenience or fraud to be apprehended from the reduction of the weight of the copper coin; and, if not, to what extent may it safely be reduced?
4. In case of the reduction in its weight, would it be advisable to make it a legal tender to a small and limited amount, and to provide against illegal impressions and importations?
5. In the event of the weight being reduced one-half, how many tons of copper can be coined at the Mint, upon its present establishment, in one year; and whether, in that event, it would not be advisable to coin two-cent pieces, and even four-cent pieces, and discontinue the coinage of half-cents?
6. Would the Mint experience any inconvenience from the reduction to an equal number of pennyweights, say four, for instance; or would its present arrangements require a different reduction?

You are also requested to furnish the committee with any other information upon the subject which you may deem calculated to lead to a beneficial result.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS ROOT.

The Hon. A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 10, 1816.

The attention required for some very urgent public business has prevented an early reply to the letter with which you honored me on the 24th ultimo, relative to the copper coinage of the United States. In order, however, to obtain the best practical information upon the subjects of your inquiry, the Director of the Mint has been consulted, and copies of his communications, dated, respectively, the 30th of January last, and the 1st instant, are now respectfully transmitted.

As I concur in the general opinions which Mr. Patterson has expressed, relative to the copper coinage of the United States, I abstain from troubling you with a more particular discussion upon that subject. It may be proper, however, to add, that a change in the current coin of a nation is always an operation of great delicacy; and, in the present state of our circulating medium, it might be peculiarly injurious. The speedy restoration of the current coin to its proper agency in the circulation appears to be an object generally desired; and how far a change in the weight and fineness of our coins, (particularly of the silver coins,) at this crisis, is likely to embarrass the attainment of that object, is a point respectfully suggested for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. ERASTUS ROOT.

C.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 30, 1816.

I have received your favor of the 25th enclosing a copy of inquiries made by a committee of the House of Representatives, relative to the copper coinage, and shall, agreeably to your desire, give you all the information in my power on that subject.

Question 1. What is the present price of copper suitable for coinage?

Answer. The last importation of five tons of copper-cent planchets, including all charges, amounts to thirty-three and a half cents per pound avoirdupois, which, at the present standard weight of seven pennyweights (authorized by a proclamation of the President, published the 26th of January, 1796) containing forty-one and two-third cents, yields a clear profit on the coinage of twenty-four and two-fifths per cent. Our next importation of twenty-five tons, which has been ordered, and is expected in the course of the ensuing summer, will probably be at the same rate, if not lower.

Question 2. What was the highest price during the war?

Answer. No importation of copper was made by the Mint during that period. A few months previous to the declaration of war, twenty tons of copper-cent planchets were imported, which, including all charges, and taking into the account the rate of exchange at which bills had been purchased for the payment thereof, stood the Government in thirty-four cents per pound avoirdupois. Sheet copper in this city, during the war, from the increasing scarcity and demand, rose at one time to about seventy cents per pound: but even then, copper clippings (of equal use to manufacturers with copper coins) were to be purchased at twenty-five or thirty cents per pound. Nor have the officers of the Mint been able to ascertain that any considerable quantity of our copper coins have ever been melted down, at least in this city, and most probably very little any where else.

Question 3. Is there any inconvenience or fraud to be apprehended from the restriction of the weight of the copper coins; and, if not, to what extent may it safely be reduced?

Answer. In case of a reduction of the weight of copper coins a considerable inconvenience must certainly be experienced from those of the present standard already in the country and now in coinage; and this could not well be done except by reducing the present weight *one-half.* Besides, if the profit on copper coinage was much greater than at present, counterfeiters would undoubtedly set to work, as they have done heretofore, and thus keep the profit of this part of our coinage in their own hands.

Question 4. In case of the reduction in its weight would it be advisable to make it a legal tender to a small limited amount, and to provide against illegal impressions and importations?

Answer. Unless the nominal value of copper coins should be raised very considerably above the current price of copper in commerce, or that the quantity of copper coins should become too great for the convenience of small change, I can conceive no advantage in making it a legal tender, as it would readily be received without coercion. Provision should undoubtedly be made against illegal impressions and importations.

Question 5. In the event of the weight being reduced one-half, how many tons of copper coin can be coined at the Mint upon its present establishment in one year; and whether, in that event, it would not be advisable to coin two-cent pieces, and even four-cent pieces, and discontinue the coinage of half-cents?

Answer. In this event it would undoubtedly be advisable to coin both cent and two-cent pieces, corresponding to the half cents and cents now in circulation, but neither half-cent nor four-cent pieces; and in this case the num-

ber of pieces which could be coined at the Mint in one year would be nearly equal to the number of cent planchets in fifty tons.

Question 6. Would the Mint experience any inconvenience from the reduction to any equal number of penny-weights, say *four* for instance, or would its present arrangements require a different reduction?

Answer. So far as respects the Mint merely, no very great inconvenience would be experienced from the reduction of the coins to any weight that might be thought proper. In this case, however, a very great inconvenience would arise from the copper coins already in circulation.

I have the honor, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

From a proposal this day made to me at the Mint, I have reason to believe that a constant supply of copper planchets can be had on much lower terms than any heretofore procured. Hence, sir, I cannot help thinking that *any* reduction in the present weight of our copper coinage would be attended with very great inconvenience, if not injustice.

The Hon. A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

D.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 1, 1816.

William Harrold, of the house of Harrold and Beller, Birmingham, has made a proposal to me to furnish the Mint with copper planchets fit for coinage, on terms considerably lower than any on which we have heretofore been supplied. At present, he wishes to limit his contract to *five tons*, to be shipped at Liverpool some time in the ensuing summer, or early in the fall. His terms are fifteen pence sterling per pound avoirdupois, to be paid in Philadelphia thirty days after arrival, at the *then* current rate of exchange. Insurance, freight, and other incidental charges, to be also paid by the Mint.

This contract will yield a profit on coinage of about ten per cent. more than the average of former contracts, and may be safely estimated at from thirty to thirty-five per cent. the weight remaining as at present.

Availing myself of your permission, I sent an order to Mr. Boulton, sometime ago, for twenty-five tons, in addition to the twenty tons expected early in the spring; and these, with the five tons from Mr. Harrold, would sufficiently supply the Mint till the spring of the year 1817.

If you think proper, sir, you will please to signify your approbation of my acceding to the above proposal.

I have the honor, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

Hon. A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

14th CONGRESS.] No. 488. [2d SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, ON THE 3D OF DECEMBER, 1816.

By the President of the United States in his annual message, of which the following is an extract:

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests, and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the Department were executed, during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

Extract of a report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to the President of the United States the following general sketch of the finances, with reference to the 1st of August, 1816, comprehending—

I. A view of the sources of revenue, and the objects of public expenditure;
II. A view of the fiscal measures during 1816.

I. A VIEW OF THE SOURCES OF REVENUE, AND THE OBJECTS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.

The return of peace enabling the Legislature to alleviate the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war, Congress, during the last session, discontinued or reduced the following duties and taxes:

1. The acts imposing duties upon articles of domestic manufacture were repealed.
2. The act imposing duties on furniture and watches was repealed.
3. The duties imposed on licenses to retailers of foreign merchandise, &c. were reduced.
4. The duties imposed on spirits distilled within the United States were reduced, and the collection modified.
5. The rates of postage were reduced.
6. The direct tax was reduced from $6,000,000 to $3,000,000, and imposed for one year only.
7. The double duties on merchandise imported was discontinued, and a new tariff established.

The discontinuance and reduction of the duties and taxes (independent of the imposts) may be estimated at the annual amount of $8,000,000, with the contingent diminution of $3,000,000 more, if the direct tax should not be continued after the year 1816.

But the remaining sources of revenue were ample for the maintenance of the public credit, and the prosecution of a liberal and provident policy. They consist—

1. Of the customs, including the duty upon salt, according to the new tariff of duties.
2. Of the direct tax imposed for 1816.
3. Of the internal duties on stamps;
   - Ditto on licenses to retail;
   - Ditto on spirits distilled;
   - Ditto on refined sugar;
   - Ditto on carriage and harness;
   - Ditto on sales at auction.
4. Of postage.
5. Of the product of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other miscellaneous receipts.
6. Of the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

To these sources of revenue must be added the auxiliary authority to issue Treasury notes, of various denominations, and to raise money upon loan. The authority was necessary in anticipation of the revenue, throughout the year 1815, to meet the arrearages of the war expenditure; to discharge the floating public debt of Treasury notes and temporary loans; and to pay the instalment of the principal, and the interest of the public funded debt. But the Treasury would no longer require the aid of loans or Treasury notes, if the facilities for transferring its funds from place to place had not been destroyed when the national currency became extinct.

The Committee of Ways and Means have heretofore estimated the annual product of the customs, according to the new tariff of duties, at about the sum of $17,000,000, and, although for the present year the amount will be much greater, in consequence of the late excessive importations, the estimate of the committee may be accepted as a just measure of the permanent annual product of the customs for the purposes of the peace establishment. The annual product of the direct tax, the internal revenues, and the sales of public lands have, in like manner, been estimated at about the sum of $7,000,000; making, upon this general view, and supposing a continuance of the direct tax, a permanent annual income of $24,000,000.

EXPENDITURE.

It is not intended, in this preliminary view of the objects of the public expenditure, to embrace the temporary objects arising from the war, but those only of a permanent nature upon a peace establishment, which have heretofore been estimated at an annual aggregate of about $24,000,000.

1. For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses.
2. For military expenses, including the Indian Department, and the armament of the militia.
3. For the naval expenses, including the annual appropriations for the purchase of timber, and the gradual increase of the navy.
4. For the instalment and interest payable on the funded public debt.

It is proper to remark that temporary loans and Treasury notes, issued under the authority of acts, passed prior to December, 1814, were chargeable on the sinking fund; but as the current revenue will afford the means to satisfy those demands, in the course of a few months, the floating debt is not enumerated with the objects of annual expenditure.

It is also proper to remark that the principal of the Louisiana stock is reimbursable at the Treasury of the United States in four annual instalments, commencing in 1818; and that, by the operation of the sinking fund, the old six per cent. stock will be extinguished in 1818, the deferred stock in 1824, and the Louisiana stock in 1822. The stock created on account of the war debt is charged upon the sinking fund, and becomes redeemable at various periods between the years 1825 and 1828.

For the details, connected with this general view of the resources of the revenue, and the objects of public expenditure, it is sufficient to refer to the annual report from the Treasury Department, dated the 6th of December, 1815, the report on the subject of the new tariff of duties, dated the 12th of February, 1816, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated the 9th of January, 1816. The sequel of the present sketch of the finances will likewise serve the purposes of explanation and illustration.

II. A VIEW OF THE FISCAL MEASURES DURING 1816.

In various communications from this Department to Congress, the injurious effects of the suspension of payments in coin upon the administration of the finances have been anxiously represented. For the immediate object of the present report it is proper to repeat some of them:

1. The Treasury has been compelled to accept the payment of the duties and taxes in the local currency of the respective places of payment.

The comparative value of the local currencies appeared, in some degree, to render this course of payment unequal; but the alternative was either to adopt it, or to abandon the hope of collecting the revenue in any convertible medium for satisfying the public engagements. The rule was, therefore, declared that the Treasury would receive and pay in the notes of banks circulating at par at the respective places of receiving and paying. For a time, the test of the fact that the notes did circulate at par was the agreement of the banks, employed as the depositories of the public revenue, to credit them as cash in the Treasurer's accounts; but when the principal banks withdrew that accommodation, and refused to credit, as cash, any bank notes but those which they had themselves respectively issued, the fact of the circulation at par was necessarily left to its own notoriety, and the official responsibility of the collectors. Few notes, except the notes of the local banks, continued to circulate at par; and such as did so circulate were received by the banks upon special deposite for safe-keeping, constituting a discredited fund, upon which the Treasurer could only occasionally draw.

The operation of this measure was, undoubtedly, severe in many of the collection districts, particularly in the States where the banks, preparing for the resumption of coin payments, had so reduced the issues of their paper as to render the circulating amount insufficient for the demand. But it was not in the power of the Treasury to dispense with the general rule. If notes, not circulating at par, had been received in one district, they must have been received in every district; and there existed no mode of discriminating between notes to be received, and notes to be rejected, either as to the bank, or the place, at which they were issued. The inevitable consequences must have been that the duties and taxes would every where be paid in the most depreciated paper; and that the

medium thus received could never be employed to discharge the demands upon the Treasury, even at the places of receiving it. The revenue would accumulate in the Treasury only to perish there; while the expedient, of substituting Treasury notes to meet the public engagements, led to an indefinite augmentation of the national debt.

2. The Treasury has been compelled to augment the amount of the national debt, both funded and floating, by issues of Treasury notes to meet the public engagements at places where it could not command the local currency.

Throughout the Eastern States the Treasury has hitherto failed to command an amount of the local currency equal to the amount of the local demands. The banks of those States, fettered by the stipulations of their charters, could not follow the example of the banks of the other States in the suspension of coin payments; but their issues of notes have been very limited, and the necessities for a circulating medium have been principally supplied by Treasury notes, and partially by the notes of the bank of New York. Under these circumstances the revenue in the Eastern section of the Union has been, almost entirely, collected in Treasury notes. Inferior difficulties, from similar causes, have occurred in some of the Southern States; where, also, the accruing revenue was less in proportion to the demands which the arrearages of the war, as well as the current expenditures, pressed upon the Treasury.

From these considerations it is obvious that the public credit could only be maintained, and the public service could only be effected, even with an ample revenue, with the use of the auxiliary means afforded to the Treasury, in the authority to borrow money and issue Treasury notes. Little use, however, has been made of the authority to borrow since the closing of the loan of 1815; but the warrants of the War and the Navy Departments, as well as the dividends payable on the public funded debt, have required a considerable issue of Treasury notes. The Treasury notes bearing interest, and fundable at six per cent., have been generally disbursed in payment for services and supplies; and the Treasury notes, not bearing interest, but fundable at seven per cent., have been generally disbursed in payments on account of the funded debt, and the compensation of members of Congress. The effect of these measures will be more particularly stated hereafter.

Thus it cannot escape observation that a cause unconnected with the late war, and which exists without the agency or the authority of the Government, will, probably, so augment the amount of the funded and floating debt as to render nugatory the estimates and calculations which have been made on other occasions in relation to that subject. The restoration of a uniform national currency can alone terminate this evil.

3. The Treasury has been involved in the difficult and delicate task of designating the medium in which the warrants drawn by the heads of Departments should be respectively paid.

The revenue is collected throughout the Union, but the amount of the collection is very different in different places; and it has happened, not unfrequently, that the demand for payment was the greatest where the means of payment were the least. The rule, which has already been mentioned, was applied, whenever it was practicable, by directing warrants to be paid at the places of rendering the services, or furnishing the supplies, for which they were respectively granted. But if the Treasury possessed no funds at those places the differences of exchange rendered it extremely difficult to locate the payment of the warrants in a manner equitable, impartial, and satisfactory. For some months after the war the Treasury was scantily supplied with the local currency of every place, except the District of Columbia and the city of Baltimore; and, consequently, during that period, the warrants which could not be discharged at the seat of the original transaction were paid in the currency of the District or of Baltimore. The progressive accumulation of the revenue opened a wider scope for payments, enabling the Treasury to draw next upon the banks of Philadelphia, and, more recently, upon the banks of New York. The public funds in the banks of the Southern and Western States having, also, become generally adequate to the local demands, it may now be considered that the active resources of the Treasury are co-extensive with the Union, excepting always the Eastern section. The difficult task of locating the payment of warrants still, however, continues, and must continue, as long as the differences of exchange shall operate. It is fiscally impossible to pay all the demands upon the Treasury at one place; and every holder of a warrant is naturally desirous to be paid at the place where the medium is of the highest current value. Under such circumstances it is to be expected that individuals will sometimes feel disappointment and express dissatisfaction; but it has been the constant and anxious endeavor of the Treasury to perform its arduous task, in the exercise of a sound discretion, guided by the requisitions of the Departments by the origin and nature of the debt, and by the state of the public funds.

4. The Treasury has been compelled to increase the number, and extend the range of banks employed as the depositories of the public revenue, with consequences unavoidably inconvenient and injurious.

As soon as the differences of the current value of bank notes were introduced, and particularly when one bank refused to credit as cash a deposite of the notes of another, the Treasury was drawn to a choice of expedients; that is, either to take the hazard of accumulation of masses of revenue in the hands of the individual collectors and receivers, or to recognise, as places of deposite, the banks (being, however, banks of unquestioned solidity) established in the districts which were most affected by the course of the exchanges. Many powerful reasons led to an adoption of the latter measure; instructions were issued to the collectors and receivers to act accordingly; and the number of banks thus necessarily employed by the Treasury from Maine to Louisiana may be stated at ninety-four.

To the inconveniences incident to this multiplication of the places of deposite, was added the complexity inevitably arising from the various kinds of paper in circulation as money upon some of which minute calculations were required. Generally speaking the Treasury has with each bank four accounts:

An account of cash, meaning (in the absence of coin) the local currency.

An account of special deposites of bank notes, being notes issued by banks other than the depository.

An account of special deposites of Treasury notes bearing interest.

An account of deposites of small Treasury notes *not* bearing interest.

Owing to this untoward condition of the machinery for the collection, custody, and distribution of the revenue, to the great extension of the business of receipts and expenditures, and to several accidental causes, the punctual statement and settlement of the Treasurer's accounts have not been found practicable. To expedite and facilitate, however, the accomplishment of that object proceedings have been instituted to withdraw the Treasury notes from the banks, for the purpose of cancelling them; to ascertain the character of the bank notes upon special deposite, for the purpose of claiming payment, or an effective credit from the banks which issued them; and to induce the banks of the interior to transfer the Treasurer's balances, from time to time, to the banks of the commercial cities on the Atlantic, for the purpose of a periodical settlement: the success of these proceedings, the operation of the Bank of the United States, the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, and, above all, the improvements contemplated by Congress in the constitution of the Department, are objects of high and urgent importance, demanding constant vigilance and care.

The successive attempts made by this Department to relieve the administration of the finances from its embarrassments have been ineffectual. There was no magic in a mere Treasury instruction to the collectors of the

revenue, which could, by its own virtue, charm gold and silver again into circulation. The people, individually, did not possess a metallic medium, and could not be expected to procure it, throughout the country, as well as in the cities, by any exertion unaided by the banks. And the banks too timid, or too interested, declined every overture to a co-operation for reinstating the lawful currency. In this state of things the Treasury, nay, the Legislature, remained passive. The power of coercing the banks was limited to the rejection of their notes in the payment of duties and taxes, and to the exclusion of their agency in the custody and distribution of the revenue; but the exercises of that power would not generate a coin currency; although it would certainly act oppressively upon the people, and put at hazard every sum of money which was due to the Government. Until, therefore, a substitute was provided for the paper of the banks, it would have been a measure of useless and impolitic severity towards the community to insist that all contributions to the expenses of the Government should be paid in medium, which, it is repeated, the community did not possess, and could not procure.

The opinion here expressed has been the opinion of all the States, except the Eastern States. In the Southern and Western States the payments in coin had been suspended; and in most of them the notes of the local banks constituted the general circulating medium; for the Treasury note medium circulated, almost exclusively, in the commercial cities. The obvious difference between the situation of the Eastern section, and the other sections of the Union, naturally produced a difference of interests, and of dispositions, upon the question of resuming payments in coin. The Eastern section urged the measure at all hazards. The other sections, and particularly the middle section, objected to it; each bank professing, nevertheless, a willingness to adopt it, upon a simultaneous and general movement of the banks, directed to that object. With respect to the Eastern section a peremptory requisition for a return to payments in coin would have left the circulating medium, for the ordinary uses of the people, much the same, in quantity and kind, whether the distant banks conformed to it or not. But, with respect to the other sections, such a requisition, if the local banks did not conform to it, must have deprived the people of their only means of paying the public taxes, and of transacting the pecuniary business of life. It was not, then, an insensibility to the pernicious course of banking which had, of late, been pursued, nor a disposition to relinquish the cardinal policy of restoring the lawful national currency, that induced this Department, during the year 1815, to acquiesce in the state of the currency, such as it was found when the present Secretary was appointed, and such as it had been left by Congress, after the deliberations of a six months session, but the acquiescence (painful as it was) proceeded entirely from a sense of duty to the Government, and of justice to the community; from a solicitude to preserve the public revenue, as well as to prevent private distress; and from a conviction that the legislative wisdom and authority were alone competent to provide the means of removing the great evil that existed, without incurring the danger of introducing a greater evil.

The result of the proceedings of the last session of Congress has justified the opinion, and realized the hope which was formed. The establishment of the Bank of the United States will open the sources of a uniform currency, independent of the State banks; and, as the people will be thus supplied with a medium, which can be used for every public and private purpose, the peremptory requisition of the resolution of Congress, for the collection of the revenue in the lawful money of the United States after the 20th of February, 1817, becomes at once just, politic, and practicable.

The steps which were taken to organize the Bank of the United States, the early and satisfactory completion of its subscriptions to its capital, and the advertisement appointing the 28th of the ensuing October for the election of directors by the stockholders, have been, heretofore, communicated to the President, together with the letter which was addressed to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia, recommending that they should provide a place, and materials, proper and requisite for commencing the operations of the institution, as soon as the directors shall be chosen. The general solidity of the subscribers as capitalists, and the extensive distribution of the stock, throughout the Union, have confirmed the public hope and confidence in the competency of the Bank to accomplish the great objects for which it is established.

As soon as it appeared, upon reasonable calculation, that the subscription to the capital of the Bank of the United States would be filled, a proposition was offered for the consideration of the State banks for commencing the payments of small sums in coin, on the 1st day of October next, upon principles, which, with the approbation of all the members of the administration, were stated in the report made to the President on the 24th June, 1816. The terms of the resolution of Congress seemed, indeed, to require from the Treasury Department an effort to facilitate the restoration of the lawful currency, even before the 20th of February 1817; and, short of a general return to that currency, nothing was thought more likely to be acceptable and useful than the proposition in question. But the effort has failed. The State banks, with few exceptions, have deemed a partial resumption of coin payments inexpedient; and the banks of the Middle States (New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland) have intimated that, about the 1st of July, 1817, will be the proper period for resuming the banking operations on the basis of a metallic capital.

The rejection of the Treasury proposition is regretted. Upon principle there is no good reason why a debtor should not pay a part of his debts although he cannot pay the whole; nor why he should refuse to pay his small debts, because he cannot pay the large. Upon experience, banks (for instance, at this epoch, the Bank of England) have been in the practice of paying coin for their notes of a low denomination, while they refused that kind of payment for notes of a high denomination; and, upon policy, it is clear, that the payment of small notes in coin would soon beget confidence in bank paper of any amount; and, consequently, render a general payment in coin easy and safe. The quantity of small notes abroad, the probability of a run through that medium upon the banks, and all the terrors which bankers and brokers may feel or imagine, will furnish no argument against the proposition for a partial resumption of coin payments at this time, which will not be more forcible against a general resumption at all times. But it is impossible to pass from disease to health without some suffering; and the banks cannot expect to recover from the disorders of the present banking system without encountering risks, and impairing profits. The rejection of the proposition has, however, constrained the Treasury to limit its exertions to preparatory arrangements for the general collection of the revenue in the lawful currency after the day prescribed by the Legislature.

But referring the period, for a general resumption of payments in coin, to a day so distant as the 1st of July 1817, (several months subsequent to the time prescribed by Congress for the collection of the revenue, in the lawful currency, as well as the time when the operations of the Bank of the United States might be expected to commence,) is a measure of the most serious character, indicating a dangerous reliance of the State banks upon a change in the policy, or a relaxation in the energy of the legislative authority. Its effects if unresisted, or if fostered by a temporising disposition on the part of the Government, must be to embarrass the Bank of the United States in the onset; to confine the issues of the notes of the national bank to the amount of the coin in its vaults, to deprive the people of the means of complying with the resolution of Congress for the collection of the revenue in coin, and to preserve to the State banks an illegitimate control over the money and currency of the nation. To the wisdom, patriotism, and virtue of Congress, therefore, an appeal must be made; nor can it be supposed

that the State authorities will remain insensible to so calamitous a state of things. The powers of the Government, vigorously and steadily exercised, are ample for redress and relief; and it is yet hoped that the State banks will perceive and avoid the ruinous consequences to which the threatened conflict inevitably exposes them. The second instalment to the subscriptions of the Bank of the United States being paid, the price of gold and silver being obviously in a rapid course of reduction, the means possessed by the banks to reinstate their metallic capitals being faithfully applied to that object, a spirit of mutual conciliation and good will actuating the national and State institutions, and, in short, a solid foundation for public confidence being thus laid, what have the State banks to apprehend from a return to coin payments when the national bank shall commence similar payments, (say in January next,) or when similar payments shall be enacted from the people in the collection of duties and taxes, on the 20th February, which will not be equally operative on the 1st July, 1817? The sincerity, and the honor of the directors of the State banks, who have proposed the last date as the proper period for all the important reform contemplated, will not be impeached or doubted; but there is no legal obligation to conform to the proposition; and the occurrence of new incidents, or the perception of other views, may, hereafter, be thought to justify a change of council and of conduct. There is, then, no security for the Government, or the community, but in the inflexible adherence to the system which Congress has adopted.

Having reviewed the general course of the Treasury, as connected with the state of the currency, it becomes proper to exhibit more particularly the fiscal results; 1st, in relation to the appropriations and payments for the year 1816; 2dly, in relation to the receipts at the Treasury in 1816; 3dly, in relation to the public debt; and, 4thly, in relation to the miscellaneous business of the Department. It must, however, be remembered that, until the accounts of the Treasurer shall be finally balanced and settled, the statements, which have been officially furnished by the Register for the immediate purposes of the present report, are to be regarded in the light of estimates, subject to such changes as the ultimate examination of the accounting officers may produce. But it is not believed that any essential variance will occur.

1st. *Of the appropriations and payments for the year* 1816.

The demands authorized to be made by acts of appropriation on the Treasury for the year 1816, (independent of the unsatisfied balances of appropriations for former years, not carried to the surplus fund,) amounted to the sum of		$32,475,303 93
For the Civil Department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses, the sum of	$3,540,770 18	
For the Military Department,	$,794,250 75	
Arrearages,	8,935,372 00	
	16,729,622 75	
For the Naval Establishment,	4,204,911 00	
For the public debt,	8,000,000 00	
	$32,475,303 93	
The payments made at the Treasury, on account of the above appropriations, stated to the 1st day of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of		26,332,174 89
For the Civil Department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses, the sum of	$1,829,015 02	
For the Military Department,	$4,235,236 75	
Arrearages,	8,935,372 00	
	13,170,608 75	
For the Naval Department,	1,977,788 50	
For the public debt, ($1,354,762 62, being part of the balance of the preceding year's appropriations,)	9,354,762 62	
The unexpended balances of appropriations for 1816 being the sum of	$26,332,174 89	
To be credited, however, with the sum of $1,354,762 62, taken as above stated, from the last year's balance of appropriations for the public debt,		$6,143,129 04
But it is estimated that the demands on the Treasury, from the 1st of August to the 31st December, 1816, will amount to the sum of		$12,413,524 33
For the Civil Department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses,	$1,629,494 90	
For the Military Department,	3,579,236 66	
For the Naval Department,	2,986,432 77	
For the public debt, including the payment to be made on the 1st of January, 1817,	4,218,360 00	
	$12,413,524 33	
And the unexpended balance of the appropriations for 1816, amounting only, as above stated, to the sum of		6,143,129 04
There is a general deficit in the appropriations, for which provision must be made by law, amounting to the sum of		6,270,395 29
Connected with these statements it may be useful to add, that, of the appropriations granted prior to the 1st of January, 1816, there remained on that day, unexpended, the sum of		$7,972,277 86
For the Civil Department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses,	$2,562,363 51	
For the Military Department,	20,222 66	
For the Naval Department,	759,310 27	
For the public debt,	4,630,381 42	
	$7,972,277 86	
And, at the end of the year 1816, the appropriation for the Military Department, the Naval Department, and the public debt will probably be exhausted; but there will remain an unexpended balance of the appropriations for the Civil Department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses, estimated at about the sum of		$2,642,623 77

2d. *Of the receipts into the Treasury in* 1816.

It is not within the scope of this report to enter into the details of that portion of the revenue which has accrued, but has not become payable, nor to distinguish between the amount produced under the old or war, or under the new or peace system of revenue. The main object is to exhibit the actual receipts of revenue at the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, and which have arisen from the following sources:

1. From cash in the Treasury, (deducting an item of $6,692,407 55 in Treasury notes, which have been paid for duties and taxes,) as subject to the future settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, at			$6,298,652 26
2. From revenue, including what was outstanding at the commencement of the year, to wit:			
Customs, (subject to a deduction for debentures paid during the same period, of $1,829,564 33,) - - - - -	$21,354,743 74		
Direct tax, (independent of the assumed quota,) -	3,050,000 00		
Assumed, after deducting 15 per cent. by New York, -	365,320 38		
Do. do. by Ohio, -	88,527 62		
Do. do. by South Carolina,	129,119 66		
Do. do. by Georgia, -	80,696 02		
	3,713,963 68		
Internal duties, - - - - -	3,864,000 00		
Postage and incidental receipts, - - - -	127,025 38		
Sales of public lands, excluding $211,440 50 received in the Mississippi Territory, but to be paid to Georgia, - - - -	676,710 40		
		29,736,443 20	
Total amount of receipts from the revenue and cash in the Treasury, - - -			36,035,095 46
3. From loans and Treasury notes:			
Loans—6 per cent. stock of 1814, - - - -	204,889 23		
Do. do. - - - -	87,902 08		
Do. of 1815, - - - -	335,447 90		
7 per cent. stock, by the issue reissued, and sale of small Treasury notes which were funded, - - - -	4,289,089 00		
Total amount of receipts from loans, - -		4,917,328 21	
Treasury notes, of the new emission, bearing interest, - -	$2,868,900 00		
Of small Treasury notes, - - -	2,004,597 00		
Total amount of receipts from Treasury notes, - -		4,873,497 00	
Making the amount received into the Treasury, from the 1st January to 1st August, 1816, including the cash in the Treasury at the former date, the sum of - - - -			$45,825,920 67
And, as it is computed that between the 1st of August and the 31st of December, 1816, there will be further received at the Treasury the sum of - - - -			19,876,710 40
From the customs, - - - - -	$16,500,000 00		
The direct tax, - - - - - -	1,000,000 00		
Internal revenue, - - - - - -	1,600,000 00		
The sales of public lands, excluding the receipts in the Mississippi Territory, to be paid to the State of Georgia, - - - -	676,710 40		
Postage and incidental receipts, - - - -	100,000 00		
	$19,876,710 40		
Making the whole of the estimated receipts for the year 1816, the sum of - -			65,702,631 67

SUMMARY.

First. 1. From the foregoing estimates and statements, it appears that the receipts into the Treasury, (including the cash on deposite at the commencement of the year 1816,) from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, may be stated, subject to such alterations as shall occur in the final settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, at - - - - - - - -		$45,825,920 67
2. And that the payments at the Treasury for the same period may be stated at - -		26,332,174 89
Making an excess of receipts beyond the payments at the Treasury, from 1st January to 1st August, 1816, at - - - - - - -		$19,493,745 78
Second. 1. From the foregoing estimates and statements it appears that the receipts at the Treasury, as above stated, from the 1st of January to 1st of August, 1816, excluding the amounts in the Treasury at the first date, have amounted to - - - - -	$39,527,268 41	
2. And that the probable receipts at the Treasury, from the 1st of August to the 31st of December, may be estimated at - - -	19,876,710 40	
Making the whole of the estimated receipts at the Treasury, for 1816, exclusive of the cash in the Treasury on the 1st of January, the sum of - - - -		$59,403,978 81
3. But, from the foregoing statements, it also appears that the payments at the Treasury, from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of -	$26,332,174 89	
4. And that the demands on the Treasury, from the 1st of August to the 31st of December, 1816, are estimated at the sum of - - -	12,413,524 33	
Making the whole of the estimated payments and demands at the Treasury, for 1816, the sum of -		38,745,699 22
And leaving an excess of the estimated receipts beyond the estimated payments and demands at the Treasury, for 1816, exclusive of the sum in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1816, amounting to - - - - - - - -		20,658,279 59

A general statement of the sums paid monthly at the custom-houses for duties on merchandise imported into the United States, and of the sums repaid monthly upon debentures issued for the drawback of the duties on importation, has been prepared, embracing the period from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive. From this document it appears,

1. That the aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States, during the above specified period, amounts to the sum of - - -	$28,271,143 50
2. That the aggregate of the debentures paid during the same period, amount to the sum of	2,624,421 66
Leaving the amount of duties, for the above specified period, (subject only to a deduction of the expenses of the collection,) at the sum of - - - -	$25,646,721 84

3. That the aggregate of the duties received at the custom-houses of the United States, from March to December, 1815, both months inclusive, amounts to the sum of - - - - $6,916,399 76
4. That the aggregate of the debentures, paid during the last mentioned period, amounts to the sum of - - - - - - - - - 794,857 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, (subject only to a deduction for the expenses of collection,) at the sum of - - - - - $6,121,542 43

5. That the aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States, from January to July, 1816, both months inclusive, amounts to the sum of - - - $21,354,743 74
6. That the aggregate of the debentures paid during the same period, amounts to the sum of 1,829,564 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, (subject only to a deduction for the expenses of collection,) the sum of - - - - - $19,525,179 41

The districts in the United States have contributed in very different proportions to the results, in the collection of the customs, which have been thus generally stated. The following abstract will afford a comparative view of the importations into some of the principal districts, (those whose importations have produced duties exceeding $400,000,) from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both inclusive.*

Districts.	Duties.	Debentures.	Revenue subject only to expense of collection.
New York, - - - -	9,926,188 30	933,394 65	8,992,793 65
Philadelphia, - - - -	5,085,206 65	423,636 72	4,661,569 93
Boston, - - - -	3,579,130 77	477,487 91	3,101,642 86
Baltimore, - - - -	3,339,101 11	396,633 42	2,942,467 69
Charleston, - - - -	1,047,546 73	86,392 49	961,154 24
New Orleans, - - - -	732,083 13	15,669 02	716,414 11
Savannah, - - - -	521,287 88	3,690 56	517,597 02
Norfolk, - - - -	491,150 36	19,364 65	471,785 71

3. *Of the public debt.*

In a supplement to the annual Treasury report of December, 1815, made to the House of Representatives on the 28th of February, 1816, it appears that the balance of the whole of the public debt contracted prior to the late war, amounted on the 12th of February, 1816, to - - $38,335,832 58
The amount which has since been reimbursed of the principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, besides the payments of the interests, is the sum of - - - 556,558 26

And at this time the balance of the whole of the public debt contracted before the late war amounts to the sum of - - - - - - - - 37,779,274 32

In the same supplemental report it further appears that the estimated amount of the whole of the public funded debt contracted in reference to the late war, amounted on the 12th of February, 1816, to the sum of - - - - - - - 68,374,764 94
To this amount there has been since added the following items:

1. In six per cent. stock to pay the Bank of South Carolina, according to the contract for a loan made to General Pinckney, under the authority of the War Department, the amount being included in the appropriation for the military service, - $43,956 04
2. In six per cent. stock to pay the Union Bank of Charleston, South Carolina, according to the contract for a like loan, the amount being included in the appropriation for the military service, - - - 43,956 04
3. In six per cent. stock of 1815, in lieu of Treasury notes funded at ninety-five per cent. under the loan of 1815, and which thus operated to render the amount of the floating debt - - - - 335,447 90
4. In six per cent. stock in lieu of Treasury notes funded at par, (as far as has been ascertained,) and which thus operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt, estimated at - - - - 9,200 31
5. In seven per cent. stock in lieu of small Treasury notes funded at par, (as far as has been ascertained,) and which thus operated to reduce the amount of the floating debt, estimated at - - - - 4,289,089 00

Amount of the addition since the 12th of February, 1816, to the public funded debt contracted in reference to the war, - - - - 4,721,649 29

Estimated amount of the whole of the funded debt at this time, contracted in reference to the late war, - - - - - - - - $73,096,414 23

In the same supplemental report it appears that the amount of the floating public debt on the 12th of February, 1816, was estimated at the sum of - - - - 16,920,115 41
To this sum there has since been added the following items:

1. There have been issued and re-issued small Treasury notes, as is estimated at $2,004,597 00
2. There having been issued Treasury notes bearing interest, as estimated at 2,861,900 00

4,873,497 00

3. There have been obtained temporary loans from the banks in the District of Columbia, under the act providing for the reconstruction of the public buildings, in addition to the loan of $100,000 stated in the supplemental report, - - - 50,000 00
4. There has been obtained a temporary loan from the Farmers' Bank of Virginia to pay a warrant of the War Department in favor of the Governor of Virginia, to pay for militia expenses during the war, - - 150,000 00

200,000 00

$21,993,612 41

* This statement exhibits the mount of money actually paid into the Treasury at those ports, and not the amount of duties which accrued during that period.

But the floating debt has been diminished since the 12th of February, 1816, in the following manner:

1. By the subscription of Treasury notes to the six per cent. loan of 1815, as above stated,		$318,675 52	
2. By funding Treasury notes at par for six per cent. stock, as above stated,		9,200 31	
3. By funding small Treasury notes for seven per cent. stock, as above stated,		4,289,089 00	
4. By the payment in Treasury notes of duties and taxes estimated to have amounted in Treasury notes bearing interest to the sum of	$7,217,853 58		
In small Treasury notes, to	150,000 00		
		7,367,853 58	
5. By the repayment of temporary loans—			
To the Bank of Columbia on account of the public buildings,	225,000 00		
To the State of New York on account of the militia, (principal,)	350,000 00		
To the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, (principal,)	150,000 00		
		725,000 00	
			12,709,818 41
Estimated amount of the whole of the floating debt at this time,			*$9,283,794 00
* Outstanding Treasury notes,		$8,733,794	
Temporary loans,		550,000	
		$9,283,794	

A more general view of the issues and reimbursements of Treasury notes has been presented by the Register to show the amount outstanding on the 1st of August, 1816; from which it appears—

1. That the issues have been under the acts of Congress of 30th June, 1812,			$5,000,000 00
Do. do. of 25th February, 1813,			5,000,000 00
Do. do. of 4th March, 1814,			10,000,000 00
Do. do. of 26th December, 1814,			8,318,400 00
Do. do. of 25th February, 1815—			
Notes bearing interest,		$4,422,400	
Small Treasury notes without interest,		3,392,994	
Total amount of issues of Treasury notes,			7,815,394 00
			36,133,794 00
2. That the reimbursements by payments, when the notes became due by subscription to the loan of 1815, and by satisfying duties and taxes, have amounted to		$29,467,407 16	
Deduct estimated amount of interest included therein,		2,067,407 16	
			27,400,000 00
Leaving an outstanding balance of Treasury notes of every denomination, on the 1st of August, 1816, amounting to the sum of			$8,733,794 00
The amount reimbursed, as above stated, including interest, being			$29,467,407 16
Consists of Treasury notes cancelled, including interest thereon, and in a course of cancelment at the Treasury, amounting to		$12,904,986 00	
And of Treasury notes, including interest deposited in the several banks to the credit of the Treasurer, as appears from his statement,		16,562,421 16	
		$29,467,407 16	

The balance of $8,733,794, exclusive of interest thereon, is still subject to a reduction for the amount of Treasury notes in the hands of collectors and receivers, not deposited in the banks on the 1st of August, 1816. There can, therefore, be no doubt that, during the five subsequent months of the present year, the whole of the floating public debt in Treasury notes as well as temporary loans will be extinguished, agreeably to the anticipations which were expressed upon that subject.

From the preceding estimate it appears that, at this time, the aggregate amount of the public debt is the sum of $120,159,482 55

Consisting of the following items:

1. Funded public debt before the late war,	$37,779,274 32	
2. Funded public debt contracted since the late war,	73,096,414 23	
3. Floating public debt outstanding,	9,283,794 00	
	$120,159,482 55	

The aggregate amount of the public debt, as is estimated on the 12th February, 1816, being the sum of $123,630,692 93

The aggregate reduction since that period, amounts to the sum of 3,471,210 38

The funded public debt will, unavoidably, be augmented as long as the disordered state of the currency shall compel the Treasury to make any of its payments in small Treasury notes fundable at seven per cent.; and the necessity of issuing Treasury notes, bearing interest, from the same cause, will also, in some degree, augment the funded debt, while it retards the extinguishment of the floating debt, for which the revenue is otherwise ample. To render the funds of the Treasury as active as possible, however, they have been applied to pay off the temporary loans by anticipation; those obtained in Boston and Maine (making together $550,000) being the only loans for which the local currency could not be provided. It would have been desirable indeed to have employed some of the public funds in the purchase of the public stock where it has fallen below par; but, upon examination, it was found that the appropriation for the sinking fund did not admit of that operation, for

The balance of the appropriation of the preceding year applicable to the sinking fund, and remaining on the 1st of January, 1816, was	$4,630,381 42
And the appropriation for the year 1816 was	8,000,000 00
	$12,630,381 42

Of which there was expended to the 30th of June, 1816, - -	$9,354,762 62	
And the probable demand to the 1st of January, 1817, inclusive, is -	4,218,360 00	
		$13,573,122 62
Leaving a deficit which must be supplied as soon as the next session of Congress opens, amounting to - - - - - -		$942,741 20

Another item will be added to the public debt by the creation of the five per cent. stock in payment for the shares held by the Government in the capital of the Bank of the United States; and it may be proper to bring into view the Mississippi stock, created upon the settlement of what are usually called "the Yazoo claims," amounting, on the 30th of August, 1816, to the sum of $4,241,725 80. It will be observed, however, that the five per cent. stock is, in effect, an exchange for another capital producing probably a higher rate of interest; and that the Mississippi stock bears no interest, and is only eventually reimbursable out of the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

For the payment of the interest, both of the old and new debt, and for the reimbursement of the instalment of the principal of the old debt, due on the 1st of October next, provision has been made by the Treasury; remittances have also been made to the bankers of the United States in London and Amsterdam, for the payment of the interest on the Louisiana stock, payable at those places, respectively, on the 1st of July, 1816, and the 1st of January 1817. And, so far as depends upon this Department, funds have been supplied to meet all the demands upon the Government of the United States, on the various general accounts which are open there—

For the interest on the Louisiana stock;
For foreign intercourse including the diplomatic fund;
For the maintenance of prisoners of war; and
For the support of American seamen in foreign countries.

4th. Of the miscellaneous business of the Department.

The several important objects confided to the Department, independent of its merely fiscal duties, have received attention.

Without entering into a minute enumeration of them, the following are proper to be selected for notice:

1. *The survey of the coast.* The necessary instruments having been procured, Mr. Hassler has been employed as the superintendent of the work, upon the principles and terms stated in his letter of instructions, dated the 3d of August, 1816.

2. *The road from Cumberland to Ohio.* The course of the road having been confirmed by the President from Cumberland to Uniontown, thence to Brownsville, thence through Washington and Alexandria to Wheeling. Colonel Eli Williams has been employed to survey and locate the road from Brownsville to Wheeling, as well as to examine the deviations which have been made by Mr. Shriver from the route originally proposed by the commissioners. Several plans have also been suggested for dividing the road into sections, and for expediting the work. But the difficulties which have arisen require immediate care and attention, and may be traced in the correspondence between this Department and Colonel Williams and Mr. Shriver.

3. *The custom-house establishment.* The eighth section of the act of the 30th of April, 1816, has appropriated $250,000 for custom-house establishments, upon a suggestion from this Department to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to the accommodation of the five principal commercial cities, to wit, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston. The only establishment previously owned by the Government was the custom-house at New Orleans. From the correspondence with the respective collectors, and reports which have been made to the President, it will appear that the purchase of a custom-house at Boston has cost - - - - - - - $29,000 00
That a purchase has been authorised at New York at a price not exceeding - - 55,000 00
That a purchase has been authorized at Philadelphia at a price for the site, and the buildings to be erected, which will probably amount to - - - - 65,000 00
That a negotiation has taken place with the trustees for building an exchange at Baltimore, who offer to erect and convey to the Government a suitable establishment, being part of the exchange, for - - - - - 70,000 00
And that a site and buildings may be purchased at Charleston for the sum of - 50,000 00

$269,000 00
But the appropriation only amounts to - - - - 250,000 00

Leaving a deficit of - - - - - - $19,000 00

Upon this statement it is proposed to suspend the purchase at Baltimore until an additional appropriation can be obtained; but to complete the purchase of the establishments in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, upon an enlarged scale, and more adequate to the growing commerce of those cities.

4. *The legislative calls for information.* Several resolutions were passed, during the last session of Congress, requiring information at the next session upon various subjects; and arrangements have been made to enable the Department to report. The resolutions and correspondence on file will furnish the particulars.

5. *The case of Hoyt vs. Gelston et al.* In consequence of instructions issued from the Treasury Department by authority of the President, the collector and surveyor of the port of New York seized the ship called the "American Eagle," under the charge of being illegally armed and equipped within the United States, for the purpose of waging hostilities against a friendly foreign power. Upon a trial in the district court of New York the vessel was ordered to be restored, and the judge refused to grant a certificate that there was a probable cause of seizure. The owner brought an action of trespass against the seizing officers in the State courts, and recovered damages to the amount of $107,369 43. The cause has been transferred by order of the President from the court of errors in New York to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now depending for a final judgment, and, probably, the judgment will be rendered at February term next. As the collector and surveyor acted in obedience to their orders, they appear to be entitled to an indemnity from the Government; the subject was, therefore, submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session, and a report was made by the committee in favor of the proposed indemnity. It is important that the report should be taken up and decided early in the next session. All the facts and proceedings in the case may be traced in the report of this Department to the Senate, during the session ending in 1815, and in the report to the Committee of Ways and Means, during the session ending in 1816.

6. *The direct tax of Georgia.* The Legislature of Georgia assumed the quota of the direct tax imposed upon that State for 1816; but the Governor did not give notice of the assumption, within the period prescribed by law, although the amount of the tax was remitted to the Treasurer in certain drafts, before the day fixed for paying it, in order to entitle the State to the abatement of fifteen per cent. Under these circumstances the gross amount of the quota has been paid into the Treasury, subject to the relief which Congress may hereafter provide."

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 20, 1816.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to add that certain occurrences, happening since the foregoing report was presented, merit observation.

1. The situation of the public credit and resources at Boston has enabled the Treasury to discharge the loan of $500,000, long due to the State bank, in the following manner:

By a draft for cash amounting to - - - - -	$130,000 00
By a draft for Treasury notes of the new emission, bearing interest at their par value, -	370,000 00
	$500,000 00

2. The situation of the Treasury has authorized an additional notice for the payment of Treasury notes, payable in New York.

3. The existing prospect justifies an expectation that the Treasury will be able to pay all its engagements in the Eastern States with the local currency before the expiration of the present year.

A. J. DALLAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 30, 1816.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 489. [2d SESSION.

DUTY ON FOREIGN TONNAGE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 13, 1816.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," so far as it relates to the duties on tonnage, reported:

That it appears by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which accompanies this report, that, under the construction put by the Treasury Department upon "the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," the duty paid upon foreign vessels entering the port of the United States has been two dollars per ton, as well since as before the 30th June last. The committee have no hesitation in recommending to the House a bill which will make the rate of duty upon the tonnage of vessels engaged in a trade, which is open to American navigation, the same as is provided by the act of 20th July, 1790. By this act the duty upon vessels of the United States entering from a foreign port is 6 cents per ton; on vessels built within the United States, after the 20th day of July, 1789, but belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign Powers, 30 cents per ton; and on other vessels 50 cents per ton. This low rate of duty cannot prudently be applied to vessels engaged in a trade between the United States, and ports from which American tonnage is excluded. The subject of such trade has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and the second section of the bill proposed is intended only to continue it in the state in which it has been placed by the construction of the act of the last session, until that committee can have time to mature a more extensive and adequate remedy for the embarrassments of our navigation. The bill proposed contains a reference to the act of 1790, instead of a repetition of its enactment. A different course, though it might be more regular, would spread upon the statute book many minute provisions which the passage of a navigation law before the close of the session might modify or repeal.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 9, 1816.

In reply to your note of the 6th instant, inquiring whether the construction given by the Treasury Department to the act of the last session regulating duties on imports and tonnage, has been such as to continue the duty of two dollars a ton on foreign vessels entering our ports after the 30th of June last; and, if so, whether it is advisable that such duty should be continued, I have the honor to state, that the construction given to the act in question by the Treasury Department, has continued the duty of two dollars a ton on foreign vessels which have entered our ports since the 30th day of June last, and that that duty is now collected on all foreign vessels claiming no conventional exemption from it.

To the second inquiry, I have the honor to state that it appears to me to be advisable that this duty should not be continued. After repealing the discriminating duties in favor of the only nation likely to enter into a sucessful competition with our own shipping, it is conceived to be impolitic to continue the duties in question in relations to those nations from whom no such competition is apprehended.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. LOWNDES, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

SIR: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *December* 9, 1816.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring whether the duties upon American ships in foreign ports have, in any instances, been increased for the purpose of countervailing the duty of two dollars a ton upon foreign ships in American ports.

In reply I have the honor to state, that information has been received at this Dpartment from a source to be relied on, that a tonnage duty of two dollars per ton was in September last laid on the vessels of the United States entering the ports of the island of Cuba, expressly on the ground that Spanish vessels were subjected to a like tonnage duty in the ports of the United States. In addition to this duty fifty cents per ton as light money are demanded of American vessels entering the ports of that island.

It is not known that similar measures have been adopted elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

The Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES.

SIR: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *December* 10, 1816.

Applications having been made to this Department, relating to the tonnage duty imposed on foreign vessels by the ministers of Great Britain and Spain, which have induced a reference to the Attorney General for his opinion, I have received it in the enclosed papers. Supposing that this subject may engage the attention of the committee, of which you are the chairman, I have thought that it would be agreeable to you to see the view which he has taken of it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

The Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

SIR: WASHINGTON, *December* 10, 1816.

In conformity with the wish which you did me the honor to express yesterday, to be furnished with my views of the grounds upon which tonnage duties are now charged upon foreign vessels, I beg leave to submit the following:

The present state of the duty upon foreign tonnage is chiefly to be collected from the 6th section of the act of Congress, of the 27th of April, 1816. The true meaning of this act cannot, however, be fixed without a summary examination of laws of anterior date.

Prior to the 1st of July, 1812, the duty on tonnage, so far as is necessary to the elucidation of the present question, stood upon the footing, as follows:

By the act of July the 20th, 1790, all vessels of the United States entering a port of the United States from any foreign port, paid a duty of six cents per ton.

By the same act vessels so entering, built within the United States, but owned wholly, or in part, by foreigners, paid a duty of thirty cents per ton.

And, by the same act, the duty upon all other vessels so entering, was fixed at fifty cents per ton. This last class, it will be seen, embraces the case of vessels entirely foreign.

On the first of July, 1812, an act was passed, the third section of which is in these words: "That, on all ships or vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign Powers, which shall be entered in the United States, or the Territories thereof, there shall be paid an additional duty at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton." This act passed during the war, and its existence was limited to one year after the peace.

A few days previous to the arrival of that epoch, to wit, on the 5th of February, 1816, an act was passed which saved the act of July the 1st, 1812, from expiring at the period limited.

This act of February the 5th, 1816, declared, among other things, that the additional duty upon the tonnage of vessels imposed by the act entitled "An act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the first day of July, 1812, should continue to be collected until the 30th day of June, 1816.

The additional tonnage duty would, accordingly, have ceased on the arrival of the 30th of June, 1816, the limit thus a second time prescribed; but, before the arrival of that day, to wit, on the 27th of April, 1816, another act was passed, which brings the principal point into view.

The 6th section of this act is so material that its words must be set out precisely. It declares "that the duty on the tonnage of vessels, and the bounties, advances, and drawbacks, in the case of exporting pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States; in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries; and in the case of exporting sugar refined within the United States shall be, and continue the same, as the *existing law* provides.

Now it is manifest that, at the date of this last mentioned act, that is, on the 27th of April, 1816, the act of July the first, 1812, which was continued by the act of February the 5th, 1816, made up, in conjunction with the original act of July the 20th, 1790, the *existing law*, so far as relates to tonnage. The last created, the two former augmented the duty.

There can be no room for saying that the act of July the 20th, 1790, was alone meant; and this is the only ground upon which the opinion in favor of a small duty can stand. If such a construction be inferred from the expression "existing law" being used in the singular, the answer is, that the word "law" is here used in its collective sense. This is plain, as two other subjects, to wit, the fisheries and refined sugar, are associated with that of tonnage before the word occurs.

The act, then, of April the 27th, 1816, being a perpetual act, and thus declaring that the existing law of tonnage shall be the law in force, it follows that the additional duty must be collected.

An act, the operation of which is limited by its own words to a determinate period, may, nevertheless, by another act passing before that period arrives, be extended or rendered perpetual. The act of July the 1st, 1812, was limited to a single year after peace; but had its duration prolonged by the act of February the 5th, 1816. The act of April 27, 1816, exhibits the efficacy of the same principle. It allows the act of February the 5th, 1816, to expire at the time of its own limitation, viz: on the 30th of June, 1816, in all things, except as to tonnage. Here it has interposed, and, with its sixth section, continued it as part of the then existing law upon that subject.

It seems difficult to escape from this construction, however inconvenient, if we proceed no further. But other corroborations present themselves.

Judging of the mind of Congress from the whole face of the act of April the 27th, 1816, not as separated from it, we perceive a distinction taken between tonnage and the other subjects which it embraces.

The title of the act is, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage." The first section provides "that from and after the 30th of June, 1816, the duties heretofore levied by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States shall cease, and there shall be paid the several duties hereinafter mentioned." Thus far the act is in unison with the act of February the 5th, 1816. Both agree in the 30th of June, 1816, as the date when the *old* duties are to cease; that is, the duties upon imports.

It will be recollected that these old duties, or, in the words of the act, "the duties heretofore levied by law," were the double duties. Further, on the day before the 27th of April, 1816, it was the act of February the 5th, 1816, in connexion with all the other acts upon that subject previous to its date, which made up the whole existing law relative to duties upon imports.

Now, had the first section of the act of April 27, 1816, above quoted, coupled the subject of tonnage with that of duties upon imports, the case would have been free of difficulty. The legal construction would then have harmonized with the presumed policy of the nation. But it has not. As the subjects are held up as distinct in the title, so they are also kept distinct in the body of the act. Tonnage is no where mentioned in it until we get to the sixth section. It is then brought into view as a subject distinct from the duties on imports. The latter, by the first section, are to take effect from and after the 30th of June, 1816. The tonnage, by the sixth section, is to be and remain as by the *existing law* provided.

These are the views I have formed upon the subject, and which I have endeavored to compress within the shortest limits compatible with clearness. The result is, that I think that the additional duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton imposed by the act of July the 1st, 1812, is continued by the act of February the 5th, 1816, and that of April the 27th, 1816. That it is, therefore, still payable in conjunction with the original duty, by all vessels of foreign construction and ownership, unless, indeed, they be protected by stipulations of treaty.

I will take the liberty to subjoin that I have understood that the additional foreign tonnage duty has been collected during the last summer, under the sanction of the Treasury Department. The question was new to me until within a month. I, at first, supposed it not demandable; but this impression yielded to a more careful examination of the subject.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Honorable JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

DEAR SIR: WASHINGTON, *November* 16, 1816.

After carefully looking over the enclosed letter I am not aware that it takes any ground which our conversation of a day or two past did not anticipate; and, upon the whole, I retain all the scruples which I then had against Mr. Dallas's construction. Indeed, I am forced to say that they are rather strengthened. The "law," or the "existing law" upon the tonnage duty, on the 27th of April, 1816, was manifestly that of the 5th of February preceding. This latter act, it is true, is, in its own body, limited to the 30th June, 1816. But it was, notwithstanding, in the power of a future act to give it, or any part of it, perpetuity. This, I think, has been done, so far as tonnage is concerned, by the 6th section of the act of the 27th of April, 1816. It may have been done incautiously, but still it has been done. The act, too, of February 5, 1816, though passed only to continue the operation of a former one, is possessed of as full power, (when taken in connexion with the 6th section of that of April 27, 1816,) to regulate and ascertain permanently the duty upon tonnage, as if it had been an act of original legislation upon the subject.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, &c.,

RICHARD RUSH.

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 490.** [2d SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 20, 1816.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and incidental receipts which accrued during the year 1814, amounted to - - $11,500,606 25
And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1815, amounted to - - 49,893,219 02

VIZ:

Customs, as appears by statement - - - -	A,	$36,643,598 77
Internal duties, - - - - - -	B,	5,963,225 88
Direct tax, - - - - - -	C,	5,723,152 25
Public lands, - - - - -		1,287,959 28
Postage and incidental receipts, - - - -		275,282 84
		$49,893,219 02

The revenue which has accrued from the same sources during the three first quarters of the year 1816, and that which will accrue during the remaining quarter, is estimated to amount to - $38,650,000 00

VIZ:

Customs, - - - - - -	$30,000,000 00
Internal duties, - - - - -	4,150,000 00
Direct tax (nett proceeds) - - - -	2,700,000 00
Public lands (exclusive of the receipts in the Mississippi Territory,) -	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts, - - - -	300,000 00
	$38,650,000 00

The receipts in the Treasury from the same sources during the year 1816, are estimated at - 46,900,000 00

VIZ:

Customs, - - - - - -	$36,000,000 00
Direct tax, - - - - - -	4,200,000 00
Internal duties, - - - - - -	4,900,000 00
Public lands, - - - - - -	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts, - - - -	300,000 00
	$46,900,000 00

Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.

Loans under the act of 15th November, 1814, - - -		$243,911 39
Loans under the act of 3d March, 1815, - - -		318,675 52
Do. temporary loans, - - - - -		150,000 00
Amount annually borrowed to 30th September, 1815, - -		$712,586 91
Treasury notes: amount issued prior to the 1st October, 1816, under the act of 24th February, 1815.		
Notes bearing interest per statement L. - -	4,274,800 00	
Small Treasury notes not bearing interest, amount issued and reissued - - - -	5,773,168 00	
	10,047,968 00	
	10,760,554 91	
Making the total amount estimated to be actually received in the Treasury during the year 1816, -		57,660,554 91
Cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year (including an item of $6,361,125 43 in Treasury notes,) which had been paid for duties and taxes, - - - -		13,106,592 88
Making the amount estimated to be actually received into the Treasury during the year, including the sum in the Treasury on the first day of January last, - - - -		70,667,147 79

The application of the moneys actually received into the Treasury during the year 1816, will be as follows: To the 30th September the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly, (the accounts being not yet made up, the precise number cannot be given.)

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, - -		2,359,404 99	
Military service, (including an arrearage of $11,212,560 00) -		14,079,009 27	
Naval service, - - - - -		2,707,009,27 00	
Public debt, viz:			
Interest and reimbursement, - - -	$8,009,936 34		
Reimbursement and interest of Treasury notes, -	5,606,650 24		
		13,616,586 58	
			32,762,416 84

During the fourth quarter of the year the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz:

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, - -		750,000 00	
Military service, - - - - -		2,450,000 00	
Naval service, - - - - -		1,200,000 00	
Public debt, viz: interest and reimbursement to the 1st of January, 1816, inclusive, - -	$ 2,100,000 00		
Reimbursement of Treasury notes, - -	13,000,000 00		
		15,100,000 00	
			19,500,000 00
			$52,262,416 84
The receipts into the Treasury during the year have been estimated at		57,660,564 91	
And the balance at the commencement, - - -		13,106,592 33	
			70,767,147 79
Leaving in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1817, the sum of - -			- $18,504,730 95

Of which sum it is estimated that $10,000,000 will be in cash, and the remainder in Treasury notes, principally issued under the act of the 24th of February, 1815, which cannot be reimbursed without an appropriation for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the favorable situation of the Treasury, the disordered state of the currency still continues to embarrass the fiscal operations of the Government. The expectation which had been formed, that the demands upon the Treasury, in the Eastern section of the Union, might be paid in the local currency by the end of the year, has not been realized. To discharge the claims in that quarter, arising from the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, which will be payable on the 1st of January next, small Treasury notes must be issued, or a temporary loan must be obtained from the Bank of the United States, to the amount of those demands. The latter alternative has been embraced, and a proposition for that purpose has been made to the bank, and has been favorably received by it.

When those claims are satisfied there will be no further embarrassment until the next quarterly payment of interest. To prevent the necessity of resorting again to loans for that object, the reissue of Treasury notes of all descriptions should be discontinued. When this course is adopted, and persevered in, the revenue in that quarter will be collected in current money, and will be more than sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the public creditors. The more certainly to effect that object, it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made,

during the present session of Congress, for the reimbursement of the whole of the Treasury notes, issued under the act of the 24th of February, 1815. The Treasury notes issued under the preceding laws have either been reimbursed or provision made for that object during the last quarter of the year. The acts under which they issued having, by appropriations, provided for their reimbursement, no further appropriations are necessary for that purpose.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt contracted before the late war, which was unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1816, amounted, as per statement B, to			$38,340,906 77
By the same statement, it appears that the funded debt contracted on account of the late war, amounted, on that day, to			65,944,434 29
Making the whole funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1816, amount to			$104,258,341 06
To which must be added temporary loans, viz:			
Due the State bank, Boston,	$500,000 00		
Cumberland bank, Maine,	50,000 00		
Banks in the District of Columbia,	175,000 00		
State of New York,	350,000 00		
		1,075,000 00	
Making an aggregate amount, on that day, of			$105,350,341 06
To this amount there has been added, between the 1st day of January, 1816, and the 30th of September, the following sums, viz:			
6 per cent. stock of 1814,	$229,801 31		
6 per cent. stock of 1815,	335,448 90		
6 per cent. Treasury note stock,	58,245 78		
7 per cent. Treasury note stock,	4,570,621 00		
	$5,257,116 99		
From which deduct temporary loans paid off,	$1,025,000 00		
Reimbursement of old six per cent. stock and deferred stock,	846,639 76		
	1,871,639 76		
		3,385,477 23	
Making the whole public debt, on the 30th of Sept. 1816, as appears by statement C, amount to			$108,745,818 29
Viz:—Old funded debt,	$37,494,267 01		
New funded debt,	71,201,551 28		
Temporary loan,	50,000 00		
	$108,745,818 29		
Add the amount of seven per cent. stock, which it is estimated will be created during the last quarter of the year, by funding small Treasury notes,			520,405 00
Makes the estimated amount of the public debt, on the 1st of January, 1817,			$109,266,223 29
The subscription to the Bank of the United States, on the part of the Government, will create five per cent. stock to the amount of			7,000,000 00
And the compromise with the Yazoo claimants has created stock to the amount of			4,098,615 29

But as the first is only an exchange for the same amount of bank capital, which will, probably, produce an excess of dividends beyond the interest payable on the stock, equal to the reimbursement of the principal, before the expiration of the charter, and the second bears no interest, and will, probably, be reimbursed by the sales of the public lands in the Mississippi Territory, during the three succeeding years, no further provision for their ultimate redemption appears to be necessary.

SINKING FUND.

According to the existing laws, the sinking fund consists of a permanent appropriation of $8,000,000 per annum, which is vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be by them applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the redemption of the principal. Of this sum there will be required, during the year 1817, for the payment of interest, $6,084,415 93; leaving the sum of $1,915,584 07 to be applied to the redemption of the principal of the debt. This sum, operating upon the principle of compound interest, will not redeem the whole amount of the funded debt before the year 1742. An attentive examination of the rise and progress of public debts in other countries cannot fail to impress the American republic with the necessity of making suitable exertions, in periods of peace, to release the national revenue from so heavy an encumbrance. Although, from our happy form of Government, and from our fortunate geographical position, we may reasonably calculate upon being less frequently subjected to the calamities of war than has hitherto fallen to the lot of other civilized nations, yet reason and experience forbid the expectation that we shall be exempted from its evils until the redemption of the public debt shall be effected by the operation of the existing sinking fund.

By referring to the laws authorizing the several loans, which, during the late war, have swelled the public debt to its present amount, Congress has uniformly pledged the faith of the nation to provide sufficient funds for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the debt so created. The time has now arrived when that pledge ought to be redeemed. It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that there be annually appropriated the sum of $2,000,000, in addition to the sum of $8,000,000, now applicable to the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt; and that that sum be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied in the same manner as the existing sinking fund. It is also proposed that when the six per cent. stock can be purchased at par, or the seven per cent. stock can be purchased at six per cent. premium, or when a greater amount can be redeemed, according to the conditions attached to the different loans, of which the funded debt is composed, than the amount of the sinking fund applicable to the redemption of the principal of the funded debt within any one year, there be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the further sum of $1,000,000 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, if such payment can be made; leaving a balance in the Treasury, at the end of the year, of $2,000,000; which additional sum shall be applied to the redemption or purchase of the principal of the debt.

As the funded stock which may be subscribed by individuals to the Bank of the United States is redeemable at the will of the Government, and as the Louisiana stock is to be reimbursed in four annual instalments, commencing in the year 1818, the effect of the provision will be an annual addition of $1,000,000 for the succeeding six years, if the state of the Treasury will admit of its execution.

By the operation of the sinking fund, thus enlarged, the whole funded debt will be extinguished within the term of fourteen years. In the present unsettled state of the revenue, arising from the excessive importations of foreign merchandise during the previous and present year; from the change in the rate of duties imposed upon merchandise; and from changes made in the various branches of internal revenue, it would be unsafe to vest the whole of the surplus revenue of the present year in the commissioners of the sinking fund, as there is strong reason to believe that the revenue which will accrue during the year 1817 will fall considerably below the permanent annual expenditure, inclusive of the addition proposed to be made to the sinking fund. That deficiency, as well as any other which may occur in the two succeeding years, will be covered by the balances which it is estimated will be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1817 and 1818.

Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1816.

The probable authorized demands upon the Treasury, during the year 1817, are estimated to amount to		$21,751,797 57
Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	$1,765,513 03	
Military service, (including an arrearage of $1,540,000,)	7,999,625 79	
Naval service, (including $1,000,000 for the permanent increase of the navy,)	3,986,658 75	
Public debt,	8,000,000 00	
	21,751,797 57	
Deduct war arrearage,		1,540,000 00
		20,211,797 57
Add for annual incidental expenses, not embraced in the estimate,		288,202 43
Making the permanent annual expenditure,		20,500,000 00
To which add the sum proposed to the sinking fund,		3,000,000 00
Making, in the whole, an aggregate amount for the permanent annual expenditure, until the public debt is redeemed, of		$23,500,000 00
The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the year 1815, estimated the revenue which would accrue during the year 1816, under the modifications proposed by that report to the existing laws for raising revenue, at		$25,600,000 00
Viz: Customs,	$17,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	4,500,000 00	
Direct tax, (nett proceeds,)	2,700,000 00	
Public lands,	1,000,000 00	
Postage and incidental receipts,	400,000 00	
	25,600,000 00	
But the revenue which has actually accrued during the year is estimated, as already stated, at		38,650,000 00
Making an aggregate excess, beyond the estimate of the last year, of		$13,050,000 00
Which excess has arisen, principally, in the customs.		
By the same report, the money receivable into the Treasury during the year 1816, arising, principally, from revenue which accrued during the year 1815, was estimated at		$33,400,000 00
Viz: Customs,	$21,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	5,000,000 00	
Direct tax,	6,000,000 00	
Public lands,	1,000,000 00	
Postage, and incidental receipts,	400,000 00	
	33,400,000 00	
But the actual receipts into the Treasury during the year, from those sources of revenue, are estimated at		49,600,000 00
Leaving an excess of receipts beyond the estimate, of		$13,500,000 00
The actual excess in the customs, beyond the estimate of 1815, being		$15,000,000 00
In the internal duties, direct tax, and postage, there is a deficit of		2,000,000 00
		13,000,000 00
And an excess in public lands of		500,000 00
Making, as before stated, the whole excess,		$13,500,000 00

The comparative statements just presented prove the extreme difficulty there was, in 1815, of making any estimate upon which reliance could be placed. The excessive importations of foreign merchandise, during the past and present year, have, but in a slight degree, diminished that difficulty. The revenue which accrued from imports and tonnage during the three first quarters of the year 1816 have averaged $9,000,000 a quarter; while that which will have accrued during the last quarter is estimated at not more than one-third of that sum. As the redundancy of foreign merchandise in the country, which has produced this extraordinary reduction of duties in the fourth quarter of the year, will continue to influence the importations of the year 1817, the revenue accruing from that source, during the year, probably cannot be safely estimated above $12,000,000.

We must look, therefore, to the revenue accruing in the year 1818 as the average revenue arising from duties and taxes of a permanent character, by which the permanent expenditures of the Government should be regulated. From the facts in the possession of the Department, the revenue which will accrue during that year is estimated as follows, viz:

Customs,	$18,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	2,500,000 00	
Public lands,	1,500,000 00	
Postage and incidental receipts,	250,000 00	
Making an aggregate amount of		$22,250,000 00
In the year 1819 the first instalment of the bonus, payable by the Bank of the United States, becomes due,		500,000 00
During the same year it is believed that the claim of the State of Georgia will be paid, and the Mississippi stock will be absorbed by the sale of public lands in the Mississippi Territory, which will give an additional revenue from the public lands for the year 1820, and for subsequent years, of		1,500,000 00
Making the revenue for the year 1820 amount to		$24,250,000 00

Which may be estimated as the permanent annual revenue after that period.

But the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1817, are estimated as follows, viz:

Customs,	$24,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	2,900,000 00	
Direct tax, (outstanding and receivable that year,)	2,000,000 00	
Public lands,	1,500,000 00	
Postage and incidental receipts,	250,000 00	
		30,650,000 00
To which add the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of that year,		10,000,000 00
Total ways and means for 1817,		40,650,000 00
The expenditure for that year, as before stated, including the proposed addition to the sinking fund, is estimated to amount to		25,000,000 00
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818, of		$15,650,000 00

Ways and Means for 1818.

Balance in the Treasury as before stated,	$15,650,000 00	
Customs,	12,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	2,500,000 00	
Public lands,	1,500,000 00	
Postage, and incidental receipts,	250,000 00	
		$31,900,000 00
The permanent expenditure, including the proposed addition to the sinking fund, has been estimated at		23,500,000 00
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1819, estimated at		$8,400,000 00

Ways and Means for 1819.

Balance in the Treasury as above stated,	$8,400,000 00	
Customs,	18,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	2,500,000 00	
Public lands,	1,500,000 00	
Bonus from the United States Bank, payable this year,	500,000 00	
Postage, and incidental receipts,	250,000 00	
		$31,150,000 00
Permanent expenditure as before stated,		23,500,000 00
Leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1820, a balance of		7,650,000 00
After which period, the permanent revenue, as before stated, is estimated to exceed the permanent expenditure, taken as the basis of this report, by the annual amount of		750,000 00
Making an excess of revenue beyond the estimated expenditure during the next four years, of		$8,400,000 00

Applicable to such objects of internal improvement or national defence as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Sec'y of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 16, 1816.

A.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, and of expenses of collection, during the year 1815.

Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports.	Debentures issued.	Gross revenue.	Expenses on collection.	Nett revenue.
$38,068,890 30	$618,341 00	$15,932 00	$1,650,671 91	$37,052,492 26	$408,893 49	$36,643,598 77

B.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States, and of temporary loans, on the 1st of January, 1816.

Funded debt, exclusive of sums passed to the credit of the sinking fund—			
Six per cent. stock,	$17,250,871 41		
Three per cent. stock,	16,158,180 79		
Deferred stock,	9,358,320 34		
Louisiana stock,	10,923,500 00		
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00		
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,984,746 72		
		$56,755,619 26	
Six per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan,	$7,810,500 00		
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 16 million loan,	18,109,377 43		
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 7½ million loan,	8,498,581 95		
Six per cent. stock of 1814, 25 million loan,	15,661,818 54		
Six per cent. stock of 1815, 18,452,800 loan,	11,952,700 74		
Six per cent. stock of Treasury notes, bearing interest, funded at par,	2,481 63		
Seven per ct. stock of small Treasury notes funded,	3,908,974 00		
		$65,954,434 29	
			$122,700,053 55
Temporary loans—			
Due to the State Bank, Boston,		$500,000 00	
Due to the Cumberland Bank, Maine,		50,000 00	
Due to the banks in the District of Columbia,		175,000 00	
Due to the State of New York,		350,000 00	
			$1,075,000 00(*a*)
			$123,775,053 55
Nominal amount of the funded debt and temporary loans, 1st January, 1816,			$123,775,053 55
Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks to the 31st December, 1815, per Treasury settlements,		$24,341,990 68(*b*)	
From this sum deduct reimbursement paid, or stock subsequently transferred to the sinking fund,	$28,748 02		
And the difference between the nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stock exchanged, and the amount of exchanged stock issued in lieu thereof,	5,898,530 17		
		$5,927,278 19	
			$18,414,712 49
Unredeemed amount 1st January, 1816,			$105,360,341 06(*c*)
Nominal amount, as above stated, brought down,			$123,775,053 55

SINKING FUND.

The following sums are in the Treasury books, passed to the credit of this fund:

Foreign debt.			
5 per cent. stock,	$8,200,000 00		
4½ per cent. stock,	820,000 00		
4 per cent. stock,	3,180,000 00		
		$12,200,000 00	
Domestic debt.			
6 per cent. stock,	$1,946,026 92		
3 per cent. stock,	698,555 41		
Deferred stock,	1,005,179 83		
8 per cent. stock,	6,482,500 00		
Exchanged 6 per cent. stock,	6,294,051 12		
Converted 6 per cent. stock,	1,859,850 70		
4½ per cent. stock,	176,000 00		
5½ per cent. stock,	1,848,900 00		
Navy 6 per cent. stock,	711,700 00		
Louisiana stock,	326,500 00		
6 per cent. stock of 1812,	324,200 00		
		$21,673,463 98	
			$33,873,463 98
		(*d*)	$147,643,517 53

Notes.

(*a*) Amount of temporary loans unpaid 1st January, 1815,			$600,000 00
Received into the Treasury in 1815.			
From the City Bank, New York,	$200,000 00		
Mechanics' Bank, New York,	200,000 00		
Manhattan Bank, do	200,000 00		
Mechanics' Bank, do	75,000 00		
Bank of America, do	75,000 00		
Manhattan Bank, do	75,000 00		
City Bank, do	75,000 00		
Mechanics' Bank, do	200,000 00		
State of New York,	350,000 00		
Banks in the District of Columbia,	175,000 00		
Bank of Virginia,	450,000 00		
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	200,000 00		
		$2,275,000 00	
			$2,875,000 00
Paid off in 1815, per public printed accounts,			1,800,000 00
Amount as above stated,			$1,075,000 00

(*b*) This is the aggregate of the several annual settlements predicated on the quarter-yearly dividends payable from 1st January, 1796, inclusive, and, after making the deductions herein stated, will, on the full payment of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, accord with their present nominal amount.

(*c*) Unredeemed amount 1st January, 1815,			$89,110,337 20
Additions in 1815—3 per cent. stock,	3 36		
6 per cent. stock, 1812,	50,000 00		
6 per cent. stock, 1814,	1,426,967 29		
6 per cent. stock, 1815,	11,952,700 74		
6 per cent. Treasury notes funded,	2,481 63		
7 per cent. small do do	3,908,974 00		
	$17,341,127 02		
Temporary loans,	2,275,000 00		
	$19,616,127 02		
Deduct reimbursements of old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks in 1815,	$1,566,123 16		
And temporary loans paid off,	1,800,000 00		
	$3,366,123 16		
		$16,250,003 86	
As above,			$105,360,341 06

(*d*) Nominal amount, including sinking fund, 1st January, 1815,	$139,832,390 51	
Additions in 1815, including temporary loans,	17,816,127 02	
As above,		$157,648,517 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 19, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, and of the temporary loans, on the 1*st of October*, 1816.

FUNDED DEBT.

Exclusive of sums passed to the credit of the sinking fund:		
6 per cent. stock,	$17,250,871 41	
3 per cent. stock,	16,158,180 79	
Deferred stock,	9,358,320 34	
Louisiana stock,	10,923,500 00	
6 per cent. stock, of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged 6 per cent. of 1812,	2,984,746 72	
		$56,754,619 26
Six per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan,	7,810,500 00	
Ditto, of 1813, 16 do	18,109,387 43	
Ditto, of 1813, 7½ do	8,498,581 95	
Ditto, of 1814, 25⅛ do	15,954,619 85	
Ditto, of 1815, $18,452,800 loan,	12,288,149 64	
Six per cent. stock, Treasury notes per 25th February, 1815, funded,	60,727 41	
Seven per cent. stock, small Treasury notes, funded,	8,479,595 00	
		$71,201,551 28
		$127,957,170 54

Temporary loans.

Due Cumberland Bank, Maine,	50,000 00
Nominal amount of funded debt and temporary loans, 1st October, 1816,	$128,007,170 54

Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks to the 31st December, 1815, per Treasury settlements,	$24,341,990 68	
To the 1st October, 1816, estimated at	846,639 76	
	$25,188,630 44	
Deduct, as per last annual statement,	5,927,278 19	
		$19,261,352 25
Unredeemed amount, 1st October, 1816,	(*a*)	$108,745,818 29
Nominal amount, as above stated, brought down,		$128,007,170 54

SINKING FUND.

The following sums are, in the Treasury books, passed to the credit of this fund:

Foreign debt.			
Five per cent. stock,	$8,200,000 00		
Four and a half per cent. stock,	820,000 00		
Four per cent. stock,	3,180,000 00		
	$12,200,000 00		
Domestic debt.			
Six per cent. stock,	$1,946,026 92		
Three per cent. stock,	698,555 41		
Deferred stock,	1,005,179 83		
Eight per cent. stock,	6,182,500 00		
Exchanged six per cent. stock,	6,294,051 12		
Converted six per cent. stock,	1,859,850 70		
Four and a half per cent. stock,	176,000 00		
Five and a half per cent. stock,	1,848,900 00		
Navy six per cent. stock,	711,700 00		
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	326,500 00		
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	324,200 00		
	$21,673,463 98		
		$33,873,463 98	
	(*b*)	$161,880,634 52	

Notes.

(*a*) Unredeemed amount, 1st January 1816,			$105,360,341 06
Additions to 1st October, 1816:			
Six per cent. stock of 1814,	$292,801 31		
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	335,448 90		
Treasury notes six per cent. stock,	58,245 78		
Treasury notes seven per cent. stock,	4,570,621 00		
		5,257,116 99	
		$110,617,458 05	
Deduct temporary loans paid off,	$1,025,000 00		
Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stock,	846,639 76		
		1,871,639 76	
Unredeemed amount, as above,			$108,745,818 29
(*b*) Nominal amount, including sinking fund, 1st January, 1816,			$157,648,517 53
Additions in 1816,			5,257,116 99
		$162,905,634 52	
Deduct temporary loans paid to the State Bank, Boston,	$500,000 00		
Banks in the District of Columbia,	175,000 00		
The State of New York,	350,000 00		
		$1,025,000 00	
Nominal amount, as above,			$161,880,634 52

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 19, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

14th CONGRESS.] No. 491. [2d SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 2, 1817.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred the petition of C. H. Saunders and M. Judah, reported:

That it is the object of the petition to procure a remission or repayment of duties which the petitioners have either secured or paid to the Government on account of spirits distilled within the United States. The ground of their claim is the destruction of these articles by fire.

The principle involved in this claim will probably materially affect the decision of many petitions which have been referred to the committee, and they have supposed that this consideration required that they should examine the subject with the utmost attention, and would excuse them for explaining their views of it more fully in their report than they have usually done in cases of private petitions.

The duties in question, like all indirect taxes, are considered by the petitioners as intended to fall upon consumption. Though paid upon the importation or manufacture of the article, they are designed only to operate as deductions from the income of the last purchaser—the consumer. But where the article is destroyed, to make him pay the whole who it was not calculated either by the Government or himself should pay any part, seems the more unreasonable, as the loss makes an opening in the market for the same article; so that the Government, without injury to the merchant, may receive its fair contribution, proportioned to the consumption and resources of the country, and equal to what it would have been if the first article had not been destroyed.

Such are the arguments which may be employed in favor of the relief which is asked. The committee feel that in many cases such relief cannot be denied without much pain, but they think that it cannot be granted without imprudence.

It is not denied that there would be some advantage in so laying the duty upon consumable articles that Government should receive its contribution, where he who buys for consumption makes his purchase. The duty would in this way add less to the price of the article, and nothing to the risk of mercantile operations. But it could be enforced only by a system of excise so rigorous and extensive that our attachment to civil liberty would make us reject it, independently of the difficulties which the sparse population of the country would oppose to its execution. Duties then upon consumable articles must be imposed upon their importation or manufacture, and the holder of them, upon paying the duty, finds their value as really enhanced as it would be by any equal expenditure for their security or transportation. Is it unjust that his whole property in the article, when enhanced in value, should be liable to the same dangers that it was before? That the money paid for its purchase, or for the duty upon it, should be sacrificed either by the want of vigilance which might have prevented its loss, or of prudence which might have secured the indemnity which the practice of insurance affords. The owner of the article has its custody, its disposition, the power of insuring it. The committee do not think that there is in the rule which throws the loss of the money paid for duties as well as the purchase money upon the holder, an injustice which obliges the Legislature to abandon it at the hazard of encouraging such extensive frauds upon the revenue as a rigorous system of excise could alone repress.

If, indeed, the destruction of any article of merchandise in possession of the importer or manufacturer, on which duty has been paid, gives to him a claim to its repayment, every purchaser of similar merchandise for consumption or speculation, having paid the same duty in the shape of an enhanced price of the article, has the same substantial claim upon the justice of the Government.

It may be proper to remark that Congress have hitherto shown great unwillingness to relax the rule, the necessity of which the committee have endeavored to support. Applications of the same nature as that which is the subject of this report have probably been numerous in every session. But a few instances of the remission of tonnage duty where foreign vessels have been *forced* into our ports, two cases of remission of duties on the ground of peculiar misfortunes, a power given to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit unequal duties payable under a law which the same act suspended, and the remission of duties on tea in the custody, as the act expresses it, of the Government; these are the only cases known to the committee in which the Government has remitted the duties which have accrued to it.

In a few instances, a prolongation of the credit upon revenue bonds has been accorded in cases of general calamity.

The committee recommend to the House a resolution that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 492.** [2d SESSION.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1817.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 6, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 4, 1817.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1817, amounting in the whole to $12,451,799 57, viz:

For the civil list,	$1,049,940 06
For miscellaneous expenses,	394,241 65
For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations,	321,333 32
For the military establishment, including arrearages and Indian department,	7,699,625 79
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,	2,986,658 75
	$12,451,799 57

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1817 may be discharged are the following:

1. The sum of $6,000,000, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of Government.
2. The proceeds of the stamp duties, and the duty on sugar refined within the United States.
3. The surplus which may remain of the customs, the direct tax, and other internal duties, after satisfying the payments for which they are pledged and appropriated.
4. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury during the year 1817.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 493.** [2d SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1817.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: JANUARY 6, 1817.

I communicate for the information of Congress the report of the Director of the Mint, of the operation of that establishment during the last year.

JAMES MADISON.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 1, 1817.

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that within the above period there have been struck and emitted—

In silver coins, 67,153 pieces, amounting to	$28,575 75
And in copper coins, 2,820,982 pieces, amounting to	28,209 82

The amount of the latter would have been considerably greater had it not been for a disappointment in the supply of copper. Measures, however, are now taken to prevent such disappointments in future.

The stagnation which has, for some time, existed in the circulation of specie currency has almost totally prevented the usual deposites of gold and silver bullion for coinage. But there is now a prospect that this will not long continue to be the case, the Mint having, at this time, in its vaults deposites of these metals to a very considerable amount.

The repairs of the Mint, which you were pleased to authorize, are now nearly completed. A substantial brick building has been erected on the site formerly occupied by an old wooden building; and in the apparatus and arrangement of machinery, which have been adopted, many important improvements have been introduced. Among these is the substitution of a steam engine for the horse power heretofore employed; a change which, it is believed, will not only diminish the expenses of the establishment, but greatly facilitate all its principal operations.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON, *President of the United States.*

A statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st *of January to the* 31st *December,* 1816, *inclusive, viz:*

Silver coins,	47,150 half dollars,	}	$28,575 75
Silver coins,	20,003 quarter dols.,		
Copper coins,	2,820,982 cents,		28,209 82
Number of pieces,	2,888,135 Total am't.		$56,785 57

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31, 1816.

JAMES RUSH.

An abstract of the ordinary expenses of the Mint of the United States, from 1st *January to the* 31st *December,* 1816, *viz:*

Amount paid in salaries of the officers and clerk,	$9,600 00
Amount paid in wages of laborers,	3,711 08
Amount paid in incidental and contingent expenses and repairs,	4,930 92
	$18,242 00

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31, 1816.

JAMES RUSH.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 494. [2d SESSION.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1817.

No. 1.

SIR: COMMITTEE ROOM, *December* 26, 1816.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the enclosed resolution, have instructed me to request that you would furnish them such information as your Department may afford in regard to the expediency of requesting the directors of the Bank of the United States to establish, in the city of Washington, a competent office of discount and deposite, with your opinion as to the facilities such a measure would afford in the management of the national finances, and the advantages that might be expected to accrue to the public interest therefrom.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

G. W. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Committee on Finance.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

IN SENATE UNITED STATES, *December* 16, 1816.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the directors of the Bank of the United States to establish a competent office of discount and deposite within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 28, 1816.

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, requesting me to furnish information as to the expediency of requiring the directors of the Bank of the United States to establish, in the city of Washington, a competent office of discount and deposite, with my opinion of the facilities which would result from that measure in the management of the national finances, and the advantages which might be expected to accrue from it, to the public interest, I have the honor to state that, in the present disordered state of the currency, the establishment of a branch bank in this city could not fail to be highly useful in the management of the national finances. During the existence of the former Bank of the United States, when the evils of a fluctuating and depreciated currency did not exist, it was deemed expedient that a branch bank should be established in this city for the convenience of the Treasury, notwithstanding there were several incorporated banks within the District. From the best information which I have been able to collect, there is good reason to believe that the effects of a branch bank in the District of Columbia will be highly beneficial to the public, and advantageous to the Bank of the United States. As an evidence in favor of this opinion, it is proper to state that the banks of Alexandria and of Washington, both chartered and unchartered, have applied to the Treasury Department to use its influence with the Bank of the United States to have a branch bank established within the District. In a national point of view, it would seem to be proper that the seat of the Federal Government should have the immediate benefit of an institution which has been created with the express view of aiding the exertions of the Government to restore the circulating currency to the specie standard, and, in fact, of giving a currency to the nation which shall every where be of equal value with gold and silver. The power reserved by the Government, of compelling the establishment of a competent office of discount and deposite within the District, it is presumed, was the result of a general conviction of the propriety, if not of the necessity, of that measure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman of the Committee of Finance, Senate.*

14th CONGRESS.] No. 495. [2d SESSION.

LOAN OFFICE AND FINAL SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 9, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1817.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of April, 1816, requiring a statement of loan office and final settlement certificates issued under the authority of the Continental Congress, which remain outstanding, to be laid before Congress during their present session, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A statement of the amount of outstanding loan office certificates, final settlement certificates, army certificates, and indents of interest, formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of 15th April, 1816.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loan office certificates signed by the Treasurer of Loans and countersigned by the respective loan officers:		
New Hampshire,	3,604 53	
Massachusetts,	9,287 84	
Rhode Island,	600 45	
Connecticut,	3,476 59	
New York,	5,023 66	
New Jersey,	1,009 62	
Pennsylvania,	23,997 21	
United States' lottery,	1,243 24	
John Gibson, Auditor General,	750 72	
Delaware,	143 14	
Maryland,	7,033 09	
Virginia,	9,517 15	
North Carolina,	3,710 47	
South Carolina,	8,892 03	
Georgia,	9,040 36	
	87,330 10	
Certificates countersigned by E. Davis, by order of the Governor of Georgia, in favor of Thomas Stone,	13,245 62	
		100,576 72

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Final settlement certificates issued by commissioners appointed to settle claims during the revolutionary war in the several departments of commissary of purchases and issues,	959 67	
Quartermaster's department,	743 35	
Clothing department,	1,701 77	
Marine department,	587 31	
		3,992 10
Final settlement certificates issued by commissioners appointed to settle claims of individual persons for supplies furnished in the following States:		
New Hampshire,	51 19	
Massachusetts,	1,973 29	
Rhode Island,	520 06	
Connecticut,	522 02	
New York,	1,922 13	
New Jersey,	2,625 15	
Pennsylvania,	6,380 18	
Delaware,	439 26	
Maryland,	616 01	
Virginia,	472 06	
South Carolina,	8 67	
		15,530 22
Certificates issued by army commissioners to officers and privates of the revolutionary army,	-	38,414 52
Indents of interest, estimated amount outstanding,	-	500 00
		159,013 56

The average period of interest on the several certificates forming the foregoing aggregate amount may be estimated at thirty-five years, or from the 1st of January, 1782; and it may be remarked that the applications for payment from individual holders at the Treasury of late years have been so few, that it is conjectured a very small proportion, compared with the whole amount, would ever be claimed at the Treasury. The whole of them are barred by the statutes of limitation, excepting such claims (to an inconsiderable amount) as remain filed with the Auditor of the Treasury, and which have been rejected by him as inadmissible.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 5, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 496. [2d SESSION.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 10, 1817.

Mr. CALHOUN, from the Committee on the National Currency, to whom was referred the resolution of the House directing them to inquire "whether the president and directors of the Bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement by which the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed; and if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some regulation by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within a limited time thereafter," reported:

That they have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the information required by the House, through the Hon. James Lloyd, one of the directors of the National Bank, who is now in this city. In answer to their inquiries, the committee received from him the letter which accompanies this report; and, on mature examination of the facts disclosed by it, they are of opinion that the bank, in adopting the arrangement, was actuated by a sincere desire to effect the great objects for which it was instituted, as well as a regard to its own immediate interest.

The committee are unanimously of opinion that it would be inexpedient to adopt any regulation, and therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the National Currency be discharged from further proceeding on the above-recited resolution.

DEAR SIR: COMMITTEE ROOM, *January* 9, 1817.

The Committee on the National Currency have, by the vote of the House, been directed to inquire "whether the president and directors of the Bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement by which the specie part of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed;" and I have been directed by the committee to request you, as one of the directors of that institution, to inform them whether any such arrangement has been adopted; and, if any, of what character.

Should there be any such arrangement, the committee would be gratified in knowing the object and reasons of the bank in adopting it; and, in making this request, they wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not consider it any part of their duty to inquire into the expediency of the arrangement, provided it be within the limits of the chartered powers of the bank.

With sentiments of esteem, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JAMES LLOYD.

SIR: WASHINGTON, *January* 9, 1817.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from you of this date, as chairman of the Committee on the National Currency, informing me that the committee have, by a vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, been instructed to inquire "whether the president and directors of the Bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement by which the specie part of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed;" and requesting of me, as one of the directors of that institution, to inform the committee whether any such arrangement has been adopted; and, if any, of what character.

With that readiness springing from the high degree of respect to which every branch of the National Government is entitled, and which it cannot fail to command, I proceed, sir, respectfully to comply with your request, first premising that I have neither authority, nor instruction, nor indeed any intimation on the subject from the directors of the bank; and although I have had the honor to be a member of the board, it may now be uncertain whether I am or not still in the direction; the result of the recent election not being yet known, and no wish having been expressed by me for the continuance of that confidence with which I had been honored on a former occasion.

The committee, therefore, will be pleased to consider the remarks which may follow as having no other weight than may be derived from their coming from an individual whose situation, perhaps, enabled him to form a judgment on grounds not so open for observation to the public at large as to himself.

It has been the earnest desire of the directors of the Bank of the United States so to conduct the preliminary measures and organization of that institution as to ensure, as speedily as possible, the accomplishment of some of the great ends of its establishment, and among them, pre-eminently, that of aiding in restoring the currency of the United States to a specie medium. In this desire the direction has always been unanimous, and a single dissension on this head has not, to my knowledge, existed among its members.

One of the earliest measures of the bank has been to send an agent to Europe, for the purpose of purchasing, and importing into the United States, an amount of specie, which, when received, cannot fail to have a very favorable effect on the money circulations of the country. In this measure and object several of the State banks have united; and from the respectability of the agent selected for this purpose, and the means and powers with which he is invested, there appears to be no reasonable ground for apprehension of a failure in his accomplishing the object of his mission.

Prior to my leaving Philadelphia, (December 31,) no discount had been made by the bank, or any of its branches. A resolution had been adopted by the Board of Directors, on the 18th of December, of the following tenor, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That, on the 31st instant, the board will proceed to discount notes or bills not having more than sixty days to run, and made payable to the Bank of the United States, secured by a deposite of an equal amount of the stock of this bank, or an equal amount in public debt, at ninety per cent. on the par value thereof, with power to sell and transfer the said stock or debts in default of payment, when due, of the notes which may be discounted as aforesaid; and that the respective Boards of Directors of the offices of discount and deposite at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, be authorized to discount in like manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and to an extent not exceeding one-tenth of the amount of the subscription to the capital of the bank, at their respective places."

This resolution was subsequently modified on the last day of my being at the board, prior to my leaving Philadelphia; and, among the alterations, on two points, moved by myself, the one was that the notes on which discounts might be made should be payable at maturity in specie or bills of the Bank of the United States; and the other, that no stockholder should be entitled to a discount under the resolution, unless he paid into the bank the stock proportion of the second instalment due on his share. I believe, also, that the resolution was so modified as to make it apply to the subscribers to the bank; but I do not recollect that there was any preventive provision which would deprive a stockholder, who had previously paid in the specie part of his instalment, from availing himself of a discount under the resolution. I think no such restriction existed.

As the resolution of the 18th December was modified, and as I do not find among my papers a copy of it when amended, and as I was much occupied at the time in preparing to leave the city, I cannot be so precise as I should wish to be in the communication I have now the honor to make to the committee; for the same reasons I cannot trust myself to detail the motives which induced the passing the resolution as it was ultimately adopted, lest I should be guilty of an injustice to the views of the gentlemen with whom I had been called to act, by giving an opening to any unfavorable imputation to which they could alone be exposed by the inaccurate medium through which their sentiments would in that case pass; in compliance, however, with what I understand to be the wish of the committee, I will, with their permission, briefly state my own impressions on the subject.

It has been and still is my most earnest desire, in common with that of the other directors, to carry this bank into the most speedy and extensively useful operation that its provisions will admit; and, as one mean of doing this, to fortify it by the accumulation of specie in its vaults by every fair method in its power to adopt; under these dispositions, it was repugnant to my wishes to have any arrangement made which might carry with it to the public the appearance of a contrary intention on the part of the direction, while I know that no such disposition exists in it; still, as the rational objects of our pursuit must always be limited by the means of attainment at our command, candor did elsewhere and still does compel me to state, that if the resolution of the 18th December, or its modification, does not violate the provisions of the charter or law establishing the bank, which I hope presently to show that it does not, the effects of it are calculated to promote the interests of the public, uphold the credit of the bank, and to carry into effect the beneficent views of the Government in its establishment more promptly than could be done without the adoption of that resolution.

It is evident that the usefulness of the bank must be dependent on the means in its possession to carry its operations to an extent in some degree commensurate with the public expectations; these means are, at present, exclusively confined to its own capital. The Government can and will give to it eventually a paramount power and influence, through its deposites and the collection of its revenue, over all the other moneyed institutions in the country. But these are golden advantages only for the future; at present they do not exist. The bank has not been in a state to receive deposites from individuals, and if it had been, individuals would not have made such deposites in specie for general use; and the Government has not the funds to place in it, except in a depreciated State bank paper, which the Bank of the United States could only reissue to the order of Government without benefit, or be obliged to replace at a heavy loss by its own paper, which never can be other than the representative of the precious metals, at the rates which make them the only lawful currency of the country.

Thus situated and divested of external aid, attention was naturally turned to the receipt of the second instalment, as the principal means of strengthening the resources of the bank; when it was perceived that, from the unfortunate state of the money market, and the deranged bank circulations of the country, and the light penalty incurred by an omission duly to make the second instalment, instead of inducements being offered for punctuality, a premium was, in fact, proffered to delinquents.

By the provisions of the charter the only penalty attaching to a non-payment of the second instalment, prior to the declaration of the first dividend, is a forfeiture of that dividend, which must, of necessity, from the heavy expenses of the institution, and the circumstances in which it has been placed at its commencement, be an extremely small one, perhaps not exceeding (if the intervening charges are deducted, as they ought to be,) two per cent. on the first instalment; thus leaving, if specie maintained the rate it was at in Philadelphia at the time the resolution passed, of eight per cent. advance, (and if any excitement had been produced by a large increased demand, it would have risen to ten or twelve per cent.,) and it should also fall to its par value in July, as it must do if the banks then resume their specie payments, a gain to the stockholder, who refused to meet the payment of his instalment, of at least 33⅓ per cent. on the amount of the dividend more than would be received by him who honorably paid it.

Thus circumstanced, if it were practicable to offer an inducement or facility for the payment of this instalment without an infringement of statutory provisions, it would seem to have been desirable to do it.

A large part of the stock is undoubtedly in the hands of real capitalists, who have embarked their funds in the institution, and intend to share its fate; but it ought not to be concealed that some part of the stock, and that not a small one, is in the possession of those who very fairly mean to make an advantageous use of the confidence they reposed in the good faith and resources of the country over that manifested by others of their fellow-citizens. But whether the stock be held by the one class or the other, experience has verified to the conviction of most persons who have had occasion to remark it, that any very strong reliance upon the constructive obligations of moneyed men in opposition to their pecuniary interest, and in the absence of any special agreement on their part, would form a most fragile dependence for a great banking institution to bottom its operations upon.

If I have succeeded at all in my object, sir, it will then be perceived, first, that it was important to secure to the bank the receipt of the second instalment of its capital; and, next, that the bank possessed no effective means to enforce that payment in opposition to the wishes of the stockholders. The question then fairly arises, have the directors of the bank adopted any measures violating the provisions of the act of incorporation, by creating that inducement?

The bank undoubtedly is authorized to conduct its business on accustomed or usual banking principles. No restriction exists in the law restraining the commencing discounts to an appointed day; this part of the operations of the bank rested, therefore, in the discretion of the directors.

Nearly if not all the banks in the United States, it is believed, begin their discounts on the payment of the first instalment; it was done by the former United States Bank. The present bank has received, some months past, this instalment, amounting to 30 per cent. of its capital, exclusive of that portion belonging to the Government, and, by the resolution before referred to, it has authorized discounts to the extent of ten per cent. on its individual subscriptions. This would seem to be fully within the authorized powers of the bank; and if the resolution does not, as I presume it does not, interdict a stockholder who had before paid his instalment from obtaining a discount, the proceeds of that discount may be applied to any object to which he may choose to appropriate it. Here, then, is no violation of the charter. It is true stockholders may and will obtain discounts, and with the funds procured from such discounts pay their instalments; but the question then recurs, if the provisions of the law have not been violated, will the bank be benefited or injured by the measure that has been adopted?—a consideration, perhaps, more directly applying to the stockholders on the one part, and the directors on the other. But, for the reasons before stated, I both hope and believe that the interests of the bank and the public will alike be promoted by the course that has been pursued, from the effect which it will produce, in securing possession to the bank of a part of its capital, which it could not otherwise so speedily have commanded.

Permit me, sir, before closing this very hasty letter, written on the spur of the occasion, without preparation, and with scarcely a single minute to refer to, or even the law establishing the bank before me, to solicit your indulgence for any deficiencies it may exhibit; and also allow me to express my full confidence that while the directors of the bank ought to feel grateful for the wakeful vigilance that is manifested towards them, they would derive great satisfaction from submitting all their proceedings to the inspection of any agent or committee who might be appointed for that purpose by the honorable House to which you belong, as they would be desirous of an opportunity to prove that they have at least endeavored to merit that countenance and patronage which they are sure of receiving, when merited, from the National Legislature; and on which, crippled and environed as the institution must be in its outset with difficulties arising from the perplexed state of the different local currencies of the United States, the directors have calculated, as affording to them the surest basis to sustain the bank in the due estimation and confidence of the public, and to ensure to it that degree of usefulness to which the interest of the Government, the magnitude of its capital, and the important duties it has to fulfil, so justly entitle it.

With sentiments of great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES LLOYD.

To the Hon. Mr. CALHOUN,
Chairman of the Committee on the National Currency.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 497.** [2d SESSION.

DUTY ON STILLS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 13, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 13, 1817.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of March, 1816, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the next session of Congress, whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to equalize the duty on the capacity of stills, boilers, and other instruments used in distillation," I have the honor to report the information obtained upon that subject by the commissioner of the revenue, to whom it was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The result of the inquiry instituted by that officer renders it doubtful whether any change in the existing system is indispensably necessary.

Should the change suggested by the commissioner of the revenue be declined, the idea presented in document C, for introducing uniformity in the form and construction of stills and boilers, appears to be entitled to consideration, if the system of internal revenue should be rendered permanent. The more easily to effect that object, the form and construction of stills and boilers deemed most efficient in distillation should be designated by law, and legal provision should be made for allowing a certain discount upon the amount of the tax imposed upon all such stills and boilers, after the expiration of a certain number of years. By fixing the time sufficiently remote to allow of the expiration of existing leases and contracts, the owners of stills of a different construction would not fail to have them changed into the form designated by law. As every deviation, after that period, from the prescribed form would be excluded from the allowance granted in favor of that description of still or boiler, no change would be attempted, except when the advantages resulting from it would exceed that allowance.

In order that this regulation may not operate to the repression of enterprise and invention, the law might provide that no change in the rate of tax thus established should be made with a view to equalize the duty, upon any deviation from the prescribed form, for a certain term of years after it should be in operation.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *December* 30, 1816.

The Secretary of the Treasury having, on the 29th day of June last, referred to me a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of March preceding, requiring him "to report to the next session of Congress whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to equalize the duty on the capacity of stills, boilers, and other implements used in distillation," I have the honor to make thereon the following report:

To obtain the best materials for forming an opinion on the point referred to me, a letter was, on the 14th day of July, addressed to Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, and to Alexander Anderson, Esquire, of Philadelphia, a copy of which is annexed, marked A.

On the 15th of the same month, a circular letter (marked B) was addressed to the respective collectors of the internal revenue.

Messrs. Mitchell and Anderson, having promptly undertaken to fulfil the trust confided to them, have transmitted, as the result of their inquiries, the annexed communications, marked C, D, E, and F.

Answers have likewise been received from most of the collectors, from which it is computed that there are in the United States 650 boilers of an average capacity of 102 gallons.

11,070 stills of capacities not exceeding fifty gallons.
17,080 stills of capacities between fifty and one hundred gallons.
9,160 stills of capacities between one hundred and two hundred gallons; and
570 stills of capacities exceeding two hundred gallons.

Agreeably to the information derived from these and other sources, aided by that previously in the Treasury, it appears—

That by far the greater number of stills (more, probably, than nine out of ten) are of the common old construction, which is generally very uniform.

That the shallow stills, though at present few in number, are increasing slowly.

That if the late changes and present most approved forms of construction be taken as a guide, the advantages, combining all the incidental circumstances of the shallow over the deep stills, do not seem to be generally considered as great.

That the benefits attached to stills with Whitmer's and Anderson's improvements appear to be much greater.

That the new stills in use exhibit a great variety of construction, and differ, in their productive powers, much from each other.

That the boilers, as well in their construction as their products, differ greatly from each other.

That, although the present duty on the boilers is generally considered as relatively lower than that on the stills, the former do not seem materially, if at all, to increase; that, on the contrary, the instances are frequent in which they have been abandoned for stills; a circumstance which arises, perhaps, principally from the inferior quality of the spirits made with the boilers. A contrary opinion is, however, expressed on this point, as well as others connected with boilers, by Mr. Anderson.

The inequalities in the operation of the existing duties do not, in my opinion, sensibly affect the revenue, or give to one description of vessels advantages, in their practical effects, greatly injurious to those of a different description. As, however, it satisfactorily appears that several cases exist of stills, as well as boilers of a particular form, paying at present but an inconsiderable duty compared with that generally paid, it is probable that these inequalities, however limited at present, will, unless seasonably counteracted, become the germs of much greater inequalities.

It has been suggested that this counteraction may be effected by graduating the duty, according to the size and form of each still or boiler, on a principle resulting from a combination of their form and size.

It was, in a great measure, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of this suggestion, that the inquiry submitted to Messrs. Mitchell and Anderson was instituted. Their answers, and particularly the experiments of Mr. Anderson, will show the light they have been enabled to shed upon this point.

Although it does not appear, either from their researches or from a general consideration of the subject, that the adoption of such a principle is absolutely impracticable, the complexity attendant on any plan that has been devised for its application is so great as to render the result at least questionable; while, if the opinion of Mr. Anderson on the relative products of shallow and deep stills be received as correct, the necessity for adopting such a principle is greatly shaken.

Should, under the impression that shallow stills have according to a given ratio an advantage over deep ones, a duty be laid on their capacity up to a certain line, and a lower duty on their capacity above such line, increasing, at pleasure, the several rates of duty, it must be obvious that, as the forms of the stills now in use are extremely different, and are daily becoming more so, the inevitable effect of such a principle would be, unless equal in its operation on all possible kinds of stills, to act as a bounty, at the expense of all the rest, on vessels so constructed as least sensibly to feel the duty.

To show how difficult it is to find and to apply such a principle, it may be useful to state the recent use of a deep still, with a large hollow cylinder, open at the bottom, and rising in the centre to a considerable height, by which the surface around this centre, exposed to the direct action of the fire, is greatly enlarged. Here, then, is an instance of a deep still, the duty on which would be relatively light, possessed, perhaps, of equal if not greater productive powers than a shallow still.

If it shall be deemed unsafe to adopt a principle doubtful in theory, and attended with such difficulties in its application, and it shall, nevertheless, be considered expedient to attempt a further equalization of the existing duties, the following is suggested as the most equitable and effectual plan.

It has been stated that by far the greater number of stills (more, probably, than nine out of ten) are of an uniform construction. As it is on considerations drawn from the productive powers of these that the present duties were imposed, all that is requisite to ensure an equal and impartial operation of the duties, as well on existing stills of a different construction as on such as may be hereafter constructed, is to impose duties on these two classes, agreeably to their productive powers, proportionate to those paid on stills of the common kind. To effect this object, it is respectfully proposed that the present duties on stills be the minimum duties imposed, to be exacted in all cases not specially provided for; and that it be specially provided that, in the case of stills which deviate from the common construction, a particular survey be made of each still at the time it shall be first used, and that the duty on its capacity be specifically fixed, on its computed productive powers, agreeably to the award on such survey; that this survey and award be made by the collector, with such professional skill as he may call to his assistance; but that in case the award be not satisfactory to the owner of the still, a reference be authorized to such person as may be named by the collector and such person as may be named by the owner of the still, with power, in case of their disagreement, to name an umpire; that the expense, if there be no appeal from the original survey, be defrayed by the United States; and if there be an appeal, by the owner of the still; and that the award thus given shall continue to regulate the duties payable until the still shall undergo a change in its form or size, when a like survey shall be repeated.

In the case of boilers, it would seem best to submit them all to a special survey, adhering to the present as the minimum rates of duty.

An essential feature of this plan is, in no instance, to receive on any still or boiler a lower rate of duty than that now imposed; for should the system admit, according to circumstances, of a diminution as well as augmentation of duty from the prescribed standard, it would be difficult to assign any limits to the consequent defalcation of revenue.

The objection to this plan, on the ground of expense, cannot be great, as the anomalous cases to which it would apply would not, probably, in the first year amount to one thousand, while in subsequent years they would be comparatively few.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *July* 14, 1816.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 9th of March, 1816, requires "that the Secretary of the Treasury report to the next session of Congress whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to equalize the duty on the capacity of stills, boilers, and other implements used in distillation."

The Secretary of the Treasury having referred this subject to me, I have the honor of requesting from you, towards its elucidation, such information as it may be in your power to communicate. From the general attention which you are known to have paid to chemistry and the arts, you will, it is supposed, possess the means of adding to the information to be derived from foreign sources the more valuable lights of your own experience in this country, by which such a practical criterion may be attained as we may safely adopt.

I enclose a copy of the existing act of Congress, which shows the manner in which the duty on stills and boilers is now laid.

The following remarks may enable you, with the greater precision, to give the requisite information.

1. The complete equalization sought can, it is believed, be no otherwise effected than by imposing the duty in such way as in effect to lay an equal burden on the same quantity of spirits of like quality, whether made in stills, boilers, or other vessels used or that may be used for distillation.

2. The duty must be laid on the still or boiler, agreeably to a principle that can be applied at the time of granting the license, and, consequently, before the employment of the still or boiler.

In several foreign countries the duty is understood to be on the capacity of the mashtubs, or the quantity of wash; but the circumstances of this country and the habits of our citizens forbid a resort to this expedient.

3. It is indispensable that the principle adopted shall apply to all existing and probable cases arising from new forms of distillatory vessels that may be introduced into use, and that it should be so simple as to be easy of application.

Two sources of inequality are alleged to exist under the present system: one arising from the relative inequality of the duty on boilers compared with that on stills, and the other from the relative inequality of the duty on stills.

In regard to the first class of cases, the boilers are said to be of such various construction that the present duty is in some cases much greater than in others, and that this is so to such a degree, as to give the most improved boilers a great advantage over other boilers, and a much greater over stills. Although there is strong reason to believe that there is much exaggeration in the popular opinion on this head, it is worthy of consideration whether the capacity of the vessels that convey the steam would not constitute a better principle for the imposition of the duty than the capacity of the vessels in which it is generated.

In regard to the second class of cases, it is alleged, and certainly with some truth, that great advantages are gained by some stills, from their peculiar size and form, over others. This allegation has been answered by observing that this is, and perhaps, under any modification of the duty, must continue to be the case, as it flows from the progressive improvements in the arts, and is, in fact, intimately connected with their advancement; the advantage incident to every new improvement operating as a bounty. But it is replied, that the different habits of the country do not admit of the general adoption of the most improved implements, and that, considering the vast number of stills already in use, any duty which operates as a bounty on those of a new construction must be oppressive to the owners of those now in use.

It has been suggested that the duty might, in these cases, be equitably modified by imposing a particular rate of duty on the capacity in gallons to a certain height from the bottom of the still, and different rates of duty on the capacity beyond this point, diminishing the rate with the ascending points, and augmenting the number of these points as circumstances should require. To determine the correctness of this principle, it would appear necessary to ascertain whether the aggregate capacity of the still, accordingly as it should be large or small, would not exhibit anomalous results; and whether its general form, or that of its parts, would not also have a like effect, and in such a degree as to destroy the equal operation of the principle. It is especially desirable that the practicability of this expedient should be effectually investigated.

Should you succeed in fixing any new principle, agreeably to which the duty might be laid, it will still remain to state with precision the means by which it will be best and easiest carried into effect without the use of philosophical instruments, or the possession of other than the elementary principles of mathematics.

As the solution of these inquiries, and the establishment of a general basis for the equitable imposition of this duty, cannot probably be effected without actual experiment and much minute observation, some expense will necessarily be incurred, which will be cheerfully defrayed provided it shall not exceed two hundred dollars. I am not insensible of the awkwardness of any such limitation in a case where a favor is requested; but its correspondence with the invariable usage of the Treasury will, I hope, constitute a due apology for it.

You will much oblige me by an early answer, apprizing me whether it will be convenient to you to attend to this business, on which it is desirable that a report should be made to this Department by the 1st of October next.

I am, &c.,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Samuel L. Mitchell, Esq., *New York.*
Col. Alexander Anderson, *Philadelphia.*

B.

Circular to collectors of the revenue, No. 31.

Sir: Treasury Department, Revenue Office, *July* 15, 1816.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 9th of March, 1816, requires "that the Secretary of the Treasury report to the next session of Congress whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to equalize the duty on the capacity of stills, boilers, and other implements used in distillation."

The Secretary of the Treasury having referred this subject to me, I request that you will communicate to me, previous to the 1st of October next, such information as will, in your opinion, contribute to the formation of a correct judgment. I wish particularly to ascertain—

1. The number of boilers in your district, and their average capacity.

2. The number of stills, and their average capacities, formed into four classes: 1st. Those under fifty gallons; 2d. Those between fifty and one hundred gallons; 3d. Those between one hundred and two hundred gallons; and 4th. Those above two hundred gallons.

3. A general description of the prevalent construction of the stills and boilers.

4. A specification, with as much precision as may be, of the various products of each kind, so as to show the degree of inequality of the present duty, distinguishing particularly between the stills and boilers, and between the shallow and deep stills; and combining with these statements a view also of the relative expense, arising either from the original cost or the accruing charges incident to each kind, and of the quality of the spirits made.

It is not contemplated that these materials should be the result of actual enumeration or measurement, but that they should merely be such as not materially to deviate from the truth.

To this information you will be pleased to add your opinion of the most eligible mode of imposing the duty.

I am, respectfully,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

C.

Answer of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell to the Commissioner of the Revenue.

Sir: New York, *September* 20, 1816.

I have the honor of laying before you such reflections as have occurred to me upon the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 9th March, 1816, requiring a report to be made whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to equalize the duty on the capacity of stills, boilers, and other implements used in distillation.

Considering the difficulties which, in our free country, oppose themselves to the strict examination of distilleries, when in operation, by revenue officers, and contemplating the numberless tricks by which fair dealing is evaded, I should almost be inclined to advise a discontinuance of the duty. Whatever may be said against the immorality arising from the intemperate and excessive use of distilled spirits, it must be owned that the false swearing and deception growing out of a system of excise add greatly to its amount.

But the policy of laying a duty on distilled spirits not being referred to my consideration, I pass it by. The measure having been adopted, and being now actually in force, it is my business to aid you, in the best way I can, to render it efficacious.

In executing the undertaking, I have availed myself of all the information within my reach; such as experiments on distillation by various sorts of apparatus; the different modes of working; the several materials employed; the information derived from skilful and practical men; and the expedients heretofore used to obtain from each distillery a revenue proportioned to the amount and condition of the spirits distilled; and to render my judgment as correct as possible, in an affair of so much intricacy, I have made trials of my own, as far as I deemed them necessary within the term allotted me.

The present inquiry I consider as limited to an excise on the production of spirits, and not on their consumption. I suppose, also, that I am expected to treat it strictly as a matter of revenue. Other considerations, naturally growing out of the subject, as a great article of domestic economy, will, therefore, be spared.

The main object of a duty upon ardent spirits, in the process of preparation, is to derive a revenue for the Treasury from the citizens who pay money to the Government for licenses to carry it on.

There would be little or no fiscal difficulty in the case if the operators would consent to the only mode that exists of ascertaining the matter with precision; that is, by allowing the revenue officer to determine the quantity and quality of the product at the distillery. But as this rule, the fair and just one for the public and the individual, is rejected, it becomes necessary to devise a substitute for it, or contrive some project that shall answer the purpose of ascertaining tolerably well between the parties how much the distiller shall give, and how much the sovereign receive, for the privilege of converting the raw material into alcohol.

In such a state of the question, after all that can be done in the investigation, there will probably remain grounds or pretexts for complaint. It must be remembered, however, that discontent is natural to man; and the expression of that discontent may be considered as effecting, to a considerable degree, its own cure. The paradox contains sound remark which says, "if human beings were incapable of rendering themselves miserable, they would not be happy." If the Government, therefore, in any case can be satisfied that the law it enacts is substantially right and good, the little murmuring that may exist may be contemplated as the remedy for the imagined uneasiness or pain.

The intention of the Government being thus simply to derive revenue from the process of distillation, there are several stages at which the eye of its agents may watch the operation and levy the tribute.

I shall begin by an examination of the following points in regular succession:

1. To lay the duty upon the raw material.
2. To lay it upon the process of fermentation.
3. To lay it upon the process of distillation.
4. To lay it upon the distilled product itself.

Each of these subjects will be separately considered.

It may, at first view, seem a departure from the matter referred to, to consider any thing other than the capacities of stills, boilers, and other implements used in distillation. But when I reflect that revenue is the desideratum, it is believed to be an allowable digression to notice the raw material, for the purpose of examining whether the duty ought not to be laid upon it, as well as for the purpose of introducing more intelligibly the subsequent part of this report.

1st. Concerning the imposition of a duty upon the raw materials intended to be employed in distillation.

An individual may contract with the Government, or its agents, for leave to convert an assigned quantity of a crude article into as much spirit as he is capable of extracting from it. If the Government requires that he shall buy a permit for it, the citizen may be obliged, by law, to pay for the privilege in the manner and to the amount prescribed, or pay a penalty. To distil without a license is now an offence; so it would then be to extract spirit from a raw material without having paid for leave. The difficulty in the execution of such a law would principally arise from the abuse the distiller might make of his license, by distilling more than he pays for. As a preventive of this, the sanction of an oath may be required, that he will not transgress the limits of his license. This will restrain conscientious men. He may be required to enter into a bond with a penalty, subjecting him to damages and costs in case of a violation of its conditions. He should, moreover, be compelled to report, in writing, and file with the collector at the same time the capacity, number, and situation of his stills and implements; as also the place where they are erected, the quantity of fuel they consume, and the number of hands they employ. This would serve as collateral or auxiliary evidence. The law may provide that the collector of each district shall possess all this information, to the end that he may be enabled to form a more correct judgment, and know how to detect violations.

The distiller may be watched, and be as much exposed to detection as in the present mode. It would be a circumstance in favor of the revenue that there should be, at the collector's office, an exhibition of the quantity intended to be distilled, as well as of the apparatus to be employed in the operation. Upon this plan, a distiller would be licensed to work upon an acknowledged and specified quantity of materials. On these the Government would impose a corresponding sum. Against transgressions and infractions the same precaution might be employed as at present. It might be expected that some persons of selfish and avaricious dispositions, and of immoral habits, would exceed the bounds of their permits. With the ready means of detection, it may be presumed that these occurrences would not be very numerous, and, consequently, the defalcations not very serious. *De minimis non curat lex*, say the lawyers; and if the treasury derives a good revenue from the tax on preparing ardent spirit, I would not be over anxious, in a country like our own, about trifling variations. They might be not seen or not noticed.

On this view of the subject, the law might require that each distiller should state the quantity and kind of the materials he means to employ for the purpose of extracting spirit, and that he should purchase a license from the revenue officer accordingly. The mode of grinding, fermenting, working, and preparing the materials might be left afterwards to his own skill and discretion. If, by extraordinary success in his operations, he should procure much spirit, *pro rata*, from his ingredients, let him, at least for the present, enjoy the benefit of his discoveries. An improved plan of arranging the fiscal as well as the economical details might be reasonably expected to arise, in due time, from careful and reiterated sets of experiments. The Government, by making discreet and reasonable inquiry, would acquire and enjoy the ultimate advantage of them.

A mode of laying such a duty may be conceived thus:

A. *Upon domestic materials.*

(*a*) Grain.—Rye, —— cents the bushel of —— pounds. Maize, —— cents the bushel of —— pounds. Rice, barley, or any other grain, —— cents the bushel of —— pounds.

(*b*) Fruit, or its products.—Pomace or cider, —— cents the gallon. Mash of peaches, —— cents the gallon. Blackberries, gooseberries, or other fruits, —— cents the gallon of bruised pulp.

(*c*) Roots, and their parts.—Potatoes, —— cents the bushel. Other roots, —— cents the bushel.

(*d*) Saccharine juices, or sweets.—Domestic molasses, or sugar cane, grown within the United States, —— cents the gallon. Syrup or juice of the maple, —— cents the gallon. Juice of green maize, or other vegetables, —— cents the gallon.

B. *Upon foreign materials.*

An increased rate of duty, whenever they come under either of the preceding heads, of thirty per cent. on the existing ratio.

The possession, by a distiller, of materials proper for distillation, other than his own crop, to be considered as *prima facie* evidence of an intention to distil them; but the possessor may show they were otherwise employed. The possession of a still, or distilling apparatus, to be presumptive evidence of an intention to distil, until the contrary shall be shown. The license may authorize the purchaser to distil as many bushels of grain, as many gallons

of pomace or cider, as great a quantity of roots, or as much sweet or saccharine juice, as shall be therein expressed. Care might be taken to make him pay for a maximum; and he may afterwards be checked by the capacity of the still, and the duration for which it is employed.

Upon this plan, it appears to me that a certain revenue can be laid and collected. The bulk of the materials would be adverse to concealment. There would be no espionage to offend the citizen by penetrating too deeply into his private affairs.

2d. Concerning the imposition of a duty upon the process of fermentation, when intended to prepare substances for eliciting distilled spirit.

After the grain shall have been ground to meal, the fruits crushed to pomace, the roots reduced to pulp, and the saccharine substance diluted in water, they all, after the extinction of their vital principle, and when mingled with a due proportion of humidity, and likewise moved by a proper degree of caloric or anticrouon, commence a train of intestine actions, called fermentation. In the course of these commotions among the particles of the fermenting materials, its original constitution is further destroyed or changed, and new products are formed. Among these is a vinous liquid, which, by the seasonable application of an increased and boiling heat, may be converted into alcohol. The vats or tubs in which the fermentation is carried on may be made the measure of the duty on the spirit the fermenting mass is estimated to contain or afford. Their capacity, like that of the stills, may be ascertained by gauging. The fermentation may thus be made to furnish a rule whereby the amount of duty shall be calculated; the batch of beer, wort, or wash, be excised; or, rather, the future spirit will be dutied in the batch.

3d. Concerning the laying a duty upon the process of distilling ardent spirit.

This is the operation whereby a vinous fluid is changed into alcohol. The liquid is readily volatilized, or turned to vapor; it has, therefore, been called a spirit, or aerial thing. Being readily inflammable, it is termed ardent spirit. As one of its remarkable effects on the human constitution, when applied to the olfactory organ, or to the inner coat of the stomach, is to produce drunkenness, it has been distinguished as intoxicating or inebriating spirit; and inasmuch as it has usually been prepared by that sort of alembic called the still, it has been known by the name of distilled spirit. This conversion takes place in consequence of new chemical affinities among the constituent parts or particles of the material or thing distilled. If it remained in the vat or tub in the ordinary temperature, the vinous would change to acetous; or, in other terms, the wine would turn to vinegar. By being exposed to a higher and quicker heat the fermentation is suddenly stopped, and a new product formed by the change of the vinous matter to spirituous, or by a conversion of wine to alcohol.

In laying the duty upon this process of conversion, the capacity of the alembic, whether still, boiler, or any other vessel, has been considered by some as affording the best rule or criterion by which the product could be judged.

I remember very well the difficulty which had arisen on this method of estimating the price of a license before the year 1802. Some of the distillers had discovered new and improved ways of working, by which they were running off greater quantities of spirit than had ever been practised. They who adopted these improvements actually procured unusual quantities of alcoholic fluid, through stills of very moderate capacities, in a surprisingly short time. This was effected chiefly by the construction of the distillatory vessels. They had broad bottoms, with an extensive surface for exposure to the fire; they had low heads, so that the vapor had but a short distance to rise. The heads were capacious, enabling the condensation to be performed there, and within them. Such condensation altered the capacity of the spirit to contain caloric. While in the vaporous state, the spirit contained a large proportion of caloric; on condensing to liquid, its capacity for caloric was so much diminished, that a great deal was left for absorption by the surrounding bodies. To receive this disengaged and abundant caloric, the distiller had aptly contrived to surround the head of his still by water, or by the fermenting liquid of the vat. If water was employed, it became heated, by this admirable piece of economy, to a degree fit to answer the purpose of macerating and fermenting the raw material in the tubs or vats. If the wort, beer, or fermented mass, was made to encircle or surround the head of the still, that wort, beer, or fermented material itself became heated, and prepared the better to be received into the body of the still. While condensation of vapor is going on within the head, the spirit so brought to a liquid state on its inner surface was received, as it trickled down, into a sort of canal, trough, or gutter, near the neck of the still, and carried through the worm to the extremity of the tube, to be drawn off. By this contrivance, the liquid spirit condensed in the head was collected within the neck, and, instead of falling back into the body of the still, to be elevated by force of fire anew, was fairly carried off, very economically, at once.

For certain facts and proceedings relative to distillation, I refer to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means for 1802, as it is recorded substantially in the sixth volume of the Medical Repository, page 208, and to the eighth volume of the same work, pages 148 to 164, for a review of Krafft's American Distiller. In the former of these, the quantity actually distilled is considered the only sure test; and, in the latter, it is shown how a still of small capacity may produce a great quantity of spirit.

The advantages derived from the new mode of constructing stills rendered the duty then in force upon their capacities so unequal and inefficient, that an immediate remedy was demanded. Some progress had been made in devising a legislative expedient by the proper authorities, when it was determined by Congress that the internal taxes should be repealed. That act, the moment it took place, superseded all further attempts to raise money for the Treasury by a duty on distillation. The subject was dismissed from the investigation of our political economists. But the invention of distillers was as active and busy as ever. Persevering in their efforts, they went on, adding one improvement to another, until they have facilitated and cheapened the process of distillation, and the art of procuring ardent spirit from the crude material, almost as much as is practicable.

At length, after so many amendments in the distilling apparatus, and so many alterations in the distilling process, the Government once more came forward and demanded of the distillers payment for the privilege of converting vinous liquor into alcohol.

The difficulties in the way of laying the duties in an equitable manner would be very much diminished if all the stills and apparatus for distillation were constructed upon one and an uniform plan, and all of them worked, as then they would be, by a similar and corresponding process.

These inequalities may be referred to four principal heads:

1. Of stills constructed upon the old plan.
2. Of stills constructed not exactly upon the old plan, and yet not upon the best modern improvement.
3. Boilers, or a distilling apparatus worked by aid of steam, or boiling vapor.
4. Of other modern contrivances, such as log stills, rectifying vats, and some other utensils, not belonging strictly to either of the former descriptions.

I consider some of these as inferior modes of distillation. Consequently, a high duty laid upon the capacity of such, according to the rates of the most improved still, would bear heavily and unequally. It must check the pro-

gress of distillation, by forcing a number of the distilleries to stop; for the man who used the most improved still, and performed three times as much work, paid no more duty than his neighbor who distilled only a third upon the same tax. The enemy of distilled spirits has no cause for exultation on this event. The deficiency of domestic liquors was made up by importations from foreign places. Rum has been brought from the West Indies to supply the want of whiskey. A policy in the British colonies favorable to distilling for exportation furnished the spirit drinkers among ourselves with as much as they desired.

Congress, if I rightly understand their statute on the subject, make the capacity of the still the rule whereby the duty is laid and collected.

The acknowledged inequality of this rule is not very easy to correct. There are stills constructed in the old way, with contracted bottoms, enlarged bellies, long necks, and high small heads. Some of these have been erected at great expense; the proprietors do not incline to pull them down and erect modern stills in their stead; but they persevere in working them under all the comparative disadvantages. In many instances these distilleries, with their fixtures and apparatus, are let or leased to other persons. It cannot be expected that a short lessee or temporary tenant will cause expensive alterations to be made, which the landlord or proprietor himself would not authorize or undertake. The person who occupies such a distillery works the existing apparatus in the best way he can; but if he pays the duty on the capacity at the rate required for improved and modern stills, he pays proportionally, perhaps, a double duty and more.

It has been said this inconvenience is chargeable to the ignorance and obstinacy of the owner, or his lessee, who might change the form of their stills, and put themselves on a footing with their neighbors. So they might, and of right they ought to do so.

It is not wholly conformable to our usages to direct individuals how to conduct their private concerns; yet, in the materials, and sometimes in the manner and place of constructing houses; in the execution and registry of deeds, mortgages, and wills; in the navigation of ships; in the importation of merchandise, and many other cases, the Legislature beneficially interferes and directs. So, in the present instance, the Government might, upon considerations of the soundest policy, refuse altogether to grant licenses to those old-fashioned stills. It might be declared that licenses should be granted to stills on Anderson's, Krafft's, or Parsons's construction, or any preferable one which the Treasury should choose. This would stop all the others, and compel the present complaining owners and possessors to model them anew, conformably to the provisions of law.

Such a regulation might seem to border rather more upon the imperative than could be wished. In reality I believe it would be found far less inconvenient than at first sight it appears. Already the old stills are a sort of depreciated property; in the progress of improvement their value must suffer a further diminution. A distiller, whether he owns the establishment he works, or hires it of his neighbor, will reasonably wish to pursue his business in the approved and modern way. A distillery upon the improved plan is worth more money to the proprietor, even if he works it himself; it will bring more rent if he lets it to another; therefore, the alteration necessary to bring the old-fashioned still to the modern standard of excellence, though expensive in the first instance, will, in the end, be substantially better both for the owner and occupant; the improvement will enable him to do more business; his work will be performed in an easier and better manner. The practical result from the whole is, that the new fixtures and apparatus being made to conform to the new principles of distillation, the inequality arising from unequal quantities distilled in different distilleries, under the same duties, will be wholly done away, or reduced to a trifling variation.

Such a regulation of stills I conceive to be a constitutional power. My experiments and observations convince me it is necessary to render them as uniform as possible, that the duty may also be equalized as nearly as practicable. There is no expedient within my knowledge that promises so fair and equal a result; it ought to be required of all distilleries to comply with the rule, and all will then be upon equal terms. But while a marked difference exists in the construction and working of the distilling apparatus, I question very much whether any rule can be found that will apply to them all; at least I must own that the experiments whence such a regulation can be deduced are not within the circle of my knowledge.

In this case the alleged inconvenience to the citizen will be pronounced by the liberal and patriotic statesman as one to which he ought to submit for the public good. It is obligatory on him to comply, and cheerfully too, with so reasonable a requisition. No man is obliged to distil ardent spirit; they who embark in the business are bound by feelings of respect to the Government, and of obedience to its wise and wholesome laws, to comply with a rule so practicable and so useful.

Upon a moral contemplation of this subject the argument is conclusive in favor of the project now offered; the baneful effects of numerous small stills all over the country are universally acknowledged; their number ought to be lessened. The business would be rendered more easy for the collectors of the revenue, if licenses should be refused, peremptorily, to all stills of a smaller capacity than say thirty gallons. I should recommend such a restriction, both as salutary in its tendency, and beneficial to the revenue. The Government, which concedes a great deal to the accommodation of the citizen, may expect in return some condescension, some conciliation on the part of the citizen.

If our people, in the exercise of their inventive powers, choose to modify their apparatus a thousand different ways, I see no ground of substantial justice or of sound policy that should induce the Legislature to follow them through all their meandering and devious courses. If, nevertheless, Congress should not judge it safe to proceed in this way, nor feel an inclination to reform, by this radical measure, the actual irregularities, it is much to be feared no method can be adopted that will go so far to equalize the duty on the process for forming alcohol.

Hitherto I have indulged my thoughts conformably to the instructions received from the commissioner of the revenue, to devise some new method of imposing the duty, in such way as will lay an equal burden on the materials and vessels used in distillation.

On summing up the evidence upon this part of the inquiry, the following conclusions rationally present themselves:

First, the duty on the raw material may certainly be made as uniform as any thing that is the subject of legislation. A distiller pays for the quantity he means to work up, and for no more; the main difficulty will be to prevent his working up more than he pays for; yet a due degree of vigilance will methodize this matter tolerably well.

Second, the same remark may be applied to the fermenting vat. The capacity of this reservoir or vessel, ascertained by the gauger, will afford a rule by which the duty may be evenly and regularly estimated. But magnitude will not disclose the frequency of the charges, nor will it show how often the industry and skill of the distiller shall repeat his fermenting batches. The presumption arising from a knowledge of the quantity of materials that may be fermented at a time, and an acquaintance with the term for which a license is taken out, with some other particulars and details, will enable a tolerably correct opinion to be formed of the quantity of grain, fruits, roots, or juices intended to be distilled; the tub or vat may be rated accordingly.

The rule thus, with all its imperfections, will be found full as good as that which refers to the capacity of the still, without knowing how frequently it is charged and discharged.

For the reason stated in the commissioner's letter, I have endeavored to avoid the stationing an officer in the distillery to determine the quantity of beer or wort; but simply to use the ascertained capacity of the mashtub or fermenting vat, as a sort of index to the amount of alcoholic liquor the distiller intended to prepare. To this it is probable the habits of our citizens would oppose no serious objection. The small variance that might exist in the fermenting process of different vessels will, it is believed, make no memorable difference in the proceeds. A person experimentally conversant in these proceedings would not fail to urge the importance of causing all the fermenting vessels to be constructed according to a form which the law might prescribe, or empower the revenue department to direct.

Third, the uniformity already recommended in the construction of stills will naturally lead to an equalization of the duty upon them. When the vessels, apparatus, and utensils of one distillery shall be similar to those of another, the respective proprietors will have no cause to complain of disparity; nor will the revenue department be puzzled, as at present, for a rule by which equal justice may be measured to all.

Fourth. Concerning the imposition of a duty upon the distilled product itself.

This is introduced into this report chiefly for the sake of method; being not a part of the subject referred, it is not discussed. But if it had been proposed for my consideration, it might have been rapidly disposed of, inasmuch as other Governments furnish volumes of precedent and practice in relation to it.

I have thus considered, in such way as I supposed pertinent, the four fundamental modes of equalizing the duty; but I have by no means exhausted the subject; other modes of laying it upon the distilling process remain to be mentioned.

Should Congress not venture to regulate, by law, the construction of stills, nor to refuse licenses to those below a certain and defined capacity, another expedient may be tried. This consists in arranging all distillatory vessels under three heads:

1. Stills, properly so called.
2. Boilers, where steam is an auxiliary.
3. New improvements on both, and preferred to both; of which preference the erection should be considered as evidence.

I shall examine them separately.

1. There is no need of defining what particular apparatus, or connexion of vessels and implements, constitute a still. I take it for granted the meaning is perfectly understood by those who superintend the revenue, as well as by those who prepare alcohol. It might be insisted that all the vessels coming under the character of stills, as I am now considering them, should be conformed to a special regulation. To render it as little inconvenient as possible, the regulation might go into effect at an assigned future day, say six or twelve months after the passing of the act; until then the present rate of duty might be continued; as at present, stills ought to be subjected to the lowest rate of duty. As far as experiments warrant a conclusion, they will hereafter be continued at the most moderate tax of the three grades. It might be easy for Congress to favor those persons who promptly complied with the new and improved system, by exempting such as were willing and obedient from the payment of the duty for three or six months, as an indemnity, encouragement, or reward.

I present this to your judgment as a cardinal point, under a firm persuasion that, with prudent management, the reform may be wrought in a tranquillizing manner, without oppressing, or even alarming the citizen. The proposed amendment in the system will be gradually introduced, and in the end be as favorable to the interest and comfort of the distiller as to the uniformity of laying the duty, and the ease of collecting it.

2. Boilers, as the act expresses it, are the utensils employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted for the immediate application of fire to the materials from which spirituous liquors are distilled. I have not, as yet, been satisfied, during the short and limited time allowed by the authority under which I act, that there can be any practical distinction established between the several sorts of boilers; all of them are utensils or instruments of a similar nature; they depend upon the same principle; they are so analogous in their nature and construction that they ought to form a distinct and separate class of cases. I therefore recommend that measures be taken to cause boilers to be constructed according to a prescribed rule, model, or form. They will thus be clearly discriminated from stills, and be arranged entirely by themselves. This may be done under the same provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, as for stills. It will produce uniformity, or an approximation to it, near enough for the purposes of revenue; it being understood what a boiler is, as contradistinguished from a still, and all the implements of that kind classed together, they may all be dutied upon a principle deduced therefrom, and pervading the whole class. The existing statute appears to me to be correct in deciding that boilers should pay a higher duty than stills. As far as my mind is guided by experimental assays, the present rate of a double duty is as low as the distiller ought to pay, or the Government to receive.

3. But I would place in a third class all vessels and implements for distillation varying from stills and boilers at the time of passing the law, and comprehending all improvements in distillation after the act went into operation. To this class of cases an additional amount or third rate of duty ought to attach. This augmented sum may be reasonably demanded, under a presumption that the newest method adopted is preferable to any other in use, or the distiller would not employ it. To erect and work such apparatus would admit a construction that it possesses certain advantages. A greater quantity of spirit prepared by each gallon of such vessel's capacity probably subjects that vessel to an increased tax. The proposal now offered will, it is hoped, serve as a reply to that paragraph of the commissioner's letter relating to "probable cases arising from new forms of distilling vessels that may be introduced into use." The regulations of law may then follow close by on the heels of discoveries, if they do not travel *pari passu* with them.

Thus I have endeavored to fulfil the promise I made you, by submitting to your discernment my views of a radical cure for the disorder; and, if that should be declined, of a palliative course of treatment. Some other ideas press forward with earnestness, and importune me to reduce them to writing. I gratify them, and honor them by an incorporation into this report. Read on, and you will discover them.

I have attended to the commissioner's suggestions of proportioning the duty, in an inverse ratio, to the height the spirit has to rise from the bottom of the still. It does not appear, from experiments, that any thing could be gained by that expedient; for it would be easy to construct stills exceedingly low, and to take off the spirit a few feet from the bottom. The breadth and extent of the evaporating surface might be substituted for height in estimating the amount of liquor distilled. Besides, the dissimilar forms of the still, the different area of surface receiving caloric and exhaling vapor, the disproportionate skill and convenience for applying the fire, and several other incidents to the process, all concur to produce varying results, which are not sufficiently digested to constitute the basis of any fiscal arrangement that aims at correctness.

The means of surmounting these anomalies are comprehended in the modes of reform proposed in the preceding part of this report, of the distilling apparatus itself. Until something of this kind shall be done, I do not per-

ceive how there can be either a uniform or equal method of laying the duty. But that uniformity being once established in the construction of stills, will lead, of course, to uniformity in the mode of working them, and thereby an equalization of the product be so far estimated, that, taking the several parts of the operation together, a rule may be discovered for fixing the duty in a fair and equal way upon their evaporating surfaces.

It is also suggested by the commissioner of the revenue, that possibly the capacity of the vessels conveying the steam might constitute a better principle for the imposition of the duty than the capacity of the vessels in which it is generated. I have attended to this point as minutely as I could; and have not been able to derive from it any practical rule. The main difficulty arises from the velocity of steam, like that of any other fluid in a small pipe, enabling it to transmit an equal or even a greater quantity than, under a slow movement, will be conveyed by a larger one. The diameter thus affording no safe criterion, any duty predicated upon it would, as far as my observation and judgment go, be but a mere estimate, and a very rough one too, of the duty that a boiler ought to pay.

The intricacy of tracing the application of steam to a measure of capacity of any kind is increased by the constant progress of invention and discovery. The talent of our citizens is incessantly occupied in devising novel and improved methods of doing business. One of the later contrivances, and a most ingenious one too, is to carry the alcoholic vapor of the still direct into a wooden vessel of clean water. The steam of the spirit soon raises the water to the boiling point. It then distils over into another vessel containing water, which, being heated in like manner by the condensed steam, passes over to a succeeding one. This operation is carried on through a series of vessels, which perform the work of distillation and rectification at once. And, in the midst of all these operations, conducted by means of capacious and successive boilers, the duty is construed to attach the body of the still, or there is a dispute, or perhaps a lawsuit, with the collector about it.

Experiments are likewise making to distil spirits in an apparatus exhausted of atmospheric air. By performing the operation *in vacuo*, it is presumed much fuel will be saved, on account of the easier rise of vapor. The authors of this project are very sanguine in their expectation of a highly advantageous result. It is within my knowledge that attempts are making to quicken and economize the evaporating or distilling progress by the removal of atmospheric pressure. The continuance of experiments will, in time, show their bearing and importance.

The way of laying the duty upon the steam tube, when traced to its source, resolves itself into a duty on the fireplace, or rather into a duty upon the fuel consumed in the fireplace of a distillery.

I shall offer a few remarks upon the project of laying the duties on the fuel employed in distilling spirits before I conclude my task.

The capacity of the fireplace has been proposed as the measure of the duty. To me the fuel actually consumed in a distillery seems preferable. The quantity of fuel burned per month or per year in a distillery can be ascertained exactly. Each cord of wood, or an equivalent in coal, may be estimated to produce a corresponding quantity of spirit. There may be small variations, according as maple, birch, beech, oak, hickory, pine, or any other wood is employed. The calculation might be made upon oak, as the most common in the United States. The average ratio between the fuel burned and the spirit produced can be ascertained without any serious difficulty.

Fire is the agent by means of which vinous matter is turned to alcoholic. If the quantity and strength of the agent could be measured, such measure would be precisely what we want. The caloric passing into the still, boiler, or other vessel, being ascertained, there would be a measure of the vapor or spirit elevated.

Fuel either contains the caloric, or possesses, during its inflammation, the power of extricating, of exciting, or of collecting that caloric. A discovery of the mean rate at which burning fuel produces spirit would enable a very equitable rule to be established as to the quantity of spirit distilled from the quantity of fuel consumed.

The duty might thus be laid upon the wood pile, or, if coal was employed, upon the coal yard. The object is to gather money into the Treasury for the privilege of burning fuel to distil spirits. The quantity of fuel could be measured without prying into the secrets of private transactions. The bulk of the articles would prevent much concealment and fraud. The amount would be altogether an out-of-door business. The permit may specify leave to distil as much spirit as the number of loads or cords therein mentioned could produce, or license to consume the prescribed quantity of fuel for the purpose of distilling ardent spirits.

I have thus reviewed the subject, as it relates to the levying the contribution upon the raw material, upon the fermentation, upon the distillation, and upon the spirituous product. I have considered the consequences of classing the distillatory apparatus into stills, boilers, and improvements, and of dutying them accordingly. I have discussed the altitude of the still, the capacity of the steam-tube, and the consumption of fuel in the fireplace. But if, after all that has been proposed, it should seem difficult to decide upon any of them, another resort, the simplest and perhaps the best of the whole, is left to the financial calculator.

This is merely to collect from each and every distillery or individual body of distilling apparatus a stipulated sum, without regard to the magnitude or extent of the works. This sum ought to be a minimum, such as the smallest permitted might pay.

There is a striking analogy between the licenses to retail spirituous liquors and on licenses to distil them. The tax on production is the correlative to that on consumption. In the former case, no question is asked whether the retailer has a good run of custom or not; and in the latter, why should the Government agitate itself and torment the distiller to find out whether he is successful in his business or otherwise? Let the Treasury take a reasonable sum from each and be satisfied.

The suppression of distilleries at home, by an undue or exorbitant duty, is a very dubious policy. The discontinuance of business by many of them is followed by an increased importation of rum, brandy, and other distilled spirits from abroad. The Treasury loses the duty of excise on the distillation, but it gains by the impost on entry. Yet the people drink the spirit. I therefore suppose the fiscal and moral accounts are balanced.

In this posture of affairs I have been induced to submit whether, under existing circumstances, the sum of (twenty or more) dollars be laid upon each distilling apparatus worked within the United States, without any calculation of quantity, quality, capacity, or any thing else.

A review of the progress of improvement in this business will show that between the years of 1790 and 1798 it was discovered, by a most ingenious citizen of Pennsylvania, how steam might be applied to heat and even to evaporate liquors; how the fluid to be distilled might be employed to condense the vapor of the spirit; how the project of a perpetual still was conceived; and how the removal of atmospheric pressure by the air-pump had been thought of. And since that time Brown and West's patent, in 1803, for distilling in tubs; that of Bernard in 1811, and of Gamble in 1812, for something in the nature of ——— improvements on the same process; and lastly Gillespie's mode of distilling spirits by means of reservoirs for holding the liquids, cut out of the solid wood of large trees felled, squared, and suitably excavated for the application of fire and steam; all evince the unparalleled assiduity and indomitable perseverance with which the economy of distillation has been pursued. The ingenuity of our citizens, in this respect, deserves the warmest encomium.

But I have one other remark to offer in favor of a moderate duty on alcoholic spirit. Man is not a mere water-drinking animal; or if he is so, it is only in the states of society where ignorance or servitude prevails. Cultivation and freedom teach him the advantage of sustaining the strength of the laboring citizen by mingling some stimulant or invigorating ingredient with his draught. Wine is too dear for general use. Malt liquors are not universally congenial to the palate and stomach. Vegetable infusions, as of saffron and spruce, have but a limited demand. Cider too often offends the bowels and the kidneys by its sourness.

Our country abounds in corn and the other materials whence spirit can be drawn. A great deal more is raised than is necessary to support its inhabitants with food. There seems to be a strong plea for converting into drink that part of the grain which the people do not intend to eat. If they who enjoy liberty will or must have some comfortable potation, I am satisfied that whiskey is the best. The harm to be dreaded arises, not from taking it within the bounds of health and moderation, but from swallowing too much. Against all excesses and evils of this kind, I scarcely suppose it necessary for me to bid an intelligent and virtuous people—beware.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

D.

DEAR SIR: PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27, 1816.

Your request, that I will give you my opinion on the best mode of laying an equal duty on spirituous liquors made in the United States, also keeping in view a simple plan of collection, shall be complied with as far as my talents will reach.

The different plans resorted to in Europe are, a duty on the capacity of the still, including the head; a duty on the liquor distilled, of a certain standard strength; and a duty on the wash before it is distilled. The tax on the still and head I believe to be the only way in which a fair duty can be collected on the distilleries in America: it is more equal, easier of collection, and less liable to fraud, with less irritation. I think the duty, at present, should not exceed one dollar per gallon on the capacity of the still and head, without including the condensing part, which, if taken in, would operate very unequal, as those which have little water require larger condensing power; those which have plenty of water, but little room for condensation; it therefore could not operate equally; also, the condensing part would be immediately so reduced, that Government would get but little by it, and cause much irritation. Where the duty is laid on the still and head, the tax must be paid; there is no intricacy, and little trouble in collection. The duty on spirits of a standard strength, at first view, looks well; but wherever it is put in practice, such a scene of fraud, false swearing, and villany takes place, as can scarcely be believed; and it would be impossible to collect the tax, even if you were to place one officer to every two distilleries in the United States; and even then you would not get the whole. This mode would be so expensive and troublesome, and attended with such difficulties, as to render it, in this country, almost impossible. When the distilleries are very large and few in number, the difficulties would not be so great; and then you would not get more than three-fourths of the liquor made from many, while others would give the whole.

A tax on the wash, ascertained by gauging, is quite as bad, and deception as easily practised. It is also very unequal; molasses wash contains about twelve per cent., cider ten, peach twelve, and grain wash three to five. To the eastward they work the wash very thin, say three per cent.; in Lancaster county, and westward, four to five per cent. The difficulties appear to me insurmountable in either of the last mentioned cases, and would destroy the distilling business almost certainly. This, I should suppose, the Government would not like to do, but rather foster it in a proper manner.

Let us now examine how the duty on the stills will bear to each other, viz: the common still, the flat still, the boiler and wooden still, and the still where the wash is used instead of water to condense the steam raised by distillation.

1. The common still. One wash still of one hundred and twenty gallons, with its attendant still of sixty gallons for rectifying, will pay three hundred and sixty dollars (present duty) in one year. This wash still will be run into common four times in twenty-four hours, charged with ninety gallons of wash each time, (there must be room for the wash to boil up and not run over in the condensing part,) which, on an average, when the wash is four per cent., will produce fourteen gallons of whiskey in twenty-four hours, fifteen per cent. below proof by Dicas. Deduct for casualties, such as the stills getting out of order, want of a supply of grain, (which often happens,) say thirty days, makes 3,370 gallons in one year, which is nine cents per gallon; this still thirty-two inches, bottom forty widest part, thirty inches deep, with a head.

2. The flat still. Still 60 inches bottom, 10 inches deep, charge 90 gallons wash, same fire and attendance as the common still, will gain about one distillation in fifteen, and not more. It has been for some time received as a fact, that an extended surface yields a more copious evaporation independent of the quantity of liquor; this may be true in part; experience does not verify it, but to a small extent. The boilers of the steam engines are, perhaps, the best proof of this. Great has been the ingenuity expended on this subject; the difference as yet is but small; the quantity of fuel and water being the same, the shape of the boiler is of no great importance; the proper construction of the fireplace is more to be attended to, that the wood may be consumed in the best manner. Count Rumford has, I think, led the public astray somewhat by small experiments. The common still and flat still may be run 10 or 12 times in 24 hours, but then you put in but 70 gallons of cider or molasses wash, and increase the fire much; grain wash would not bear the operation; it would burn and destroy the liquor; and, indeed, with either there is nothing gained.

Let us now examine the steam boiler and still attached to it. Much more has been said on this subject than is true; the distillation is not more rapid than the other. The duty being laid on the boiler was, I think, a great mistake. The stills are certainly the proper vessels to lay the duty on. A boiler of 100 gallons may be made to work two stills of three hundred and fifty gallons, each with one still of 100 gallons for rectifying; the steam is let into the two stills alternately, and from one into the other; also from either into the rectifying still. The duty on the boiler of 100 gallons would be 432 dollars for one year; the duty on the three stills would be 1,662 dollars. The quantity of whiskey these stills would make is about 65 to 70 gallons per day, 15 per cent. below proof; deduct 30 days for casualties, and you have 17,500 gallons, rather more than 10 cents per gallon. Perhaps 8 cents would be found nearer the truth; the duty on the boiler about two cents: this is about a fair representation. The boilers in use, when they were first taxed, were large; the tax soon brought them into small compass. The stills cannot be reduced. It ought to be observed that this mode of distillation has the advantage of not burning the liquor, and is not so liable to run foul, (that is, run over into the worm,) which, when it does, the distillation must be stopped for a while. It should also be mentioned that it is somewhat dangerous, and it throws too much water into the wash, which renders it impossible to get the whole of the whiskey from it. The condensing part of these stills is small, not more than is usually attached to a common still of 100 gallons.

The subject requires further investigation. I will endeavor soon to make some experiments on these stills; evaporation, as yet, being but little understood.

The improved still, where the wash is made use of to condense the steam in place of water, is not to be examined. These are usually run off six times in 24 hours; of course one-third more of whiskey is made in 24 hours, and the duty reduced to six cents per gallon. This, at first view, appears unequal; but really no distiller has any cause of complaint. If those that use the common still do not see some advantage in it, they would adopt the other, which would equalize the duty at once. This improved still does not run faster than the common still, neither can you put in a larger charge, as it is as liable to run foul as the common still. The gain is wholly in making use of the wash in place of water, by which three distillations are made in place of two; the wood saved is also considerable; the difference of labor very trifling. The Government would do wrong to lay a tax on ingenuity. If every improvement in the arts would afford the United States as much money as this has done, they ought to be satisfied; besides, the principle is a wrong one. If in place of the United States giving a bounty on this, they should prohibit it by laying a heavy tax, and bring back the distillation to the old form, what would be the consequence to the revenue? There is no doubt it would be lessened very much. If a tax had been laid on it when first brought into use, it would have been fatal to it. This was proposed in Congress in the year 1811; but, it was observed, they would not consent to lay a tax on ingenuity. In the year 1795 I went to Lancaster, and built a mill and distillery near Columbia, on the banks of the Susquehannah. At this time there was, I believe, not more than 30 or 40 small distilleries in Lancaster county, making from 12 to 15 gallons per day. The current opinion then was that stills larger than 120 gallons could not be used to profit. Having discovered the principle of conveying heat by steam in the year 1790, I showed a plan of it to Mr. Jefferson, and asked him if he thought it new, particularly its application to distillation. He said he thought it was; he had not met with it before. After satisfying myself it was correct, I put it into use in Philadelphia, and took out a patent for it in 1794. In the year 1795 I built a distillery at Columbia to work with steam, which was worked in this way three years. Meeting with an accident, from the carelessness of one of the workmen, I discontinued it. In the mean time I had discovered that the wash condensed the steam nearly as well as water, and the steam passing under it without pressure, would not make it boil; of course, if it was confined in a close wooden vessel, there would be no loss by evaporation; this was in the year 1798-99. The distillery was then put up on this plan. I would here observe, if cider or molasses wash is used to condense the steam, they are made to boil, and the loss of liquor is great.

From this period you may date the great increase of distillation in Pennsylvania, and also to the east, west, and south. I believe it is correct to say that there are one-third more distilleries in the United States than would have been had not this improvement taken place. Of course, it is fair to state that the revenue on distilling has been increased one-third; I do not think it would be out of the way to say one-half. Now, had a tax been laid on it, a damp would have been felt, and the present revenue would have been much less. Many distillers wish a tax laid on it even now, that others may be deterred going into the business. The United States have received much revenue from this invention. How has the inventor been remunerated? Scarcely at all. Distillers have taken the liberty of putting them up and using them, without paying the moderate sum of fifty dollars for a still of 120 gallons. Why did you not bring an action against them? Law-suits are so expensive, and my time taken up to make a living for a large family, and no money that I could spare for that purpose, prevented me, and still does so. I certainly ought to have something for it. How to come at it I do not know.

The subject of an equal tax on distillation has employed my thoughts for twenty years, and I am convinced there is no mode of coming at it in this country, where the distilleries are so extended, otherwise than laying a fair tax on the still and head. I cannot see any reasonable objection to this. It is certainly more equal than any other, easier for collection, more simple, and cannot be well used without paying for it.

The distillation in America will require great care and much attention from the Government. How far the admission of foreign liquors will interfere; whether it is more for the general interest to suffer foreigners to supply this country, or to supply ourselves; various are the opinions on the matter. I suppose there may be used in this country about twenty-four millions of gallons of spirituous liquors, about three gallons to each individual. If this is imported, the revenue will be considerable; if made at home, much less. In time of war, the revenue would almost cease. It would not then be possible to obtain a revenue from home-made liquors under two or three years. At present, these are combined; foreign liquors are admitted subject to a duty of forty cents per gallon, home-made liquors to a tax of about eight cents. This, I think, is not a sufficient difference, and, while it continues, foreign liquors will supply the market in the United States. This probably will be denied, but, if searched into, will be found to be nearly correct.

I believe France, England, Spain, or Holland do not admit foreign liquors on any terms, as they are able to supply themselves; and it may be well to consider what an enormous sum of money we should pay to foreigners for an article the United States can make themselves. The duty, in my opinion, should not be less than seventy cents per gallon on foreign liquors. This will lay a foundation for an increased revenue from domestic liquors whenever it may be wanted. If something of this kind is not done, the distilling in the United States is nearly at an end. Should things continue as they are at present for nine months, I am very certain there will be scarcely one distillery of grain at work on this side of the mountains. The farming interest is deeply concerned in the business, and will feel the stoppage of the distilleries very sensibly. This state of the distilleries was pointed out to the Committee of Ways and Means, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the commissioner of the revenue, last February was twelve months, directly after the peace, by a committee of three distillers, who waited on them for that purpose. They were thought to be interested, and no attention was paid to what they said.

I would now inform you that more than one dollar per gallon on the capacity of the still and head will be improper and really injurious to the revenue. It has often been said that a high duty should be laid on whiskey to prevent the use of it. This is so stale an observation, and so untrue, as to be worth no notice. People will drink it; and, as it is the principal beverage in the United States, it cannot be done without. This being the case, it is better to keep the money at home than to give it to foreigners for a supply of this article.

It will be objected by the distillers of molasses that this mode of tax will operate very unfavorably to their business. A still employed in the making of rum from molasses will stand thus: one still of 1,100 gallons, with its attendant rectifier of 250, will pay about $3,200 per year, (about $13 per day;) these stills will make about 130 gallons of rum in twelve hours, which is about 10 cents per gallon; and if worked the twenty-fours, will reduce the duty to 6 cents. This, therefore, can be no hardship on them. Present state of the market of foreign and domestic liquors: imported liquors from 90 cents to $1 20 per gallon; domestic, 56 to 65 cents per gallon; rye, $1 25 per bushel; corn, $1 30 per bushel.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, yours,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq., *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

E.

DEAR SIR: PHILADELPHIA, *September* 12, 1816.

I will now endeavor to send you the result of the experiments made, as I proposed. I am not apt in expressing my thoughts on paper. If I were with you a day or two, I could give you a much clearer view of things than by writing.

These experiments were made with a boiler containing 26 gallons when full; twenty gallons of water put into it, (the boiler steam tight,) six gallons being left out, that the water might have room to boil up and not run over; fire made under it with common pine wood. In 45 minutes it began to boil; to do this consumed 22 pounds of wood; the water, when put into the boiler, was 63 deg. by Fahrenheit's thermometer. So then 22 pounds of wood communicated to each gallon of water 149 deg. of heat to make it boil, or 2,980 deg. to the whole, or 20 gallons. There was a contrivance to supply the waste water in the boiler, so as to keep it always to 20 gallons. The steam was then let into a wooden vessel, in which were 40 gallons of water, 63 deg. In 93 minutes the 40 gallons of water began to boil; consumed under the boiler 45 pounds of wood in these 93 minutes. The quantity of water passed in steam from the boiler into the 40 gallons and condensed was 7 gallons; this ascertained by actual measurement. I put in 40 gallons, and measured out 46.75 gallons, .25 or 1 quart being allowed for waste by evaporation, as the water was hot when measured; the heat that passed with the steam communicated to each of the 40 gallons 149 deg. or 5,960 to the whole. So that each gallon of water raised in steam conveyed with it 851 deg. of heat, and consumed rather more than 6 pounds of wood.

The above is the result of a number of careful experiments. Let us now see how this will bear on distillation, and how far it equalizes it.

In the first place, it plainly shows that the distillation by steam is not quicker than by the naked fire.

The boiler of 26 gallons passes over 5 gallons per hour, giving 60 gallons in 12 hours, and 12 hours to bring the wash from cold to boiling, making about 4 distillations in 24 hours, is very near the work in common distilleries, when a wash still is used of 120 gallons, and a doubling still of 45 gallons. As the wooden stills for a 26 gallon boiler would be about the same size, the quantity of liquor made would be about the same. If you enlarge the stills the proportion would be about the same, as the steam has no advantage over the naked fire. But the duty is very unequal on the 26 gallon boiler; the duty is $112 32 per year; on the stills of 120 and 45 gallons, it is $378. Now, if the duty were on the wooden stills, and not on the boiler, the thing would be nearly equal; and if this should be the case, they would gain but little by enlarging the boiler, as they must also enlarge the stills. You can use a small boiler to a large still; but if you raise a large quantity of water from a large boiler or fire, and pass it through a small quantity of wash, you gain but little, as you would then raise so large a proportion of water from this rapid distillation as nearly to defeat the purpose of distillation.

If you employ the condenser, and make use of the wash to condense the steam arising in the distillation, the work done would be about one-third more. I would also observe, that they cannot use in the wooden stills more than two-thirds of the capacity of the still for wash, as room must be left for the increase of water by the condensed steam, and for the wash to boil up without running over, which, having no head, they are liable to do.

The duty being laid on the boiler is certainly wrong. If laid on the still, the steam distillation has no advantage over the others.

The experiments above detailed lay the whole of distillation before you. From them, simple as they seem, you can come at any thing wanted in distillation, both evaporation and condensation. I have been particular in them, and know them to be accurate. It has taken me a fortnight to accomplish them. If your allowance had been larger, I would have pursued the principle through all the ramifications of distillation. As it is, you have the pith; and any thing may be known in distillation, and also of the steam engine, which is nothing more than a large distillation, and will soon be employed in the distilleries of grain that work constantly. A small engine will serve to grind the grain, and where light steam is used, it will soon be found a great saving of fuel to use the steam when thrown out from the engine in the distillery. In such a case I do not see how you would get at any duty, as there is no boiler employed for generating steam for distillation. They are not up to this thing yet, but it will not be long before some will make the discovery.

I am, dear sir, with much respect, yours,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq., *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

DEAR SIR: PHILADELPHIA, *September* 24, 1816.

I received your letter of the 21st yesterday. Being taken up so much with the steam boiler these three weeks past, and my head so filled with it, I forgot the different kinds of stills. I will now endeavor to give you all the information in my power from actual experience.

The shape of the still is of no importance in distillation, further than its form being convenient to apply the fire in the best manner. Suppose a still 72 inches in the bottom and 87 inches deep will hold about 115 gallons, proper charge 70 gallons, as room must be left for the wash to boil up and not run over into the condensing part; and a common still, such as used in the country, 115 gallons, charge 70 gallons, fire and attendance the same. The difference between these two stills will be 15 flat still, 14 common still; that is, the flat still will gain one distillation in 15, fire and attendance being the same. This will scarcely be credited, and I should not make the assertion if I had not actual experience as the ground of it; I know it to be true. Evaporation by fire is as the quantity of fuel applied to the liquor, and not as the surface is extended. This opinion, that a large surface being exposed assists evaporation, has arisen from observing that water exposed in broad shallow vessels to the air and sun evaporates much quicker than when exposed in narrow deep vessels. This is true; but this is altogether different from evaporation by fire. This evaporation is effected by the combined operation of the air and heat in the surrounding atmosphere; the other, solely by the heat obtained from the wood. I once thought that evaporation might be much increased by taking off the pressure of the atmosphere by the aid of the air pump. I found, from a trial of six months, that I gained nothing by it; the same quantity of fuel was used whether the air was on or off. I of course discontinued it. After trying almost every shape, I am entirely satisfied that the common still is as good for practice as any that have or will be made, and, fuel and attendance being the same, will do as much work. The subjects of evaporation and condensation have not yet come under the observation of philosophers so as to throw much light on it, being a very difficult and troublesome subject, and being but little understood. Some late experiments in Edinburgh have thrown some light on it, and will probably be the means of its being more thoroughly investigated. I allude to alcohol being frozen by the air pump; the spirit being placed in the receiver of the air pump, the air extracted carries off the heat or caloric, and the spirit is frozen in a short time. This is a mere sketch of the process. It opens a large field. In this way grain may be dried; also, gunpowder; and the moisture taken from fresh meat; and ice made, in hot climates,

in any quantity. This evaporation is mentioned, to show you what quantities of heat must pass by evaporation. I do not think there is any propriety in making a difference in the tax on account of the shape of the still; the Government will get nothing by it. There may be a difference made on the different kinds of liquor distilled; the stills employed in distilling molasses, cider, and peach should pay more than those which work grain altogether; the wash from those being much stronger than that from grain. I therefore place the flat still on the same footing with the common still, and I think it clearly appears there is no difference that is worth notice. Were the duty on the still in place of the boiler, when steam is used, they would be all equal.

From the experiments sent you, any thing relating to distillation may be come at with ease. Suppose a still of 120 gallons (either flat or common) with a doubling still of 60 gallons, the common rate of distillation is three and a half hours to bring it to boil, and four and a half to run off 15 gallons of low wines; discharge the still and fill it again, 90 gallons of wash in this slow distillation is the charge for 120 gallon still, will consume 100 pounds of wood to bring the 90 gallons to boil, and consume 100 pounds more wood to run off 15 gallons of low wines, which contain about 4 per cent. whiskey. This is common work. Press it further, and in place of six hours perform the work in three; this may be done by enlarging the fireplace, and you will consume not much more fuel, and do the work in half the time. This appears to be some advantage, in doing double the work in the same time. Now let us see the advantage of the rapid distillation, to say but little of the risk of burning or throwing the wash up into the worm so as to choke it, which often happens in rapid distillation: in the first place, you must reduce the charge for the still from 90 to 70 gallons wash, to leave room for the wash to boil up without running over into the worm. This is essential; if not done the fire must be lessened, which will bring it nearly to the slow distillation; also, when rapid, a large quantity of water is thrown over with the low wines, so as to weaken them very much, and require a larger still to double them; the whiskey is neither so strong nor well tasted, and more and closer attendance requisite; nothing gained by it. I have also turned in my mind whether it be possible to devise any mode except a tax on the still and head; I am free to confess that I cannot. If you make spirits without any mixture of water (or alcohol, as it is now called,) a standard, and lay a duty of ten cents per gallon, and oblige the distiller to enter his stills, this appears to be a kind of check. What would be the effect when put in practice? It must be left to each distiller to return the quantity on oath; this is no security, as it is well known, and operates as a premium to a man to swear falsely. You may fence it as you will, still this would be the case; if you compare his return with the size of his still, his answer is ready; "he could not procure grain to keep his works in full operation." This frequently occurs, and would in many instances be correct, and in many not so. In short, I do not know that human ingenuity can devise a better plan for the United States than simply to lay a tax on the capacity of the still, including the head thereof. I do not think the stills employed exclusively in rectifying should be included; the liquor operated on, having paid one duty, should not pay a second.

Any thing further that I can give you command freely; it will be at your service.

I am, dear sir, yours,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq.
Commissioner of the Revenue.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 498. [2d SESSION.

PUBLIC DEBT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 14, 1817.

Mr. LOWNDES made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submit to the House a report upon that part of it which relates to an addition to the sinking fund:

A provision for the extinguishment of the public debt was proposed at an early part of the last session; but its consideration was necessarily deferred, while the amount of annual revenue and expense seemed entirely undetermined. When the passage of the revenue laws, and of those which fixed the military and naval expenditure of the country, removed this objection, there was not time for a deliberate examination of the subject by Congress. Nor was it, indeed, important that any act in relation to a sinking fund should then be passed, since the revenue of the country could not be more effectually applied to the reduction of its debt than by paying the arrearages of military expense, and withdrawing from circulation the Treasury notes which the necessities of the Government had obliged it to issue. In the year 1816, the decrease of debt, as it appears upon the books of the Register of the Treasury, has been upwards of $10,872,000. But, to ascertain its true diminution, it is obvious that we must give credit to the Government for the payment of debts which did not appear upon the books of the Treasury, (such, for example, as the arrears of the army;) nor must we charge as a debt incurred in 1816 the stock which was issued in that year, in consideration of money advanced during the war. The issue of the stock did not change the amount of the debt, although it changed its character and its evidence. If these suggestions are correct, the true decrease of debt in the year 1816 cannot have been less than $24,000,000, without including the means of further reduction which are afforded by the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1817, of upwards of $10,000,000, exclusive of Treasury notes. It seems plain that no new legislative acts were necessary in the last session to accelerate the redemption of the public debt during the year 1816.

It is, indeed, a subject of pleasing reflection that the revenue of two years has given to the Treasury a sum which is equal to four-fifths of the present amount of the entire debt, and which exceeds by fully $17,000,000 that proportion of it which is attributed to the late war. It will not, however, be forgotten that this state of the revenue is transitory, as it was, in some measure, unexpected. So far, too, as it has resulted from an intemperate spirit of speculation, which has proportioned our supply of foreign articles neither to the demand nor the means of payment, it may have impaired the mercantile capital of the country, which is closely connected with its prosperity. Attrib-

ute what we may of this revenue, however, to chance or imprudence, it cannot fail to convince us that the means of the nation are adequate to the early redemption of its debt.

The debts, indeed, of no one war can be expected to reach an amount to the discharge of which, within a reasonable time, the resources of the United States would be inadequate. It is by the accumulation of the debts of different wars which, in the seasons of peace, are allowed to be unreduced, or at least undischarged, that the system of borrowing grows to an enormity which exacts from a nation, as the annual interest of its debt, a proportion of its income greater than would have sufficed, at an early period, to have prevented or removed the incumbrance. The proposals, in regard to the redemption of the public debt, which the Committee of Ways and Means suggest to the consideration of the House, in the sequel of this report, so far as they depend upon a view of the probable revenue and expenditure of the country, are founded upon the estimates contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. If his estimates of revenue be somewhat lower, and of expense higher than it may be supposed by many that some succeeding years will realize, it was probably prudent to guard his plans from the failure to which, in the unsettled state of our trade, and, in some degree, of our expenses, more sanguine calculations might have exposed them. The numerous and often incongruous provisions of the present laws, in relation to the sinking fund, require, in the opinion of the committee, a general revision. But their views upon the subject will be explained by the bill which accompanies this report; and they will confine their further remarks principally to some of its provisions in which they propose to deviate from the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The certain appropriation of $10,000,000 annually, the committee do not propose to increase. While it is entirely within the means of the Treasury to discharge, it will probably be competent (with the aid which it will derive from the other provisions of the bill) to redeem the public debt, reduced, as it has been, by the payments of the last year, within a term nearly as short as has ever been contemplated for its extinguishment.

The large amount of revenue which accrued during the last year enables Congress, in the opinion of the committee, to apply so considerable a sum to the payment or purchase of public stock in 1817, as to increase very sensibly the effect of every subsequent year's appropriation, and materially to hasten the entire redemption of the public debt. They propose that, in addition to the permanent and regular annual appropriation, there should be paid in the year 1817 to the commissioners of the sinking fund the sum of $9,000,000, together with 4,000,000, to be considered as an advance on account of the regular appropriation of the succeeding year. It is obvious that no advantage can arise from keeping in the Treasury a sum to be applied, at some future period, to the payment of the principal of a debt. Where it is to be applied to the payment of interest, or of the expenses of Government, the case is somewhat different; and the committee have, therefore, confined themselves to proposing an advance in 1817 of that part of the appropriation for 1818 which may be considered as applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt.

In addition to the annual appropriation of $10,000,000, it has been proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make, in each year, a further appropriation of $1,000,000, whenever it can be done without reducing the balance in the Treasury at the end of the year below $2,000,000. The committee admit that it may be prudent to apply only such part of the surplus in the Treasury as may be paid without reducing the balance below the sum which has been mentioned; but they think that whatever surplus, though it should exceed $1,000,000, and can be applied without such reduction, should also be appropriated. The bill which they report provides that this shall be done after the year 1817.

The advantage which may be derived from the last provision is too uncertain in amount to admit of calculation or of estimate. Such is not, however, the character of the additional appropriation proposed to be made in 1817. This must diminish the interest to be paid for the next year by $760,000, in 1819 by $525,000, and in 1820 by $557,000, and will leave in the Treasury, (adopting the Secretary's estimates of revenue and expenditure,) on the 1st of January, 1818, $3,650,000; on the 1st of January, 1819, $1,400,000; and on the 1st of January, 1820, $1,150,000; after which it is estimated that the produce of the revenue, and, of course, the balances at the end of the year, will be increased.

In adding to the amount of the sinking fund, it appears to the committee not unworthy of the wisdom of the Legislature to simplify its operations. The document subjoined to the last Treasury report shows that, on the 1st of October last, there were nearly $34,000,000 of stock, of fourteen different descriptions, and carrying seven different rates of interest, standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on which interest is *supposed* regularly to accrue and to be paid, with no other effect than that of adding to the labors of those who keep and those who wish to understand the accounts of the Government. The committee propose that all certificates of public debt, when they are redeemed, shall be destroyed. It may be said to be hardly worth making a change in our law to produce no practical effect; and it is true that, in either mode, the diminution of national debt will be the same; but it is respectfully suggested that, even if the trouble which it will save in making up the accounts be of no moment, it is of some consequence that their state should be such as to admit of being easily and generally understood, and that what is in itself plain should not be obscured by the introduction of a useless fiction.

The committee report "A bill to provide for the redemption of the public debt," and, also, "A bill to repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorizes a loan of money or an issue of Treasury notes."

14th Congress.] **No. 499.** [2d Session.

DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO GEORGIA ON ASSUMING HER QUOTA OF THE DIRECT TAX FOR 1816.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 18, 1817.

Mr. Lowndes, from the Committee of Ways and Means, who have been instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing to the State of Georgia fifteen per cent. out of her quota of the direct tax of 1816 assumed by the State, reported:

That it appears from the documents accompanying this report, which have been received from the Secretary of the Treasury, that drafts to an amount considerably exceeding the gross amount of the quota of direct tax pay-

able by Georgia for the year 1816, were remitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Governor of Georgia in April last. These drafts, which were drawn on Washington and Philadelphia, were for some time objected to, and payment of the quota in the currency of Georgia was insisted on; but, on the 25th of June, 1816, the then Secretary of the Treasury wrote to the Governor of Georgia, "that an advantageous change in the resources of the Treasury enabled him to accommodate the State of Georgia by accepting the drafts," and that "the amount of the quota of the direct tax is considered as paid by Georgia before the 1st of May, 1816, and the State will be entitled to an abatement of fifteen per cent. if Congress shall waive the defect of the notice of the assumption which was not received at this Department until the 29th of April, although the law required that it should be given before the first day of that month." It appears to the committee that the defect of notice ought to be waived.

By the act for laying a direct tax, passed in 1813, it was provided that a discount of fifteen per cent. should be allowed to States assuming the payment of the direct tax, if notice of such assumption was given one month before the payment, which was required in that case to be made before the 10th of the next February. And this notice was afterwards waived in all cases in which the Legislature of a State did not hold a session between the passage of the act and the 1st of the succeeding January. By the act of January, 1815, a deduction of fifteen per cent. was to be made, if the assumed quota was paid before the 1st of May, and notice of the intention given before the 1st of April. By the act of January 16, instead of January, April was fixed for the inquiry into transfers of property by the principal assessors, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to direct the collectors to proceed to the collection in June instead of May; and, by a later act, provision was made for a case which might render yet further delay necessary. No correspondent change, however, took place in the time when notice was required. The act which determined the amount of direct tax payable for 1816 received the President's signature on the 5th of March, 1816; and, as is stated by the Governor of Georgia, was not published in that State until the 3d of April. On the whole, as no expense was incurred by the United States in consequence of the delay in communicating to the Treasury Department the assumption by the State of her quota of the tax, the committee think that her claim to the discount should be allowed, and they have reported a bill for that purpose.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 500. [2d SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 21, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 21, 1817.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, referring to this Department the petition of John Haslett, I have the honor to state, that, from the facts in the possession of the Department, it appears that the importation referred to in the petition was made in the month of July, 1812; that the condemnation of the merchandise took place upon the principles stated by the memorialist; and that the refusal of the judge to examine the case in a summary manner, so as to bring it before the Secretary of the Treasury, has deprived the petitioner of the right of obtaining the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the case.

By the act of the 27th of February, 1813, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to remit the penalties incurred by the importation of merchandise from the dependencies of Great Britain and Ireland, subsequent to the declaration of war, when it should be proved to his satisfaction that the merchandise was not *clandestinely imported or introduced*, and when it should be the property of a citizen of the United States at the time of its importation or introduction. From the facts in the case, it appears that the importation was open, and not intended to defraud the revenue; but the decision of the court shows that it was introduced as of Spanish origin, when in fact it was of British. I have examined the decisions of the Treasury to ascertain whether any practical construction has been given to the terms *clandestinely imported or introduced*, but find no case where the decision is calculated to fix the definition of these terms. It must, therefore, be considered as a case unadjudicated; and no tribunal is more competent to fix the construction of the terms than that which employed them, when a case arising under the act is constitutionally before it. As there was no intention to defraud the revenue, as in fact it has not been defrauded, and as the importation in relation to the revenue was not *clandestine*, it will probably be viewed by the committee as a case coming within the equity of the statute.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Honorable JONATHAN ROBERTS,
Chairman of the Committee charged with the case of John Haslett.

14th Congress.] No. 501. [2d Session.

PROTECTION TO THE MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 4, 1817.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the merchants of the city of New York respectfully represents:

That your memorialists, witnessing the sinking condition of the commercial interests of our country, have, upon investigating the causes, been led to the full conviction that nothing short of the protecting arm of the Government can rescue it from that ruin to which it is rapidly approaching.

That, since the peace in Europe, the interdiction of British manufactures on the European continent, conspiring with other causes which we shall notice, has not only occasioned our markets to be glutted to an alarming degree, but has arrested trade from its best and accustomed channels, and given it a direction which, if pursued, must inevitably ultimate in the ruin of the mercantile establishments of our country.

Sympathy and patriotism combine to induce us, while on this subject, to speak also in behalf of the manufacturing interest of the nation. The same causes which are operating the destruction of our commercial prosperity are fast precipitating our manufacturing brethren to the abyss of ruin. The fate of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other, and the destiny of the nation inseparably interwoven with the welfare of both.

It is a lamentable fact that our laws operate to give fugitive commercial agents advantages in this country, which, independent of fraudulent dealing, transfers the trade of our country into the hands of transitory strangers, enables them to monopolize the market, drive our merchants from business, and arrest the industry of our manufacturers.

It is the practice of the foreign merchant to ship his goods to this country, invoiced at very reduced prices, to one of his agents here, who, having entered them, delivers them for sale to the hands of another agent, who is furnished with the true invoice. The owner is beyond the reach of our laws. He who enters them affects to know nothing of them but through the medium of the invoice he receives. He who holds the true invoice has no agency in their entry. Thus they all elude the penalties of the law; and the revenue, the merchant, and the manufacturer become the common victims of foreign frauds.

Added to this, sales at auction are excessively hostile to our mercantile and manufacturing interests. This mode of sale, besides affording to foreign agents an early harvest of the fruits of their frauds, gives to them advantages in which the regular merchant cannot participate; advantages which are prohibited to them in their own country, the wise policy of which interdicts (except in a few instances) all sales at auction, owing to their evil effects on the mercantile and manufacturing interests. By this mode of sale the fair merchant is stripped of all the advantages which a necessary establishment, large expenditures, and a long course of honorable dealing had acquired to him; whilst strangers, bound by no ties to this country, who bear none of its burdens, who perform no civil duties, nor any service in peace or war; who are at no expense either of housekeeping, store-rent, or clerk-hire; who are so transitory as scarcely to be amenable to our laws, are enabled to monopolize our money and our markets, by which means our merchants are obliged, in many instances, to sacrifice their goods through the same channel in order to pay their bonds for duties to the Government, and many are induced in moments of distress to raise money by sales at auction, and, by thus concealing their insolvent circumstances for a time, involve themselves and their benefactors in ruin.

It is too often the case that one foreign agent is admitted to become security for another for duties which they never intended to pay; and any probable sacrifice at auction is met by the countervailing act of absconding and leaving their bonds unpaid.

With respect to the manufacturing interests of our country your memorialists think proper to observe, that when the aggressions of Great Britain made an appeal to arms necessary, the nation found itself dependent on the enemy even for the munitions of war and the clothing of our armies.

The procurement of these essential supplies led to an illicit trade, which not only drained us of our specie, but tended to extinguish patriotism, demoralize the people, and degrade our national character. The necessities of the nation then called for domestic manufactures as the only remedy for evils so great; and adventurous and patriotic individuals, relying on the permanent protection which they were led to believe that Government would afford to domestic industry, embarked largely in manufacturing establishments, insomuch that the capital vested in machinery, buildings, and carrying on two branches of our manufactures, alone amounted to $100,000,000.

It is admitted that the National Legislature at its last session bestowed upon this subject a wise and liberal consideration, and granted such encouragement as was by many then deemed sufficient, but which has since proved inadequate.

If England, before her manufactures were excluded from the European markets, was willing to encounter immense voluntary losses in the hope of destroying our infant manufactures by glutting our market, how much more animated must her efforts now be to preserve to herself the only legal market which the wise policy of the European Powers has left to her? But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, we are confident that if our Government will continue to make this branch of domestic industry an object of its solicitude; if it shall be understood, both at home and abroad, that it is never to be abandoned or deserted, the struggle will not be long; we shall become able to compete with the full power of our adversary. Our capitalists will no longer be restrained by the fear, and foreigners no longer fed with the hope of our ruin.

Adverting to the means necessary for the protection of our manufacturing and mercantile interests, your memorialists beg leave respectfully to suggest the following as measures which will not only prove conducive to that end, but operate beneficially on the interest and prosperity of the nation at large.

First. That the duties imposed on foreign fabrics by the tariff at the last session of Congress, instead of being limited to two years, be made permanent.

Second. That the importation of cotton goods manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope be prohibited.

Third. That the revenue laws be revised, and so modified as to exclude foreigners from becoming sureties for duties, and to prevent smuggling, false invoices, and other frauds on the revenue.

Fourth. That a duty of ten per cent. be laid on all foreign goods sold at auction, with the exception of estates of American bankrupts and insolvents, persons deceased, and sheriffs and marshals' sales.

Fifth. That it be recommended to the officers of the army and navy, and to all civil officers of the United States, to use American fabrics.

And your memorialists further request such aid and protection as will prevent the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the nation from becoming victims to that foreign policy and influence which is working their destruction.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

KING & HILLHOUSE, and 173 others.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 502.** [2d SESSION.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 7, 1817.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress as follows:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to their report of the 7th of February, 1816, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this board, dated the 6th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the United States.*
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.
RICHARD RUSH, *Attorney General.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1817.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the disbursements from the Treasury, during the year 1815, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, which sums, as appear by the statement C, annexed to the last annual report, amounted to			$12,839,929 35
Together with a further sum, arising from interest on Treasury notes, placed in the hands of sundry commissioners of loans for the payment of dividends, which interest accrued thereon previously to their being demanded by the stockholders, as per statement hereunto annexed, marked C c,			15,272 34
And amounting together to			$12,855,201 69

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

1. There was repaid into the Treasury, during the year 1815, on account of the principal of moneys heretofore advanced for the payment of the principal of the public debt, as appears by the statement E, annexed to this report, the sum of			$300,000 00
2. The sums actually applied, during the year 1815, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as appears by the annexed statement A, to the sum of		$12,406,504 56	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt,	$6,706,129 65		
On account of the interest and charges on the same,	5,700,374 91		
		12,406,504 56	
There was applied for the payment of a sum, short, provided on account of the public debt due during the year 1814, as per statement B, annexed to the last annual report,	58,496 78		
From which, however, is to be deducted a sum overestimated for commissions and charges by the agents in London, for the years 1813 and 1814, their accounts for those years not having been adjusted at the Treasury at the time the last report was submitted,	2,644 31		
		55,852 47	
			12,462,357 03
There was loss in exchange on remittances from America to Europe, during the year 1815, as appears by statement D, annexed to this report, of the sum of			54,193 72
3. The balance remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1815, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, as ascertained by accounts rendered to the Treasury Department, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statement B, to			38,650 94
			$12,855,201 69

That, during the year 1816, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz:

On account of the interest and reimbursement of the funded domestic debt,			$7,925,037 68
On account of the principal and interest of temporary loans, viz:			
Reimbursement of principal,		$1,225,000 00	
Payment of interest,		74,092 46	
			1,299,092 46
On account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes,			15,896,524 61
On account of the interest on Louisiana stock, payable in Europe,			639,502 35
Amounting together, as will appear by the annexed list of warrants, marked C, to the sum of			$25,760,157 10

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz:

I. From the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1816,	$8,000,000 00	
Deduct so much thereof anticipated in 1815 in the payment on account of the principal and interest of the funded debt and temporary loans in that year,	325,510 23*	
Applicable for 1816, - - -	$7,674,489 77	
And paid from the funds arising from the interest on the debt transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as per statement I, -	$1,969,577 64	
From the funds arising from the nett proceeds of public lands, -	1,287,959 28	
From the proceeds of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, - - - -	4,416,952 85	
		$7,674,489 77
II. From the appropriations provided by the acts of the 30th June, 1813, and 4th March, 1814, for making up any deficiency of the annual appropriation of eight millions, - - - - -	$7,128,931 01	
From the appropriation per act of the 26th December, 1814, entitled "An act supplemental to the act authorizing a loan for the several sums of $25,000,000 and $3,000,000," being the amount of Treasury notes, including interest, which were issued under that act, - - -	8,767,593 60	
		15,896,524 61
III. From repayments into the Treasury, on account of moneys heretofore advanced for the payment of the principal and interest of Treasury notes, and of interest on Louisiana stock in Europe, as will appear by the annexed statement E e, - - - - - - - -		922,132 19
IV. From the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of the direct tax and internal revenue in advance; on account of the annual appropriation of $8,000,000 for 1817, - - -		1,267,010 53
		25,760,157 10
That the disbursements above mentioned, together with the balance above stated, which remained unexpended at the end of the year 1815, - - - -		38,650 94
		$25,798,808 04

Will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which shall have been then rendered to this Department.

That, in the mean time, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows, viz:

I. There was paid for loss in exchange on remittances from America to Europe during the year 1816, as exhibited in the annexed statement, marked D d, the sum of - -		$75,446 94
II. The repayments into the Treasury, on account of the principal of moneys advanced for the payment of interest on the Louisiana stock in Europe, and for the payment of the principal and interest of Treasury notes, have amounted, during the year 1816, as by the above-mentioned statement E e, to - - - - - - -		922,132 09
III. The sums actually applied during the year 1816 to the principal and interest of the public debt, including Treasury notes, are estimated as follows:		
1. Paid on account of principal, - - -	$17,240,898 70	
2. Paid on account of interest, - - -	7,075,270 70	
		24,316,169 40
And there is estimated to have been left unapplied at the end of the year 1816, as per estimate G, a sum applicable to payments on account of the public debt, during the year 1817, of		485,059 51
		$25,798,808 04

That all the temporary loans which became due in 1816 were paid, including the instalment of $500,000 due the State Bank, Boston, and which had been payable in 1814.

That, during the year 1816, and on the 1st of January, 1817, funds were provided for the payment of all the Treasury notes which had previously fallen due at New York and at Savannah, and had not been paid, viz:

For all dated prior to 1st January, 1814, and payable in New York, funds were provided on the 1st October, 1816, as seen per annexed copy of a notice marked L.

For all dated prior to 1st July, 1814, and payable in New York, funds were provided on the 1st November, 1816, as seen per same statement L.

For all others payable in New York, funds were provided on the 1st of January, 1817, as seen per annexed copy of a notice, M.

For all those that became due at Savannah on the 1st of September, 1816, funds were provided prior to the 1st of January, 1817, as seen per annexed copy of a notice, marked M.

For those due and reimbursable at Boston, amounting, as appears by the annexed statement O, to $1,550,300, funds have not yet been obtained sufficient to meet their payments.

A statement, marked H, is annexed, which exhibits the whole amount of stock transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury on the last day of December, 1816.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 6, 1817.

* Amount stated in the last annual report as having been anticipated in 1815, of the appropriation for 1816,		$4,498,219 18
From this sum deduct a repayment in 1815, which was not ascertained when the last report was submitted, - - - - -	$300,000 00	
Also the amount of Treasury notes, including interest paid in 1815, incorrectly charged to the appropriation of $8,000,000, and for which special appropriations were made per acts of 30th June, 1813, and 4th March, 1814, - - - -	3,872,708 95	
		4,172,708 95
As above, - - -		$325,510 23

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1815, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
I. *Payments on account of the principal of the public debt:*			
Annual reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock, - -	1,135,320 98		
Ditto of the deferred, - - - -	430,802 18		
		1,566,123 16	
Reimbursement of temporary loans, - - -	-	1,800,000 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes, - -	-	3,340,000 00	
Payment of the unfunded registered debt, - - -	-	6 49	
			6,706,129 65
II. *On account of the interest and charges of the domestic debt:*			
Interest for the year 1815 on the several species of funded debt as settled at the Treasury, - - - -	-	4,718,768 82	
Interest on Louisiana stock domesticated, - - -	-	166,758 00	
		4,885,526 82	
Interest on temporary loans, - - - -	-	69,230 07	
Interest on Treasury notes, - - - -	-	232,708 95	
		5,187,465 84	
Interest on Louisiana stock, from 1st July, 1814, to 1st July, 1815:			
Payable at Amsterdam, in guilders, 750,000, at 40 cents, -	300,000 00		
Payable in London, £42,534 9*s*., at 4*s*. 6*d*., - -	189,042 00		
	489,042 00		
Interest on converted stock, 86*g*. 3*st*. 8*p*. not charged in 1812, -	34 47		
Loss on exchange in transferring 376,352*g*. 4*st*. from London to Amsterdam, cost in London £37,000, - - -	13,903 56		
Commissions and charges:			
At Amsterdam, 5,851*g*. 0*st*. 8*p*. at 40 cents, - $2,340 41			
At London, £1,371 13*s*. 5*d*., at 4*s*. 6*d*. - 6,096 31	8,436 72		
		511,416 75	
Commission to agents in America, for purchasing bills of exchange,	-	1,492 32	
			5,700,374 91
			12,406,504 56

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the provision made before the 1*st of January*, 1816, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
I. *On account of the foreign debt.*			
1. Cash in the hands of the agents at Amsterdam, 31st December, 1815, - - Guilders 520,061			
Deduct their drafts on the agents in London credited in their account with the United States, but not paid by Baring, Brothers, & Co. till after 1st January, 1816, - 500,000			
20,061 at 40 cents,	-	8,024 40	
2. Bills remitted to the agents in London in 1815, not received by them till 1816, £71,300, at 4*s*. 6*d*. - - -	-	316,888 89	
3. Amount of payment at the Treasury before the 1st of January, 1816, for bills which had been protested for non-payment, and which on that day had not been repaid into the Treasury, viz:			
Amount outstanding previous to the year 1809, as explained in report of February, 1809, - - - - -	13,357 00		
Ditto of bills purchased in 1810, per report of February, 1812, and 1816, - - - - - -	6,078 23		
Ditto of bills purchased in 1815, as explained below, (*a*) -	121,715 52		
		141,150 75	
		466,064 04	
Deduct amount due the agents in London on the 31st December, 1815, £4,806 14*s*. 5*d*., at 4*s*. 6*d*. - - -	-	21,363 21	
			444,700 83

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
II. *On account of the domestic debt.*			
The demands to be satisfied on the 1st of January, 1816, were as follows:			
1. Dividends payable by the commissioners of loans, including the dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices, - - - - -	-	2,094,137 55	
2. Dividends on stocks standing on the Treasury books beyond the amount advanced to the cashiers for their payment, - -	-	80,172 49	
3. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for their payment, -	-	314,629 29	
		2,488,939 33	
For which the following sums are provided:			
1. Cash due from the commissioners of loans deceased, and out of office, - - - - - -	7,059 42		
2. Cash in the hands of commissioners in office, and applicable to dividends, - - - - - -	2,072,008 41		
3. Cash heretofore advanced to a commissioner no longer in office for the reimbursement of exchanged stock, and remaining unapplied, - - - - - -	3,821 61		
		2,082,889 44	
			406,049 89
			38,650 94

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(*a*) *List of bills of exchange purchased in* 1815 *on account of Louisiana stock, and returned under protest for non-payment, viz:*

By whom drawn.	On whom drawn.	In whose favor.	Amount.
			£ *s. d.*
Minturn & Champlin, -	Baring, Brothers, & Co. -	Thos. Eddy, and Minturn & Post,	4,000 0 0
Jacob Barker, - -	Thos. R. Hazard & Co. -	A. Barker, and Fred. Depeyster,	3,000 0 0
Jacob Barker, - -	Thos. R. Hazard & Co. -	Minturn & Champlin, and Post & Minturn - - -	5,000 0 0
Jacob Barker, - -	Thos. R. Hazard & Co. -	Hallock & Barker, and R. Bowne,	2,500 0 0
Jacob Barker, - -	Thos. R. Hazard & Co. -	Hallock & Barker, and A. Barker,	4,139 13 5
Jacob Barker, - -	Thos. R. Hazard & Co. -	Hallock & Barker, and J. L. Bowne, and Howland & Co. -	2,500 0 0
Minturn & Champlin, -	Baring, Brothers, & Co. -	Robt. Bowne, and Henry King & Co. - - -	4,000 0 0
Part of Jacob Barker's bill for £8,046 6*s.* 5*d.* -	Thomas Mullet, & J. J. Evans & Co. -	A. Barker, and F. Depeyster, -	2,246 6 5
			£27,385 19 10

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1816, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 15	285	William Gardner, - - - - -	$10,000 00
15	286	Benjamin Austin, - - - - -	310,000 00
15	287	Christopher Ellery, - - - - -	13,000 00
15	288	Jonathan Bull, - - - - -	22,000 00
15	289	James Ewing, - - - - -	5,000 00
15	290	Thomas Nelson, - - - - -	13,000 00
15	291	Sherwood Haywood, - - - -	5,000 00
15	292	Thomas Lehre, - - - - -	82,000 00
15	293	Robert Habersham, - - - - -	1,000 00
25	311	Edward Hall, - - - - -	145,000 00
25	312	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	33,630 60
25	316	William Few, - - - - -	505,000 00
June 7	743	William Gardner, - - - - -	9,400 00
7	744	Christopher Ellery, - - - - -	17,000 00
7	745	Jonathan Bull, - - - - -	18,500 00
7	746	James Ewing, - - - - -	2,800 00
7	747	Thomas Nelson, - - - - -	27,000 00
7	748	Sherwood Haywood, - - - -	4,000 00
7	749	William Habersham, - - - -	2,400 00
8	750	William Few, - - - - -	525,000 00

LIST OF WARRANTS—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.		Amount.
June 8	751	Benjamin Austin,		$290,000 00
8	752	Thomas Lehre,		89,119 66
20	819	Edward Hall,		141,848 83
21	823	William White,		426,591 66
21	824	John Stockton,		573 00
27	833	Jonathan Smith,		33,098 19
27	834	William Whann,		37,884 50
27	836	Thomas T. Tucker,		8,147 27
27	837	Thomas T. Tucker,		937 50
August 30	382	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		30,000 00
September 5	422	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		20,000 00
9	446	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		20,000 00
9	450	William Plumer, Jun.		11,000 00
9	451	Benjamin Austin,		312,000 00
9	452	Jonathan Bull,		19,500 00
9	453	Christopher Ellery,		18,000 00
9	454	William Few,		540,000 00
9	455	James Ewing,		3,800 00
9	456	Thomas Nelson,		24,000 00
9	457	Sherwood Haywood,		2,000 00
9	458	Thomas Lehre,		120,000 00
9	459	William Habersham,		3,000 00
12	465	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		30,000 00
19	503	James Ewing,		152 00
21	510	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		50,000 00
23	519	Edward Hall,		139,331 00
23	520	John Stockton,		500 00
23	521	William White,		417,375 00
26	590	Jonathan Smith,		32,216 54
26	591	William Whann,		36,610 24
26	593	Thomas T. Tucker,		8,147 27
26	594	Thomas T. Tucker,		937 50
October 1	15	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		45,000 00
November 19	293	Prime, Ward, and Sands,		5,000 00
				4,667,500 76
March 25	313	Thomas T. Tucker, stock purchased,	$492,394 41	
June 27	835	Thomas T. Tucker, stock purchased,	492,394 41	
September 26	592	Thomas T. Tucker, stock purchased,	492,394 41	
December 4	360	Thomas T. Tucker, stock purchased,	492,394 41	
				1,969,577 64
19	402	Thomas T. Tucker, sales of public lands,	87,959 28	
19	403	Thomas T. Tucker, sales of public lands,	1,200,000 00	
				1,287,959 28
				$7,925,037 68

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1816, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the payment of interest on the Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 14	280	Samuel Flewwelling,	$95,266 65
14	281	Samuel Flewwelling,	238 16
14	282	Samuel Flewwelling,	95,250 00
27	321	John Brokenbrough,	72,022 22
27	322	John Brokenbrough,	180 00
June 17	794	James Cox,	53,975 56
July 9	91	Jonathan Smith,	26,399 98
15	112	Jonathan Smith,	25,777 78
August 7	192	Jonathan Smith,	8,444 44
7	193	Jonathan Smith,	21 11
7	194	James Cox,	158,340 01
7	195	James Cox,	395 85
September 5	431	Jonathan Smith,	102,933 26
5	432	Jonathan Smith,	257 33
			$639,502 35

Included in the foregoing list of warrants are the following, for commission to the agents who purchased bills of exchange.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 14	280	Samuel Flewwelling,	$238 16
27	322	John Brokenbrough,	180 00
August 7	193	Jonathan Smith,	21 11
7	195	James Cox,	395 85
September 5	432	Jonathan Smith,	257 33
			$1,092 45

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1816, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of temporary loans.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
May 8	604	William Whann,	$50,000 00
8	605	Charles T. Chapman,	50,000 00
8	606	Alexander Kerr,	75,000 00
8	607	Samuel Eliot, Jun.	50,000 00
September 12	466	Comptroller of the State of New York,	350,000 00
16	485	Benjamin Hatcher,	150,000 00
24	529	Samuel Frothingham,	500,000 00
			$1,225,000 00

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1816, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest on temporary loans.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
January 8	73	Whitehead Fish,	$14,000 00
10	75	Levi Cutter,	750 00
10	76	Samuel Frothingham,	7,500 00
May 11	620	Archibald McIntire,	21,000 00
June 12	757	Samuel Frothingham,	7,500 00
October 7	71	Samuel Frothingham,	15,000 00
December 3	357	Archibald McIntire,	8,342 46
			$74,092 46

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1816, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
January 31	131	William Whann,	$296,075 29
February 12	161	William Whann,	907,786 15
19	186	William Whann,	562,455 59
March 6	248	Thomas Lehre,	40,000 00
12	267	William Whann,	656,870 62
25	310	William Whann,	505,367 92
April 10	401	Thomas Nelson,	12,000 00
15	412	William Whann,	407,958 01
June 10	755	William Whann,	807,954 72
29	859	William Whann,	749,713 94
August 12	206	William Habersham,	360,468 00
September 9	448	William Few,	300,000 00
October 31	204	William Whann,	4,963,473 99
November 8	243	Thomas Lehre,	23,409 00
December 17	391	J. W. Treadwell,	31,514 60
31	443	William Whann,	5,271,476 78
			$15,896,524 61

Recapitulation.

Interest, &c. of domestic debt,	$7,925,037 68
Interest on Louisiana stock,	639,502 35
Reimbursement of temporary loans,	1,225,000 00
Interest on temporary loans,	74,092 46
Principal and interest of Treasury notes,	15,896,524 61
	$25,760,157 10

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C c.

Statement of the interest which arose on Treasury notes placed in the hands of the following commissioners of loans, for the payment of dividends on the funded debt in 1815, *viz:*

	No.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
William Gardner, per Treasury settlement,	30,506	62 92	
	30,984	116 76	
			179 68
Benjamin Austin, per Treasury settlement,	30,147	7,598 91	
	30,645	7,485 78	
			15,084 69
Christopher Ellery, per Treasury settlement,	30,515	-	7 97
			15,272 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Amount of remittances during the year 1815, *for the payment of interest upon the Louisiana six per cent. stock.*

£.	s.	d.		Dolls. cts.
10,000	0	0	at 2½ per cent. below par, cost	43,222 22
4,343	15	7	at 3 per cent. below par, cost	18,726 49
1,000	0	0	at 3¼ per cent. below par, cost	4,300 00
5,500	0	0	at 3½ per cent. below par, cost	23,568 90
5,000	0	0	at 3¾ per cent. below par, cost	21,388 89
1,500	0	0	at 4 per cent. below par, cost	6,400 00
11,520	0	0	at par, cost	51,199 99
20,000	12	2	at 2½ per cent. above par, cost	91,113 83
11,320	0	0	at 7½ per cent. above par, cost	54,084 45
5,000	0	0	at 7¾ per cent. above par, cost	23,944 44
3,680	0	0	at 8 per cent. above par, cost	17,664 00
30,000	0	0	at 11 per cent. above par, cost	148,000 00
4,100	0	0	at 17½ per cent. above par, cost	21,411 11
21,918	13	6	at 18 per cent. above par, cost	114,951 25
15,541	6	6	at 20 per cent. above par, cost	81,500 39
150,164	7	9	sterling, cost	721,495 96
2,632 guilders, at 42½ cents, cost				$1,118 60
Interest allowed,				29 23
				1,147 83
Applied to the purchase of remittances,				722,643 79
Paid agents for commissions on the purchase of bills,				1,492 32
				724,136 11
Warrants issued in the year 1815, on account of the interest on Louisiana stock, as per statement C,				724,136 11
Loss on remittances in the year 1815—				
Paid for remittances,				722,643 79
£150,164 7*s.* 9*d.*, at par,				$667,397 27
2,632 guilders, at par,				1,052 80
				668,450 07
Loss on remittances in 1815,				54,193 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D d.

Amount of remittances during the year 1816, *for the payment of interest on the Louisiana six per cent. stock.*

£.	s.	d.		Dolls.	cts.
2,500	0	0	at 22½ per cent. advance, cost	13,611	11
1,300	1	11	at 22 per cent. advance, cost	7,049	41
2,500	0	0	at 21½ per cent. advance, cost	13,500	00
3,699	18	1	at 20⅔ per cent. advance, cost	19,815	04
26,813	16	4	at 19 per cent. advance, cost	141,815	25
7,861	3	8	at 18 per cent. advance, cost	41,227	52
325	0	0	at 17½ per cent. advance, cost	1,697	22
3,000	0	0	at 16¾ per cent. advance, cost	15,500	00
19,500	0	0	at 16 per cent. advance, cost	100,533	27
1,500	0	0	at 15½ per cent. advance, cost	7,700	00
1,666	13	4	at 14 per cent. advance, cost	8,444	44
1,000	0	0	at 12 per cent. advance, cost	4,977	77
1,000	0	0	at 8½ per cent. advance, cost	4,822	22
14,000	0	0	at 8 per cent. advance, cost	67,200	00
26,500	0	0	at 7¼ per cent. advance, cost	126,316	66⅔
13,500	0	0	at 7 per cent. advance, cost	64,199	98⅔
126,666	13	4	sterling, cost	638,409	90
			Applied to the purchase of remittances,	638,409	90
			Paid agents for commissions on the purchase of bills,	1,092	45
				639,502	35
			Warrants issued in the year 1816, on account of the interest on Louisiana stock, as per statement C,	639,502	35
			Loss on remittances in the year 1816—		
			Paid for remittances,	638,409	90
			£126,666 13*s.* 4*d.*, at par,	562,962	96
			Loss on remittances in 1816,	75,446	94

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Repayments into the Treasury, during the year 1815, *in relation to the public debt.*

Date of warrant.	No. of warrant.	On whom drawn.	Amount.
1815. September 30,	2463	Robert Habersham, on account of principal and interest of Treasury notes,	$300,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E e.

Repayments into the Treasury, during the year 1816, *in relation to the public debt.*

Date of warrants.	No. of warrants.	On whom drawn.	Amount.
1816.			
March 31,	2562	Benjamin Austin, on account of reimbursement of Treasury notes,	$99,076 00
March 31,	2563	William White, on account of reimbursement of Treasury notes,	600,000 00
December 18,	8	James Cox, on account of interest on Louisiana stock,	11,272 39
December 18,	15	James Davidson, on account of interest and reimbursement of domestic debt,	727 99
December 18,	16	John W. & Gilbert Russell, on ac't of interest on Louisiana stock,	11,055 81
December 24,	18	Prime, Ward, & Sands, on account of interest and reimbursement of domestic debt,	80,000 00
December 24,	19	Prime, Ward, & Sands, on account of interest and reimbursement of domestic debt,	120,000 00
			$922,132 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

An estimate of the application made, in the year 1816, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

	I. *On account of the principal.*			
1	Reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, estimated at -		$1,683,974 70	
2	Reimbursement of temporary loans, - - - -		1,225,000 00	
3	Reimbursement of the principal of Treasury notes, - - -		14,331,924 00	
				$17,240,898 70
	II. *On account of the interest and charges.*			
1	Interest on the domestic funded debt, estimated at - - -		5,446,987 00	
2	Interest on the Louisiana stock, domesticated, - - -		196,494 00	
3	Interest on temporary loans, - - - - -		74,092 46	
4	Interest on Treasury notes, - - - - -		865,524 61	
5	Interest and charges on the Louisiana stock, payable in London and Amsterdam, - - - -	$491,080 18		
	Commission to agents in America, purchasing bills of exchange,	1,092 45		
			492,172 63	
				7,075,270 70
				$24,316,169 40

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

An estimate of the funds provided, before the 1st *of January,* 1817, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

	I. *On account of the foreign debt.*		
	Cash in the hands of the agents at Amsterdam, 31st December, 1815, per statement B, -		$8,024 40
	Remittances made the agents in London, in 1815, but not received by them till 1816, - -		316,888 89
	Remittances made the agents in London during the year 1816, per statement D d, - -		562,962 96
	To be accounted for, - - - - - - - -		887,876 25
	Balances due the agents in London, 31st December, 1815, per statement B, -	$21,363 21	
	Amount applied during the year 1816, per preceding statement F, is calculated to have been, for interest and charges in Europe, - - - -	491,080 18	
			512,443 39
			375,432 86
	The amount of protested bills outstanding and unrecovered on the 31st December, 1816, was -		118,822 55
			494,255 41
	II. *From which deduct, on account of the domestic debt:*		
	For amount short provided on account of unclaimed dividends, payable but not demanded at the Treasury, - - - - - - - - -		9,195 90
			$485,059 51

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

H.

A general statement of the several stocks transferred to the United States to the 31st December, 1816, the interest on which, by the acts of the 8th May, 1792, and the 3d March, 1795, is appropriated for the redemption of the public debt.

	Old 6 per cent. stock.	3 per cent. stock.	Deferred 6 per cent. stock.	5 per cent. stock.	5½ per cent. stock.	4½ per cent. stock.	4 per cent. stock.	Navy 6 per cent. stock.	8 per cent. stock.	Exchanged 6 per cent. stock.	Converted 6 per cent. stock.	Louisiana 6 per cent. stock.	6 per cent. stock of 1812.	Amount of the several species of stock.
Reimbursement of the foreign debt to the 31st December, 1809,	–	–	–	8,200,000	–	820,000	3,180,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,200,000 00
Do. of the navy 6 per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	711,700	–	–	–	–	–	711,700 00
Do. of the 5½ per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	1,751,742 56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,751,742 56
Do. of the 4½ per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	176,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176,000 00
Do. of the 8 per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,302,900	–	–	–	–	5,302,900 00
Do. of the exch'd 6 per cent. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,993,343 50	–	–	–	5,993,343 50
Do. of the converted 6 pr. ct. stock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,859,770 70	–	–	1,859,770 70
Purchased with moneys received on account of surplus duties to the end of 1790,	439,016 12	401,072 90	631,786 86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,471,875 88
Purchased on account of the loan of $2,000,000 of the 12th August, 1790,	353,604 95	31,731 94	137,588 66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	522,925 55
Purchased out of the interest fund, or applied therefrom,	140,588 08	79,055 79	132,625 59	–	95,757 44	–	–	–	–	–	–	326,500	324,200	1,098,726 90
Purchased out of moneys arising from imports and tonnage, and from the sale of public lands,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,056,700	300,007 62	–	–	–	1,356,707 62
In payment for lands sold under certain acts of Congress,	65,308 79	85,877 91	20,968 90	–	1,400 00	–	–	–	122,900	700 00	80 00	–	–	297,235 60
In payment for lands on Lake Erie, sold to the State of Pennsylvania,	60,449 44	60,718 25	30,224 72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151,392 41
In payment of certain balances which originated prior to the present constitution,	7,220 63	7,187 64	16,936 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,344 44
In the payment of commutation of certain military officers placed on the pension list,	14,934 22	10,472 40	7,467 09	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,873 71
In discharge of debts due foreign officers,	186,988 23	22,438 58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209,426 81
In discharge of the registered debt, per act of the 12th June, 1798,	86,566 54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,566 54
In discharge of loan office and final settlement certificates, per same act,	55,888 98	–	27,581 84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83,470 82
Stock arising from specie paid for services and supplies prior to the 4th March, 1789,	515,460 94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	515,460 94
Unapplied of 660,000 dollars six per cent. stock, remitted on account of the Dutch debt, in 1795,	20,000 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,000 00
Total amount to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund to Dec. 31, 1816, $	1,946,026 92	698,555 41	1,005,179 83	8,200,000	1,848,900 00	996,000	3,180,000	711,700	6,482,500	6,294,051 12	1,859,850 70	326,500	324,200	$33,873,463 98

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

Statement of moneys arising from interest on stock transferred to the United States, being the amount drawn by the agent for the trustees for the redemption of the public debt during the year 1816, *pursuant to the act of May* 8, 1792, *agreeably to statements made at the Treasury.*

Date.	Number of warrants.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1816.			
March 25,	313	Thomas T. Tucker, per statement No. 32,324, - -	$492,394 41
June 27,	835	Do. do. 33,872, - -	492,394 41
Sept'r 26,	592	Do. do. 33,872, - -	492,394 41
Dec'r 4,	360	Do. do. 33,872, - -	492,394 41
			$1,969,577 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 6, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

K.

Statement of moneys drawn by the agent for the trustees for the redemption of the public debt in the year 1816, *being on account of moneys received into the Treasury from the sale of public lands, pursuant to the act of March* 3, 1795, *agreeably to statements made at the Treasury.*

Date.	Number of warrants.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
Dec'r 19,	402	Thomas T. Tucker, per statement No. 33,872, - -	$87,959 28
"	403	Do. do. 33,872, - -	1,200,000 00
			$1,287,959 28

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February*, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

L.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 22, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office in the city of New York, in the State of New York, at the times hereinafter specified, that is to say:

1. The Treasury notes which became due, as aforesaid, at any time during the year 1814, to be paid on the 1st day of October next.

2. The Treasury notes which became due, as aforesaid, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1815, to be paid on the 1st day of November next.

And the said Treasury notes, respectively, will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said loan office in the city of New York, on the days respectively above specified, after which days, respectively, interest shall cease to be payable upon the said Treasury notes, respectively.

And notice is hereby further given and repeated, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due, at the loan office in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, as follows, that is to say:

1. The Treasury notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said notes having ceased to be payable.

2. The Treasury notes which shall hereafter become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days when they shall respectively become due; after which days, respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes, respectively.

And the said Treasury notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia, as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said loan office in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The commissioners of loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 25, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the loan office in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this Department of the 22d of August, 1816.

And the said Treasury notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said loan office in the city of New York, at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1817; after which day interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes.

The commissioners of loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the 1st day of January next.

W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 6, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, on the 1st day of September, 1816.

And the said Treasury notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the said loan office at Savannah, at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1817; after which time interest will cease to become payable upon the said Treasury notes.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

O.

Statement of the Treasury notes which became payable at Boston in the years 1814, 1815, *and* 1816, *for which funds were not provided.*

When payable.	Amount.
November 1, 1814,	(*a*)$94,000
December 1, 1814,	600,000
December 21, 1814,	30,000
January 21, 1815,	100,000
February 1, 1815,	220,000
August 1, 1815,	92,000
October 21, 1815,	52,000
November 1, 1815,	150,000
November 21, 1815,	12,000
December 11, 1815,	3,000
December 21, 1815,	300
January 11, 1816,	50,000
March 1, 1816,	145,000
March 11, 1816,	2,000
	$1,550,300

(*a*)Amount payable at Boston, November 1, 1814,	$500,000
Whereof was paid,	406,000
	$94,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

NOTE.—The records of the Treasury do not afford materials to ascertain the proportion of the above amount funded and paid in for taxes, but it is presumed only a small part thereof remains unpaid.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 503. [2d SESSION.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 11, 1817.

Mr. LOWNDES made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the duty on carriages, and the harness used therefor, as imposes a duty upon carriages and harness not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, report:

That they have received on the subject of this resolution a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing one from the Commissioner of the Revenue, both of which accompany this report, to which they beg leave to add "the general views of the internal duties for 1815," communicated to them by the commissioner.

The committee believe that, after the discontinuance of the direct tax, the collection of the internal duties may be effected, if their present rate shall not be reduced, at an expense not much exceeding 7 per cent. They will add that a duty is not considered by the Treasury as chargeable upon carriages used for purposes of husbandry during the week in consequence of their being employed for the conveyance of persons on Sunday.

They submit a resolution that it is not expedient to amend the law laying duties upon carriages by repealing so much thereof as imposes a duty upon carriages and harness not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1816.

The enclosed letter from the Commissioner of the Revenue contains information required by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant.

If it be intended to preserve the existing system of internal revenue, it is important that the changes, which may be made in it should not materially affect the amount derived from it, as the reduction in the amount received will not be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the expenses of collection.

The change proposed by the resolution will diminish the revenue derived from the tax on carriages more than one-half, whilst the expenses of collection will remain the same.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

General view of the internal duties for 1815.

ACCRUING DUTIES, VIZ:

On licenses for stills and boilers employed on—		
Domestic materials,	$750,503 22	
Foreign materials,	91,616 59	
		$842,119 81
On spirits distilled from domestic materials—		
At 20 cents per gallon,	$1,305,160 32	
At 25 cents per gallon,	742,398 57	
On spirits distilled from foreign materials—		
At 20 cents per gallon,	159,229 00	
		2,206,787 89
On carriages,		165,717 31
On licenses to retailers,		927,444 47
On sales at auction,		825,132 83
On refined sugar,		72,807 92
On stamps, viz:		
On stamped paper and bank notes,	$334,209 70	
By compounding banks,	84,422 10	
		418,631 80
On various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States,		793,625 53
On household furniture, and gold and silver watches,		93,034 50
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,		14,827 85
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,		9,142 99
		$6,369,272 90
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,		126,769 35
Total accruing duties,		$6,242,503 55
Add balances due on December 31, 1814, viz:		
In bonds uncollected,	$1,170 949 57	
In duties not bonded,	1,396 29	
		1,172,345 86
Total of accruing duties in 1815, and of duties outstanding on December 31, 1814,		$7,414,849 41
Amount of duties received by the collectors,		$4,986,262 23
Amount of payments to the Treasurer,		$4,697,252 19
Expenses of collection, consisting of—		
Contingent expenses,		$21,251 04
Measuring stills,		1,626 83
Commission,		216,908 12
Extra allowances by the President,		20,512 71
Allowance under the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1815,		18,978 97
		$279,277 67

Being $5\frac{6}{10}$ per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury.

Balances on the 31st of December, 1815, viz:	
In bonds uncollected,	$848,404 05
In duties not bonded,	1,485,126 73
In cash and Treasury notes,	225,105 47
	$2,558,636 25

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *December* 30, 1816.

I have the honor to make the following report "on the expediency of repealing so much of the act entitled 'An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on carriages, and the harness used therefor,' as imposes a duty on carriages and harness not exceeding one hundred dollars in value."

As the terms of the inquiry do not contemplate a total abolition or radical change of the existing duty, the materials for forming a correct opinion on the point submitted cannot, perhaps, be better furnished than by stating the number of carriages, with the amount of the duty, that would fall within the proposed exemption.

The returns transmitted to the Treasury exhibit in detail the precise duty paid on each carriage, the value of which is also specified. But these returns being very extensive, and no benefit equal to the expense having been considered as likely to flow from the placing on record a general classification of carriages agreeably to their value, the means of furnishing immediately such a statement do not exist; which can, however, be rendered, if thought necessary, within two weeks. Under these circumstances, an estimate has been made from an inspection of a few of the returns, according to which the following general view is presented:

Total duty payable,	$166,000 00
Total number of carriages that pay duty,	76,000
Of which 64,000 are valued at a sum not exceeding $100, and pay	$94,000 00
12,000, valued at sums exceeding $100, pay	72,000 00
	$166,000 00

From this estimate, which cannot be substantially incorrect, it follows that the proposed exemption would certainly reduce the duty to $72,000, and might reduce it still lower, by the temptation thus held out to the owner of a carriage to bring its value within the exemption—a temptation the more strong from the variable and doubtful value of the object, and from the entire want in the existing duty of the usual sanctions. The inevitable effect of such a

diminution in the proceeds of the duty, unconnected with a corresponding (if any) diminution of the expenses of collection, must be to deprive it of many of its present advantages, which, from the small amount of the duty paid on each carriage, the large number of persons who pay it, the proportionate difficulty of detecting frauds, the inequality of the duty, and the trouble and expense of collecting it, are inferior, in many respects, to those incident to the other internal duties.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

14th CONGRESS.] No. 504. [2d SESSION.

DUTY ON LICENSES TO RETAILERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 11, 1817.

Mr. LOWNDES made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, who have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on licenses to retailers, report:

That the letters from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the Revenue, with the statement of retailers' licenses issued in 1814, comprise the information which they have obtained from the Treasury on the subject referred to them. A modification of the duty, which should proportion it to the business or profits of the retailer, occupied the attention of the committee during the last session, and they anxiously endeavored to discover some rule which should determine the duty with the least practicable inconvenience or injustice. But although several were suggested, the difficulties of all were such as to prevent the concurrence of a majority of the committee in any. Under these circumstances, they proposed to the House a reduction of the duty to its present rate, which is two-thirds of its former amount. This proposal was adopted after an ineffectual attempt to fix an amount of capital, below which the duty should not apply. The committee have no reason to believe that any plan could be suggested to proportion the duty to the profits of the retailer, which could obtain the concurrence of a majority either of the House or even of the committee.

The above considerations apply only to the proposal for modifying the duty. The committee are unable to take any view of the probable revenue and expenditure of the country which would justify its entire repeal. They submit a resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to repeal or modify the act laying duties on licenses to retailers.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 2, 1817.

In reply to your letter of the 21st of December last, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Commissioner of the Revenue, and a statement from that office, showing the number of licenses issued in the year 1814.

The views presented in the letter of the Commissioner of the Revenue are believed to furnish all the information in the possession of the Department.

If it should be deemed expedient to change the principle of the tax by fixing a minimum, which should be increased in proportion to the capital employed, or to the extent of the sales made under the license, I would respectfully suggest that the minimum should not be less than ten dollars. If this principle be adopted, I would suggest further the propriety of fixing a maximum, beyond which the amount of the capital employed or the extent of the sales should not affect the tax. If the maximum should not be great, the temptation to practise frauds would be greatly diminished.

As this is one of the most productive branches of internal revenue, the repeal of this tax will necessarily involve the consideration of a general repeal upon this subject. The committee are in possession of all the information which it is in the power of the Department to furnish.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. LOWNDES, *Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *December* 30, 1816.

I have the honor to make the following report on the "expediency of modifying or repealing the act entitled An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise."

I refrain, for the reasons which I have personally stated to you, from a consideration of the policy of repealing the act.

The consideration of this point being excluded, the remaining inquiry is, in substance, whether the revenue derived from this source can be maintained under any modification of the existing law which shall render it more equitable in its operation, or easy in its collection.

So far as this duty is viewed as one on consumption, it may be considered as an imposition of about one per centum on the amount of sales, and is not liable to any great objection on the ground of inequality; the sole inequality flowing from the higher charge made by the retailer, in consequence of the greater relative duty paid by him.

Viewed in the light of a tax on the business of retailing, it is certainly highly unequal, and nothing but its moderation prevents it from being oppressive. It is not, however, probable that the present rates of duty will, under any circumstances, deter, to any considerable extent, individuals from entering into the business of retailing; nor does there appear to exist any complaints of an insufficiency of persons engaged in this business.

Should the present system be abandoned, no substitute can, it is believed, be devised that will not, from the numerous frauds to which it will be exposed, operate with a severer pressure on the honest dealer than is felt under the present system. An almost universal experience has proved that a reliance on the statements, even under oath, of interested persons, is not to be expected; and should a modification of the present law be founded on such statements, it is obvious that to the extent to which frauds may be committed will the honest dealer be relatively burdened. It may be added, that as the necessary effect of such a modification must be the imposition of much higher duties on large retailers, the temptation to fraud will in these cases be proportionally increased. In any such system, too, there must, to protect the revenue from defalcation, be a minimum duty, which it is believed should not be less than six dollars. There would, consequently, be but a moderate relief, consisting of the difference between that sum and the present duty, afforded in a majority of the cases in which licenses are granted, as will appear by the annexed statement of the number of licenses annually emitted.

These remarks are strictly applicable to any duty graduated on the amount of capital or sales, which is further exposed to the objection arising from the general repugnance of traders to disclose the extent of their capital or business.

The rent of the store or tavern has been sometimes suggested as a suitable criterion of duty. But, not to insist on the difficulty, where the objects are so numerous, of ascertaining the actual rent, is it not an insuperable objection to this principle, that by far the greater number of retailers are owners of their own stores or taverns, the rents of which could consequently only be estimated on a knowledge of facts not to be obtained without much trouble?

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement of retailers' licenses emitted in the year 1814.

In cities, towns, villages, &c.					In other places than cities, &c.					
Of merchandise, including wines and spirits.	Of wines alone.	Of spirits alone.	Of domestic spirits alone.	Of merchandise, other than wines and spirits.	Of merchandise, including wines and spirits.	Of wines and spirits.	Of spirits alone.	Of domestic spirits alone.	Of merchandise, other than wines and spirits.	Total No. emitted.
$25	$20	$20	$15	$15	$15	$15	$12	$10	$10	
8,614	19	404	2,084	7,760	11,824	2,687	3,645	6,179	2,805	46,021

14th CONGRESS.] No. 505. [2d SESSION.

DIRECT TAX AND INTERNAL DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 11, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the statements relating to the internal duties and direct tax required by the thirty-third section of the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, to be laid annually before Congress, in the month of December, viz: a statement of internal duties for the year 1815, showing the amount accruing from each branch of those duties in each collection district throughout the United States and their Territories; the amount paid into the Treasury, and the expense of collection; a statement of the amount of the direct tax received, and the amount paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof in each collection district wherein the same became payable; a statement showing the amount of the compensation received by the principal and assistant assessors under the acts of the 22d of July, and 2d of August, 1813; and a statement of the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers employed in collecting the internal duties and direct tax during the year 1815.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 30, 1816.

I have the honor to communicate to you, to be laid before Congress, agreeably to law, in December ensuing, the following statements:

No. 1. Statements exhibiting views of the collection of the direct tax of $3,000,000, imposed August 2, 1813.

No. 2. Statement of the amount of the direct tax received during the year 1815, with the amount paid to the officers employed in the collection.

No. 3. General view of the collection of the direct tax of $6,000,000, imposed January 9, 1815.

No. 4. General view of the collection of the direct tax of $3,000,000, imposed March 5, 1816.

No. 5. Statement exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1815 from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.

No. 6. Statement of the amount of duties which have accrued on various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States.

No. 7. Abstract of the official emoluments and expenditures of the collectors of internal duties and direct tax during the year 1815.

I am, very respectfully,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 1.

A view of the collection of the direct tax of $3,000,000, *imposed on the 2d of August*, 1813.

Of this amount the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Kentucky assumed and paid into the Treasury their respective quotas, amounting to $1,363,290 31, leaving to be collected by the United States the remaining sum of $1,636,709 69.

The following statements exhibit a view of the collection of this last sum.

Statement No. 1 presents a view of the collection in each of the collection districts.

Statement No. 2 presents a view of the collection of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to the designated collectors in each State; and

Statement No. 3 presents a general view of the collection.

STATEMENT No. 1.—(1.)

View of the collection in each of the collection districts.

N. B. In the column headed "*other credits to the collectors*," is stated the amount with which they are credited, arising from taxes on non-residents' property transferred to the designated collectors; taxes on property purchased in behalf of the United States, and not redeemed; abatements in individual taxes from errors of assessment; taxes lost by persons absconding or becoming insolvent; and excess of charges beyond the additions of ten and twenty per centum incurred on the advertising and sale of property for non-payment of taxes.

No. of collection district.	Amount of quota.	Amount of tax list.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.	Other credits to the collectors.	Total amount of credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
New Hampshire.							
No. 1	$25,298 89	$25,396 60	$23,140 04	$1,389 14	$867 42	$25,396 60	
No. 2	17,698 66	17,729 86	15,942 69	1,071 55	715 62	17,729 86	
No. 3	20,219 16	20,219 70	18,723 22	1,014 08	482 40	20,219 70	
No. 4	19,318 03	19,342 71	17,843 42	1,196 15	303 14	17,342 71	
No. 5	14,258 63	14,360 33	12,059 79	964 19	1,336 35	14,360 33	
Total, -	96,793 37	97,049 20	87,709 16	5,635 11	3,704 93	97,049 20	
Massachusetts.							
No. 1	2,623 59	2,641 20	1,705 02	159 37	835 23	2,699 62	
No. 2	9,190 65	9,374 32	7,199 00	566 05	1,618 92	9,383 97	
No. 3	13,672 00	14,200 85	12,344 53	1,042 16	814 16	14,200 85	
No. 4	9,696 52	9,730 48	8,736 50	751 27	242 71	9,730 48	
No. 5	3,504 63	3,628 32	3,090 65	282 19	262 16	3,635 00	
No. 6	5,559 60	5,567 91	4,929 09	455 02	183 80	5,567 91	
No. 7	15,787 99	15,835 11	14,221 79	999 30	586 30	15,807 39	$27 72
No. 8	14,175 03	14,202 56	12,923 60	1,025 61	243 41	14,192 62	9 94
No. 9	41,643 01	41,668 04	38,060 27	1,739 21	1,867 60	41,667 08	96
No. 10	26,433 45	26,668 23	24,531 29	1,434 43	702 51	26,668 23	
No. 11	43,676 83	43,963 09	42,089 13	1,033 00	840 96	43,963 09	
No. 12	15,629 88	15,659 33	14,228 53	1,033 02	398 05	15,659 60	
No. 13	14,478 67	14,478 33	13,083 08	1,075 60	352 48	14,511 16	
No. 14	14,469 16	14,585 61	13,542 50	1,026 73	17 57	14,586 80	
No. 15	12,650 64	12,677 48	11,567 34	905 94	204 20	12,677 48	
No. 16	30,171 71	30,192 73	28,667 49	1,262 31	262 93	30,192 73	
No. 17	29,634 05	29,656 67	27,775 00	1,601 38	280 29	29,656 67	
No. 18	13,273 57	13,406 83	12,313 10	963 61	134 90	13,411 61	
Total, -	316,270 98	318,137 09	291,007 91	17,356 20	9,848 18	318,212 29	38 62
Vermont.							
No. 1	22,427 01	22,436 05	21,039 67	1,177 26	219 12	22,436 05	
No. 2	11,867 85	11,878 29	10,830 63	911 80	148 70	11,891 13	
No. 3	27,326 37	27,387 95	25,696 81	1,407 58	283 56	27,387 95	
No. 4	18,308 81	18,389 14	16,808 28	1,130 08	410 13	18,408 49	
No. 5	7,443 77	7,443 77	6,634 15	606 33	193 59	7,437 07	9 70
No. 6	10,969 90	10,997 06	9,771 52	786 35	439 19	10,997 06	
Total, -	98,343 71	98,532 26	90,841 06	6,019 40	1,694 29	98,554 75	9 70
Connecticut.							
No. 1	19,065 72	19,094 47	17,791 46	1,215 71	87 30	19,094 47	
No. 2	18,810 56	18,837 74	17,554 69	1,158 02	125 03	18,837 74	
No. 3	16,723 10	16,818 43	15,615 81	1,050 70	148 76	16,815 27	3 16
No. 4	19,603 02	19,623 45	18,218 17	1,222 59	182 69	19,623 45	
No. 5	13,392 04	13,422 83	12,384 78	987 18	50 87	13,422 83	
No. 6	9,064 20	9,094 43	8,276 59	755 71	62 13	9,094 43	
No. 7	21,509 07	21,611 44	20,364 96	1,136 82	109 72	21,611 50	
Total, -	118,167 71	118,502 79	110,206 46	7,526 73	766 50	118,499 69	3 16

STATEMENT No. 1 (1)—Continued.

No. of collection district.	Amount of quota.	Amount of tax list.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.	Other credits to collectors.	Total amount of credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
Rhode Island.							
No. 1	$10,451 18	$10,451 18	$9,569 67	$811 05	$70 96	$10,451 68	
No. 2	14,560 00	14,610 60	13,509 00	1,092 73	8 87	14,610 60	
No. 3	9,689 00	9,689 00	8,865 53	825 11	-	9,690 64	
Total, -	34,700 18	34,750 78	31,944 20	2,728 89	79 83	34,752 92	
New York.							
No. 1	25,210 00	25,270 89	23,810 40	1,295 69	164 80	25,270 89	
No. 2	109,230 00	111,377 24	109,666 93	1,052 91	1,244 48	111,964 32	
No. 3	13,120 00	13,120 00	12,190 11	929 89	-	13,120 00	
No. 4	24,140 00	24,141 21	22,896 65	1,244 56	-	24,141 21	
No. 5	17,680 00	17,726 82	16,505 19	1,086 74	134 89	17,726 82	
No. 6	13,120 00	13,125 42	10,006 00	798 84	841 96	11,646 80	$1,478 62
No. 7	5,690 00	5,695 46	4,914 00	410 22	336 74	5,660 96	34 50
No. 8	14,600 00	14,695 71	13,557 53	1,038 43	99 75	14,695 71	
No. 9	15,190 00	15,195 54	14,021 04	920 93	253 67	15,195 64	
No. 10	15,651 62	15,661 67	14,098 61	930 89	632 17	15,661 67	
No. 11	9,830 00	9,880 00	8,755 15	810 85	314 00	9,880 00	
No. 12	5,750 00	5,757 96	3,447 54	306 63	2,003 79	5,757 96	
No. 13	23,520 00	23,520 00	22,012 42	1,191 18	316 40	23,520 00	
No. 14	16,420 00	16,685 08	14,597 58	973 41	1,114 09	16,685 08	
No. 15	7,090 00	7,117 62	6,286 56	568 66	264 52	7,119 74	
No. 16	13,300 00	13,313 11	8,914 60	728 98	1,958 69	11,602 27	1,710 84
No. 17	9,570 00	9,599 57	7,232 58	746 98	1,620 01	9,599 57	
No. 18	11,690 00	11,691 65	10,500 87	835 02	355 70	11,691 65	
No. 19	6,120 00	6,134 86	5,034 76	481 14	619 10	6,135 00	
No. 20	7,430 00	7,447 02	6,568 47	589 50	289 05	7,447 02	
No. 21	5,690 00	5,690 00	4,011 97	390 18	1,287 85	5,690 00	
No. 22	10,030 00	10,089 90	7,704 83	622 05	1,763 02	10,089 90	
No. 23	14,290 00	14,290 00	12,066 08	999 60	1,224 32	14,290 00	
No. 24	14,270 00	14,334 13	12,904 52	918 98	510 63	14,334 13	
No. 25	7,740 00	7,821 14	5,122 85	413 57	257 90	5,794 32	2,026 82
No. 26	2,220 00	2,253 74	2,064 20	189 54	-	2,253 74	
No. 27	7,850 00	7,857 01	6,766 43	616 80	473 78	7,857 01	
No. 28	5,490 00	5,513 59	4,429 72	393 34	705 61	5,528 67	
Total, -	131,931 62	435,106 34	390,087 59	21,485 51	18,786 98	430,360 08	5,350 76
Delaware.							
No. 1	12,208 08	12,243 35	11,328 93	891 02	23 40	12,243 35	
No. 2	10,682 07	10,820 03	9,970 42	769 27	90 34	10,830 03	
No. 3	9,156 06	9,231 29	8,418 46	763 29	49 54	9,231 29	
Total, -	32,046 21	32,294 67	29,717 81	2,423 58	163 28	32,304 67	
Maryland.							
No. 1	15,960 00	15,960 00	14,964 16	995 84	-	15,960 00	
No. 2	12,020 00	12,115 41	12,221 67	878 89	14 85	12,115 41	
No. 3	15,513 94	15,565 43	14,594 69	931 27	39 47	15,565 43	
No. 4	48,670 00	49,036 67	44,371 75	1,158 25	245 11	45,775 06	3,261 61
No. 5	17,500 00	17,560 16	16,446 51	1,060 23	49 86	17,556 60	3 56
No. 6	13,100 00	13,130 24	11,907 50	897 51	361 19	13,166 20	
No. 7	19,280 00	19,316 49	18,056 66	1,171 13	89 65	19,317 44	
No. 8	7,370 00	7,410 70	6,931 35	479 35	-	7,410 70	
No. 9	2,210 00	2,232 39	1,903 63	192 03	136 73	2,232 39	
Total, -	151,623 94	152,327 49	140,397 87	7,764 50	936 86	149,099 23	3,265 17
North Carolina.							
No. 1	18,065 65	18,065 65	16,730 76	1,222 95	130 86	18,084 57	
No. 2	22,084 24	22,135 98	20,946 90	1,145 32	50 78	22,143 00	
No. 3	18,016 09	18,071 37	16,806 84	1,106 34	157 13	18,070 30	1 07
No. 4	19,286 90	19,321 03	18,265 30	1,202 35	47 05	19,514 70	
No. 5	19,535 00	19,773 39	18,464 55	1,237 59	71 25	19,773 39	
No. 6	21,034 98	21,077 05	19,960 25	1,118 51	-	21,078 76	
No. 7	19,410 59	19,410 59	18,079 31	1,210 77	168 51	19,458 59	
No. 8	16,661 61	16,679 74	15,486 23	1,034 13	159 38	16,679 74	
No. 9	16,364 50	16,364 51	15,329 00	1,005 63	29 88	16,364 51	
No. 10	15,974 91	15,986 78	14,926 85	987 07	72 86	15,986 78	
No. 11	13,761 98	13,896 18	12,871 26	971 24	53 68	13,896 18	
No. 12	10,349 11	10,349 11	9,572 19	725 06	41 86	10,349 11	
No. 13	9,742 04	9,828 54	9,020 98	807 56	-	9,828 54	
Total, -	220,287 60	220,959 92	206,460 42	13,774 52	993 24	221,228 18	1 07
Tennessee.							
No. 1	11,634 00	9,440 06	9,060 30	662 24	74 24	9,796 78	143 28
No. 2	15,143 92	15,150 62	13,890 25	936 13	336 44	15,162 82	
No. 3	15,987 00	10,766 68	9,719 17	701 98	348 88	10,770 03	
No. 4	20,668 00	18,685 79	17,219 42	1,092 10	372 57	18,684 09	1 70
No. 5	25,779 00	35,668 04	33,583 29	1,442 92	641 83	35,668 04	
No. 6	20,800 38	20,828 30	18,476 47	991 91	1,363 40	20,831 78	
Total, -	110,012 30	111,039 49	101,948 90	5,827 28	3,137 36	110,913 54	144 98

STATEMENT No. 1 (1)—Continued.

No. of the collection district.	Amount of quota.	Amount of tax list.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.	Other credits to the collectors.	Total amount of credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
Louisiana.							
No. 1	$3,977 73	$3,996 84	-	-	-	-	$3,996 84
No. 2	3,739 82	3,779 92	$1,779 30	$119 33	-	$1,898 63	1,881 29
No. 3	17,074 25	18,722 48	5,000 00	556 38	-	5,556 38	13,166 10
No. 4	3,510 42	3,213 33	2,020 00	154 17	$3 71	2,177 88	1,035 45
Total, -	$28,302 22	$29,712 57	$8,799 30	$829 88	$3 71	$9,632 89	$20,079 68

Aggregate of the preceding statement.

States.	Amount of quota.	Amount of tax list.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.	Other credits to the collectors.	Total amount of credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
New Hampshire,	$96,793 37	$97,049 20	$87,709 16	$5,635 11	$3,704 93	$97,049 20	
Massachusetts,	316,270 98	318,137 09	291,007 91	17,356 20	9,848 18	318,212 29	$38 62
Vermont,	98,343 71	98,532 20	90,841 06	6,019 40	1,694 29	98,554 75	9 70
Connecticut,	118,167 71	118,502 79	110,206 46	7,526 73	766 50	118,499 69	3 16
Rhode Island,	34,700 18	34,750 78	31,944 20	2,728 89	79 83	34,752 92	
New York,	431,931 62	435,006 34	390,087 59	21,485 51	18,786 98	430,360 08	6,350 78
Delaware,	32,046 21	32,294 67	29,717 81	2,423 58	163 28	32,304 67	
Maryland,	151,623 94	152,327 49	140,377 87	7,764 50	936 86	149,099 23	3,265 17
North Carolina,	220,287 60	220,959 92	206,460 42	13,774 52	993 24	221,228 18	1 07
Tennessee,	110,012 30	111,039 49	101,948 90	5,827 28	3,137 36	110,913 54	144 98
Louisiana,	28,302 22	29,712 57	8,799 30	829 88	3 71	9,632 89	20,079 68
Total,	$1,638,479 84	$1,648,312 60	$1,489,120 68	$91,371 60	$40,114 16	$1,620,607 44	$28,893 16

STATEMENT No. 1 (2)—Continued.

View of the collection of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to the designated collectors in each State.

[N. B.—See note in preceding statement, which is, in most respects, also applicable to this statement.]

States.	Amount transferred.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.	Other credits to the collectors.	Total amount of credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
New Hampshire, -	$3,520 15	$3,338 60	$181 55	-	$3,520 15	
Massachusetts, -	6,563 71	5,177 12	324 95	$54 19	5,556 26	$1,007 45
Vermont, -	1,771 15	1,676 15	95 00	-	1,771 15	
Rhode Island, -	60 33	21 37	1 79	38 69	61 85	
Connecticut, -	708 66	631 34	35 33	41 50	708 17	51
New York, -	18,903 44	17,766 18	1,137 26	-	18,903 44	
Delaware, -	28 84	-	-	36 79	36 79	
Maryland, -	627 03	371 17	33 34	81 71	486 22	140 81
North Carolina, -	633 69	591 77	41 92	-	633 69	
Tennessee, -	2,924 81	2,432 87	134 36	417 81	2,985 04	
Louisiana.						
Total,	$35,741 81	$32,006 57	$1,985 50	$670 69	$34,662 76	$1,148 77

STATEMENT No. 1 (3)—Continued.

General view of the collection of the direct tax of 1814.

Aggregate of the quotas of the several districts as fixed by law, - - -		$1,638,479 84
Aggregate of the quotas of the several districts, agreeably to the tax lists delivered by the principal assessors to the collectors, - - - - -		1,648,312 60
Deduct for allowances of errors in assessment, - - - -		1,929 86
Leaving the amount of tax to be collected, - - - -		1,646,382 74
Add interest received on the redemption of property purchased in behalf of the United States, - - - - -	$195 72	
Surplus of the additions of ten and twenty per cent. over the expenses of property advertised or sold, - - - - -	3,465 95	
		3,661 67
Amount chargeable to the collectors, - - - - -		$1,650,044 41

Amount of payments to the Treasurer, - -		$1,521,129 25	
Deduct amounts overpaid by sundry collectors beyond the amounts with which they were respectively chargeable, which will be credited to them in the accounts of direct tax of 1815, - - - -		1,257 72	
		1,519,871 53	
Expenses of collection, viz:			
Contingent expenses, - - - -	$5,493 39		
Commission, - - - -	87,716 68		
		93,210 07	
Amount of taxes lost by persons absconding or becoming insolvent, -		1,204 84	
			$1,614,286 44
Amount remaining to be accounted for, - - - - -			$35,757 97
Which consists of—			
Taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed, -		5,764 18	
Taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors, viz:			
In the sixth district of New York, of which William Tremper is collector, being, as he states, in bank notes which will not be received by his bank of deposite, - - - - - -		1,478 62	
* In the sixteenth district of New York, stated by the late collector (Francis A. Bloodgood) to be detained in the hands of a deputy, - -		1,710 84	
* In the twenty-fifth district of New York, of which Jonas Harrison is collector, -		2,026 82	
In the fourth district of Maryland, of which Stephen H. Moore is collector, (owing to the captivity of the principal assessor, great delay occurred in this district in making the assessment,) - - - - -		3,261 61	
In the State of Louisiana, the collection having been but recently commenced, -		20,079 68	
In other districts, - - - - -		287 45	
Amount of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to designated collectors, and not yet accounted for, - - - -		1,148 77	
			$35,757 97

* NOTE.—Both these cases of delinquency have been laid before the Comptroller of the Treasury, by whom suits have been instituted.

REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 27, 1816.

No. 2.

Statement of the amount of direct tax received during the year 1815, *with the amounts paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

States.	Districts.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire, - -	First, - -	$23,415 93	$26,517 66	$1,419 70
Ditto, -	Second, - -	7,394 73	7,200 97	540 80
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	22,296 42	12,682 75	538 53
Ditto, - -	Fourth, - -	27,947 76	26,681 93	1,293 75
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	10,689 83	7,913 64	458 48
Non-residents, - -	- - -	3,031 62	2,696 96	139 12
	Total,	94,776 29	83,693 91	4,390 38
Massachusetts, - -	First, - -	195 34	512 52	57 62
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	7,606 90	4,258 91	340 70
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	5,898 70	7,214 53	699 71
Ditto, - -	Fourth, - -	1,486 39	3,028 30	222 54
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	9 45	1,004 65	91 55
Ditto, - -	Sixth, - -	1,214 76	4,927 11	401 20
Ditto, - -	Seventh, - -	3,076 40	2,927 43	223 32
Ditto, - -	Eighth, - -	2,093 06	1,964 37	224 00
Ditto, - -	Ninth, - -	4,819 76	4,771 11	292 54
Ditto, - -	Tenth, - -	13,701 35	12,977 63	728 04
Ditto, - -	Eleventh, - -	45,574 68	41,494 55	1,920 09
Ditto, - -	Twelfth, - -	12,314 30	12,662 88	750 91
Ditto, - -	Thirteenth, - -	2,566 07	2,429 88	182 89
Ditto, - -	Fourteenth, - -	3,085 37	2,919 01	230 46
Ditto, - -	Fifteenth, - -	6,350 87	4,435 65	345 94
Ditto, - -	Sixteenth, - -	1,744 47	11,267 49	534 90
Ditto, - -	Seventeenth, - -	11,341 37	11,275 00	600 06
Ditto, - -	Eighteenth, - -	1,053 64	1,116 14	80 70
Non-residents, - -	- - -	1,136 12		
	Total,	125,269 00	131,187 15	7,927 17
Vermont, - -	First, - -	28,067 50	27,601 21	1,377 28
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	10,845 36	151 63	35 81
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	22,298 58	22,232 31	1,112 41
Ditto, - -	Fourth, - -	25,780 01	4,988 28	347 24
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	8,537 39	1,498 30	166 86
Ditto, - -	Sixth, - -	12,063 66	-	43 45
Non-residents, - -	- - -	2,026 48	1,676 15	396 45
	Total,	109,618 98	58,147 88	3,479 50

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

States.	Districts.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
Rhode Island, - -	First, - -	$8,813 59	$2,457 30	$189 05
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	8,131 22	1,776 25	215 74
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	4,325 72	3,019 53	618 94
Non-residents, - -	- - -	26 08	21 37	8 30
	Total,	21,296 61	7,274 45	1,032 03
Connecticut, - -	First, - -	5,154 23	1,314 46	113 72
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	35,750 00	34,000 82	1,630 41
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	26,806 81	25,642 51	1,242 71
Ditto, - -	Fourth, - -	12,941 68	13,218 17	694 91
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	9,792 22	8,001 52	475 47
Ditto, - -	Sixth, - -	9,930 61	10,368 21	548 16
Ditto, - -	Seventh, - -	16,556 90	15,758 02	742 52
Non-residents, - -	- - -	625 56	631 34	29 74
	Total,	117,558 01	108,935 05	5,477 64
New York, - -	First, - -	-	4,084 00	229 03
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	817 59	17,654 68	163 68
Ditto.	Third.			
Ditto, - -	Fourth, - -	4,624 89	4,396 65	231 40
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	148 59	145 19	9 26
Ditto, - -	Sixth, - -	2,000 00	3,281 00	246 96
Ditto, - -	Seventh, - -	5,227 66	4,914 00	410 22
Ditto.	Eighth.			
Ditto.	Ninth.			
Ditto, - -	Tenth, - -	2,075 61	4,098 09	272 23
Ditto, - -	Eleventh, - -	1,631 56	1,516 86	131 89
Ditto, - -	Twelfth, - -	3,754 10	3,446 43	307 66
Ditto, - -	Thirteenth, - -	818 00	771 59	46 40
Ditto, - -	Fourteenth, - -	637 54	577 58	61 88
Ditto, - -	Fifteenth, - -	2,035 00	1,858 56	161 61
Ditto.	Sixteenth, - -	-	2,483 69	186 94
Ditto, - -	Seventeenth, - -	204 80	179 64	28 66
Ditto, - -	Eighteenth, - -	592 37	526 87	45 03
Ditto, - -	Nineteenth, - -	801 24	728 88	73 50
Ditto.	Twentieth.			
Ditto, - -	Twenty-first, - -	1,194 58	2,883 72	268 01
Ditto, - -	Twenty-second, - -	1,035 59	1,373 83	106 69
Ditto, - -	Twenty-third, - -	655 91	766 08	57 66
Ditto, - -	Twenty-fourth, - -	3,807 98	4,689 88	271 34
Ditto, - -	Twenty-fifth, - -	3,114 72	4,831 90	391 40
Ditto.	Twenty-sixth.			
Ditto, - -	Twenty-seventh, -	-	12	
Ditto, - -	Twenty-eighth, -	11 22	1,039 72	90 41
Non-residents, - -	- - -	18,628 49	17,492 17	1,126 32
	Total,	53,816 44	73,741 21	4,918 18
New Jersey, - -	First, - -	27,702 05	24,275 00	1,143 84
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	24,498 46	23,398 00	1,100 46
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	37,475 51	36,811 00	1,770 67
Ditto.	Fourth.			
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	32,721 47	20,000 00	970 72
Ditto. - -	Sixth, - -	17,651 55	15,671 43	766 66
Non-residents.				
	Total,	140,049 04	120,155 43	5,752 35
Delaware, - -	First, - -	4,986 79	3,611 50	195 83
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	14,593 12	13,682 00	692 04
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	3,924 60	6,038 04	487 80
Non-residents, - -	- - -	4 15		
	Total,	23,508 66	23,331 54	1,375 67
Maryland, - -	First, - -	3,080 24	7,464 16	476 43
Ditto, - -	Second, - -	4,109 48	3,036 80	189 59
Ditto, - -	Third, - -	-	4 69	
Ditto; - -	Fourth, - -	42,120 36	40,871 70	1,206 82
Ditto, - -	Fifth, - -	4,549 72	4,295 45	254 27
Ditto, - -	Sixth, - -	6,459 17	7,222 59	618 31
Ditto, - -	Seventh, - -	1,515 86	3,056 66	115 29
Ditto, - -	Eighth, - -	2,515 73	4,875 00	340 16
Ditto, - -	Ninth, - -	1,087 71	1,903 63	185 69
Non-residents, - -	- - -	26 03		
	Total,	65,464 30	72,730 68	3,386 56

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

States.	Districts.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
North Carolina,	First,	$9,972 74	$9,231 10	$741 72
Ditto,	Second,	-	4 83	02
Ditto,	Third,	56 14	1,185 25	75 05
Ditto,	Fourth,	-	2,965 30	189 27
Ditto.	Fifth.			
Ditto,	Sixth,	4,479 72	4,450 00	234 19
Ditto,	Seventh,	3,750 95	5,050 00	343 04
Ditto.	Eighth.		-	
Ditto,	Ninth,	910 04	1,554 00	100 58
Ditto,	Tenth,	4,514 76	10,926 85	697 45
Ditto,	Eleventh,	6,270 46	8,983 26	678 70
Ditto,	Twelfth,	1,939 02	3,816 48	271 00
Ditto,	Thirteenth,	729 83	1,105 27	96 75
Non-residents,	-	567 35	60 00	3 15
	Total,	40,191 01	49,332 34	3,430 92
Tennessee,	First,	4,271 87	9,060 30	662 24
Ditto,	Second,	512 01	876 15	55 77
Ditto,	Third,	7,177 04	7,694 04	504 41
Ditto,	Fourth,	10,060 65	10,387 37	621 68
Ditto,	Fifth,	4,576 56	4,393 51	183 05
Ditto,	Sixth,	4,915 00	4,682 31	246 43
Non-residents,	-	1,642 15	1,467 01	176 06
	Total,	33,155 28	38,560 69	2,449 64
Louisiana.	First.			
Ditto,	Second,	1,797 14	1,683 80	113 24
Ditto.	Third.			
Ditto.	Fourth.			
Non-residents.				
	Total,	1,797 14	1,683 80	113 24
District of Columbia,	-	6,610 65	6,250 00	333 59

Aggregate.

States.	Amount received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$94,776 29	$83,693 91	$4,390 38
Massachusetts,	125,269 00	131,187 15	7,927 17
Vermont,	109,618 98	58,147 88	3,479 50
Rhode Island,	21,296 61	7,274 45	1,032 03
Connecticut,	117,558 01	108,935 05	5,477 64
New York,	53,816 44	73,741 21	4,918 18
New Jersey,	140,049 04	120,155 43	5,752 35
Pennsylvania.			
Delaware,	23,508 66	23,331 54	1,375 67
Maryland,	65,464 30	72,730 68	3,386 56
Virginia.			
North Carolina,	40,191 01	49,332 34	3,430 92
Kentucky.			
Tennessee,	33,155 28	88,560 69	2,449 64
Louisiana,	1,797 14	1,683 80	113 24
District of Columbia,	6,610 65	6,250 00	333 59
Total,	833,111 41	775,024 93	44,066 87
Add amount of extra allowances by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			3,427 29
Add amount of allowances under the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			3,171 03
Being 6⅛ per cent. on the amount paid into the Treasury.			50,665 19

REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 28, 1816.

No. 3.

General view of the state of the collection of the direct tax of six millions of dollars, imposed January 9, 1815.

Although this tax was imposed on the 9th day of January, 1815, in consequence of the time occupied by the assessment, the collection of it did not commence in any district until the 28th day of September, 1815, and generally did not commence until the month of February, 1816.

Amount of the tax,		$6,000,000 00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia by the act of February 27, 1815,		19,998 40
		6,019,998 40
Amounts paid into the Treasury by the following States, viz:		
New York,	$731,240 76	
South Carolina,	258,239 32	
Georgia,	170,885 69	
Ohio,	177,055 54	
	1,337,421 31	
Deduction allowed,	296,846 15	
		1,634,267 46
Leaving to be collected by the collectors,		4,385,730 94
Of this sum there is ascertained to have been collected on the 31st of October, 1816,		3,820,000 00
Remaining to be collected,		$565,730 94

Revenue Office, *November* 28, 1816.

No. 4.

General view of the state of the collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars, imposed March 5, 1816.

The revisions of the preceding assessment have been completed in a majority of the districts, in which the tax is in a state of collection.

In the other districts they will, it is supposed, be soon effected.

Amount of the tax,		$3,000,000 00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia,		9,999 20
		3,009,999 20
Amounts paid into the Treasury by the following States, viz:		
New York,	$365,620 38	
South Carolina,	129,119 66	
Georgia,	94,936 49	
Ohio,	88,527 62	
	678,204 15	
Deduction allowed,	102,929 58	
		781,133 73
Leaving to be collected by the collectors,		2,228,865 47
Of this sum there is ascertained to have been collected on the 31st of October, 1816,		70,000 00
Remaining to be collected,		$2,158,865 47

Revenue Office, *November* 28, 1816.

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1815 *from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirits distilled from		
				Domestic materials,		Foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon.
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
District, No. 1,	Edward Cutts, -	56 28	3,015 90	48 97	-	4,840 81
No. 2,	Hatevil Knight, -	352 16	-	-	100 30	
No. 3,	Jedediah H. Smith, -	28 69	-	-	3 00	
No. 4,	Samuel Dinsmore, -	95 09	-	21 20		
No. 5,	Ezra Bartlett, -	356 47	-	611 64	33 75	
	Total, -	$888 69	$3,015 90	$681 81	$137 05	4,840 81
MASSACHUSETTS.						
District, No. 1,	Gideon O'Brien.					
No. 2,	James Carr and John Wilkins, - -	44 16	-	-	46 18	
No. 3,	Ezekiel Thompson.					
No. 4,	Daniel Evans, -	1,079 74	-	1,987 60	101 22	
No. 5,	Amos Townsend.					
No. 6,	Joseph Howard, -	402 00				
No. 7,	Woodbury Storer, -	57 66	4,597 00	-	-	3,931 07
No. 8,	Josiah W. Seaver, -	6 75				
No. 9,	Robert Farley, -	14 42	8,097 30	32 83	-	8,821 21
No. 10,	Levi Thaxter, -	497 44	11,063 06	187 10	-	21,171 06
No. 11,	Edward Jones, -	-	31,058 95	-	-	70,898 03
No. 12,	Ebenezer Seaver, -	-	3,142 80	-	-	5,325 90
No. 13,	Howard Carey.					
No. 14,	Nathaniel Morton, Jun., -	-	-	4,974 60		
No. 15,	Braddock Dimmick.					
No. 16,	William Eaton, -	724 92	-	701 18	53 75	
No. 17,	Thomas Shepherd, -	19,140 92	-	20,388 27	965 04	
No. 18,	Joshua Danforth, -	1,413 82	-	1,606 26	381 95	
	Total, -	$23,381 83	$57,959 11	$29,877 84	$1,548 14	$110,147 27
VERMONT.						
District, No. 1,	Isaac Burton, -	4,726 34	-	4,811 16	214 07	
No. 2,	Gilbert Dennison and John Phelps, - -	1,201 00	-	796 69	4 41	
No. 3,	Thomas Leverett, -	3,049 32	-	7,063 45	-	
No. 4,	George Cleveland, -	2,280 50	-	2,501 30	217 67	
No. 5,	Asahel Langworthy, -	382 65	-	265 86	119 52	
No. 6,	Israel P. Dana, -	2,623 32	-	2,579 10	260 47	
	Total, -	$14,263 13	-	$18,017 56	$816 14	
RHODE ISLAND.						
District, No. 1,	Christopher R. Perry, -	2,642 76	8,449 80	4,976 98	-	12,185 97
No. 2,	William B. Martin, late collector, - -	No returns.				
No. 3,	James Helme, -	1,430 52	-	1,120 73		
	Total, -	$4,073 28	$8,449 80	$6,097 71	-	$12,185 97
CONNECTICUT.						
District, No. 1,	Seth P. Beers, -	1,875 21	-	2,063 05	807 52	
No. 2,	Taylor Sherman and Jesup Wakeman, -	936 00	-	891 36	594 36	
No. 3,	Andrew Hull, Jun., -	706 97	-	459 14	298 50	
No. 4,	John T. Peters, -	31,345 41	2,215 45	42,182 00	1,322 82	2,936 80
No. 5,	Nicoll Fosdick, -	3,131 30	-	2,328 04		
No. 6,	Joshua Stow, -	528 86	1,309 20	1,794 68	-	2,708 40
No. 7,	Charles Taintor, -	2,342 91	-	3,277 77	668 89	
	Total, -	$40,867 66	$3,524 65	$52,996 04	$3,692 09	$5,645 20

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
		Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
District, No. 1,	Edward Cutts, -	1,379	1,870 33	10,533 29	2,038 91	
No. 2,	Hatevil Knight, -	242	352 97	3,776 86		
No. 3,	Jedediah H. Smith, -	719	987 61	3,895 23	143 43	
No. 4,	Samuel Dinsmore, -	727	955 72	3,943 82	56 47	
No. 5,	Ezra Bartlett, -	270	347 46	2,386 44	6 98	
	Total, -	3,337	$4,514 09	$24,535 64	$2,245 79	
MASSACHUSETTS.						
District, No. 1,	Gideon O'Brien, -	-	-	784 93		
No. 2,	James Carr and John Wilkins, - -	48	69 36	3,029 92	116 95	
No. 3,	Ezekiel Thompson, -	137	237 55	3,783 49	59 10	
No. 4,	Daniel Evans, -	170	266 00	3,924 40	6 03	
No. 5,	Amos Townsend, -	41	53 00	580 97	2 53	
No. 6,	Joseph Howard, -	57	89 00	1,145 19		
No. 7,	Woodbury Storer, -	702	994 14	8,737 92	697 16	
No. 8,	Josiah W. Seaver, -	430	683 17	4,368 45	136 42	
No. 9,	Robert Farley, -	1,606	2,302 78	16,680 07	2,536 61	363 68
No. 10,	Levi Thaxter, -	2,042	3,298 83	8,082 17	232 74	
No. 11,	Edward Jones, -	550	1,868 85	28,888 27	83,060 42	4,030 49
No. 12,	Ebenezer Seaver, -	1,672	2,713 26	4,052 33	46 85	
No. 13,	Howard Carey, -	973	1,304 68	3,320 27	22 58	
No. 14,	Nathaniel Morton, Jun., -	886	1,281 48	5,143 80	420 52	
No. 15,	Braddock Dimmick, -	306	424 58	4,120 05	265 47	
No. 16,	William Eaton, -	2,000	2,967 79	6,561 57	37 71	
No. 17,	Thomas Shepherd, -	2,184	2,580 57	8,099 08	2 54	
No. 18,	Joshua Danforth, -	380	613 45	2,604 07		
	Total, -	14,184	$21,748 49	$113,906 95	$87,643 63	$4,394 17
VERMONT.						
District, No. 1,	Isaac Burton, -	361	567 22	5,489 82		
No. 2,	Gilbert Dennison and John Phelps, - -	339	387 76	1,983 50	3 64	
No. 3,	Thomas Leverett, -	548	809 81	4,411 00		
No. 4,	George Cleveland, -	258	501 02	6,212 11	67 90	
No. 5,	Asahel Langworthy, -	37	61 00	1,883 65		
No. 6,	Israel P. Dana, -	85	116 28	2,357 46	3 66	
	Total, -	1,628	$2,443 09	$22,337 54	75 20	
RHODE ISLAND.						
District, No. 1,	Christopher R. Perry, -	376	671 60	6,239 16	436 25	
No. 2,	William B. Martin, late collector, - -	No returns.				
No. 3,	James Helme, -	346	451 43	3,854 37	15 76	
	Total, -	722	$1,123 03	$10,093 53	452 01	
CONNECTICUT.						
District, No. 1,	Seth P. Beers, -	644	1,079 81	3,880 12	68 48	
No. 2,	Taylor Sherman and Jesup Wakeman, -	946	1,613 32	4,799 85	123 34	
No. 3,	Andrew Hull, Jun., -	1,098	1,730 93	9,928 60	191 55	
No. 4,	John T. Peters, -	970	1,828 00	9,334 23	100 11	
No. 5,	Nicoll Fosdick, -	601	1,118 94	6,521 81	119 62	
No. 6,	Joshua Stow, -	443	781 69	3,476 39	25 75	
No. 7,	Charles Taintor, -	1,617	2,049 77	4,675 04	6 70	
	Total, -	6,319	$10,202 46	$42,616 04	$635 55	

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.
		Stamps.		Goods, &c., manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture and gold and silver watches.	
		On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
District, No. 1,	Edward Cutts,	512 61	865 93	1,301 36	1,557 00	
No. 2,	Hatevil Knight,	4 00	-	740 00	880 50	20 27
No. 3,	Jedediah H. Smith,	2 25	-	719 57	-	-
No. 4,	Samuel Dinsmore,	78 44	67 50	1,013 17	825 00	21 01
No. 5,	Ezra Bartlett,	49 40	86 85	766 66	490 50	20 51
	Total,	$646 70	$1,020 28	$4,540 76	$3,753 00	$61 79
MASSACHUSETTS.						
District, No. 1,	Gideon O'Brien.	-	-	35 13	82 00	
No. 2,	James Carr and John Wilkins,	75	-	601 81	-	1 75
No. 3,	Ezekiel Thompson,	144 89	524 42	965 26	-	8 57
No. 4,	Daniel Evans,	385 67	533 25	1,266 40		
No. 5,	Amos Townsend,	110 10	-	177 26		
No. 6,	Joseph Howard,	-	-	289 85		
No. 7,	Woodbury Storer,	714 25	495 00	2,045 28	1,037 50	4 12
No. 8,	Josiah W. Seaver,	207 00	126 00	1,446 15	551 00	
No. 9,	Robert Farley,	277 42	717 00	5,242 19	-	2 02
No. 10,	Levi Thaxter,	-	-	14,259 14	2,098 00	26 09
No. 11,	Edward Jones,	2,007 47	6,018 75	3,561 97	-	28 54
No. 12,	Ebenezer Seaver,	527 27	45 00	10,862 01	-	4 33
No. 13,	Howard Carey,	52 62	121 88	3,232 25	-	13 88
No. 14,	Nathaniel Morton, Jun.,	273 80	78 75	5,614 88	1,294 50	4 86
No. 15,	Braddock Dimmick,	9 75	333 75	372 63		
No. 16,	William Eaton,	503 52	180 00	1,595 56	-	33 34
No. 17,	Thomas Shepherd,	231 23	165 93	3,677 38	-	73 48
No. 18,	Joshua Danforth,	75 00	-	1,539 74	-	12 08
	Total,	$5,520 74	$9,339 73	$56,784 89	$5,063 00	$213 06
VERMONT.						
District, No. 1,	Isaac Burton,	-	-	3,089 03	723 00	101 23
No. 2,	Gilbert Dennison and John Phelps,	11 00	-	1,022 61	361 00	
No. 3,	Thomas Leverett,	12 15	-	1,657 95	882 50	93 12
No. 4,	George Cleveland,	12 60	-	2,483 52	639 50	67 95
No. 5,	Asahel Langworthy,	-	-	477 29	-	15 77
No. 6,	Israel P. Dana,	-	-	520 00	370 50	50 88
	Total,	$35 75	-	$9,250 40	$2,976 50	$328 95
RHODE ISLAND.						
District, No. 1,	Christopher R. Perry,	937 97	1,327 50	730 47	948 00	
No. 2,	William B. Martin, late collector,	No returns.				
No. 3,	James Helme,	193 85	138 51	180 00	818 50	29
	Total,	$1,131 82	$1,466 01	$910 47	$1,766 50	$0 29
CONNECTICUT.						
District, No. 1,	Seth P. Beers,	600 09	-	2,679 01	-	13 10
No. 2,	Taylor Sherman and Jesup Wakeman,	143 67	90 00	3,291 97	1,259 00	7 24
No. 3,	Andrew Hull, Jun.,	1,872 70	770 44	4,953 19	1,196 50	6 10
No. 4,	John T. Peters,	4,211 39	1,541 07	4,249 01	1,399 50	4 24
No. 5,	Nicoll Fosdick,	906 13	316 50	2,103 08	1,295 00	18 20
No. 6,	Joshua Stow,	1,232 65	297 90	1,293 28		
No. 7,	Charles Taintor,	160 34	-	1,935 26	1,114 00	18 18
	Total,	$9,126 97	$3,015 91	$20,504 80	$6,264 00	$67 06

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.		NAME OF COLLECTOR.	United States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
District,	No. 1,	Edward Cutts, -	-	26,641 39	18,896 01	18,062 08	1,290 17
	No. 2,	Hatevil Knight, -	-	6,227 06	4,451 49	3,952 12	637 05
	No. 3,	Jedediah H. Smith, -	-	5,779 78	5,773 74	4,517 04	536 32
	No. 4,	Samuel Dinsmore, -	-	7,077 42	6,335 48	6,095 32	462 77
	No. 5,	Ezra Bartlett, -	81 00	5,237 66	5,113 34	4,856 02	676 74
		Total, -	$81 00	$50,963 31	$40,570 06	$37,482 58	$3,603 05
MASSACHUSETTS.							
District,	No. 1,	Gideon O'Brien, -	-	902 06	819 94	380 00	457 83
	No. 2,	James Carr and John Wilkins, - -	-	3,910 88	3,569 40	3,629 77	838 52
	No. 3,	Ezekiel Thompson, -	-	5,723 28	5,386 93	3,955 32	802 18
	No. 4,	Daniel Evans, -	-	9,550 31	7,612 53	6,861 04	722 91
	No. 5,	Amos Townsend, -	-	923 86	822 72	371 00	562 37
	No. 6,	Joseph Howard, -	-	1,926 04	1,466 63	1,805 26	684 20
	No. 7,	Woodbury Storer, -	66 95	23,378 05	15,874 34	13,822 25	1,439 96
	No. 8,	Josiah W. Seaver, -	-	7,524 94	5,953 05	5,432 73	736 70
	No. 9,	Robert Farley, -	-	45,087 53	39,887 55	36,853 41	2,495 22
	No. 10,	Levi Thaxter, -	-	60,915 63	50,387 37	47,491 26	2,991 81
	No. 11,	Edward Jones, -	-	231,421 74	196,735 48	189,231 98	5,571 32
	No. 12,	Ebenezer Seaver, -	231 00	26,950 75	13,744 50	12,777 24	1,044 93
	No. 13,	Howard Carey, -	28 84	8,097 00	8,223 72	5,133 86	913 01
	No. 14,	Nathaniel Morton, Jun., -	600 00	19,687 19	14,178 76	14,226 96	1,154 36
	No. 15,	Braddock Dimmick, -	-	5,526 23	5,172 74	4,282 85	825 25
	No. 16,	William Eaton, -	-	13,359 34	12,609 92	10,871 72	941 33
	No. 17,	Thomas Shepherd, -	-	55,324 44	44,057 25	40,492 54	2,549 83
	No. 18.	Joshua Danforth, -	-	8,246 37	5,793 18	5,469 37	684 21
		Total, -	$926 79	$528,455 64	$432,296 01	$403,089 16	$25,415 94
VERMONT.							
District,	No. 1,	Isaac Burton, -	164 00	19,885 87	12,299 22	11,864 69	770 52
	No. 2,	Gilbert Dennison and John Phelps, - -	74 30	5,845 91	4,290 57	3,747 45	838 78
	No. 3,	Thomas Leverett, -	28 48	18,007 78	21,052 44	20,576 75	1,222 34
	No. 4,	George Cleveland, -	113 41	15,097 48	11,766 82	10,957 34	904 95
	No. 5,	Asahel Langworthy, -	99 00	3,304 74	3,503 56	1,971 35	681 15
	No. 6,	Israel P. Dana, -	-	8,881 67	9,145 09	7,532 34	942 59
		Total, -	$479 19	$71,023 45	$62,057 70	$56,649 92	$5,360 33
RHODE ISLAND.							
District,	No. 1,	Christopher R. Perry, -	-	39,546 46	18,037 16	15,858 93	924 80
	No. 2,	William B. Martin, late collector, - -	-	-	34,643 33	40,158 07	2,299 26
	No. 3,	James Helme, -	-	8,203 96	7,391 19	6,898 22	822 66
		Total, -		$47,750 42	$60,071 68	$62,915 22	$4,046 72
CONNECTICUT.							
District,	No. 1,	Seth P. Beers, -	155 12	13,222 51	10,769 91	9,756 32	1,015 05
	No. 2,	Taylor Sherman and Jesup Wakeman, -	102 98	13,853 09	11,339 54	12,383 12	812 42
	No. 3,	Andrew Hull, Jun., -	315 65	22,430 27	17,985 37	16,690 28	1,047 60
	No. 4,	John T. Peters, -	347 50	103,017 53	69,298 49	66,716 72	4,023 16
	No. 5,	Nicoll Fosdick, -	-	17,858 62	15,756 90	13,787 64	978 74
	No. 6,	Joshua Stow, -	-	13,448 80	9,286 37	9,727 59	811 21
	No. 7,	Charles Taintor, -	1,119 48	17,368 34	12,340 77	11,479 84	834 39
		Total, -	$2,040 73	$201,199 16	$146,777 35	$140,541 51	$9,522 57

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirit sdistilled from		
				Domestic materials.		Foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon.
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.	
NEW YORK.						
District, No. 1,	Nicoll Floyd,	4,602 19	-	13,756 89		
No. 2,	Jonathan Thompson,	7,835 67	3,965 28	7,583 58	-	7,509 88
No. 3,	St. John Constant,	714 46	-	1,730 47	90 41	
No. 4,	Nathan Myers,	4,176 11	-	6,244 89	86 98	
No. 5,	Elias Gurnee,	2,954 76	-	5,205 02	52 43	
No. 6,	William Tremper,	1,005 69	-	3,330 70	148 20	
No. 7,	George Tiffany,	714 92	-	844 15		
No. 8,	Adam Van Alstyne,	1,596 93	2,879 30	797 92	-	1,429 00
No. 9,	James Mallory,	4,030 64	-	8,854 90	17 40	
No. 10,	Josiah Sheldon,	4,715 68	-	6,204 56		
No. 11,	Thomas Palmer,	1,786 38	-	3,142 29		
No. 12,	Dean Edson,	937 75	-	2,253 42	230 82	
No. 13,	Thomas Lennington,	737 72	1,159 65	1,501 78	-	4,491 17
No. 14,	Charles Morris,	4,621 74	-	6,423 16	260 31	
No. 15,	David Holt,*	1,221 92	-	6,196 56	56 37	
No. 16,	Francis A. Bloodgood and Thomas Walker,	7,029 76	-	13,292 58	248 88	
No. 17,	John M. Canfield,	10,299 24	-	19,576 70	137 75	
No. 18,	Jedediah Peck and Stephen Mather,	6,676 85	-	7,738 73	350 25	
No. 19,	Silas Holmes,	2,933 05	-	6,958 60	1,196 61	
No. 20,	Charles T. Dering,	6,270 59	-	10,003 60	213 10	
No. 21,	Henry Smith,	3,521 23	-	3,645 65	167 78	
No. 22,	Luther Marsh,	9,402 37	-	16,451 82	375 00	
No. 23,	Roswell Tousley,	11,973 88	-	12,401 84	1,180 10	
No. 24,	Stephen Bates,	14,488 95	-	26,865 78	547 33	
No. 25,	Jonas Harrison,	3,490 54	-	5,202 83		
No. 26,	Jacob Crocheron.					
No. 27,	Robert K. Moulton,	942 83	2,295 00	1,727 60	180 75	2,089 60
No. 28,	Jabez Bostwick and Isaac Ogden.	1,840 18	-	1,709 90	131 75	
	Total,	$120,522 03	$10,299 23	$199,645 92	$5,672 31	$15,519 65
NEW JERSEY.						
District, No. 1,	Joseph T. Baldwin,	4,459 95	4,953 90	13,620 37	-	5,477 20
No. 2,	Edward Condict,	12,354 11	-	33,008 31	1,204 49	
No. 3,	Nathan Price,	4,220 82	-	10,648 80	4,502 00	
No. 4,	Robert Lee,	3,374 06	-	9,619 93	2,595 00	
No. 5,	Ephraim Miller,	584 13	-	2,139 12	1,348 49	
No. 6,	Samuel L. James,	40 65	-	44 89	679 76	
	Total,	$25,033 72	$4,953 90	$69,081 42	$10,329 74	$5,477 20
PENNSYLVANIA.						
District, No. 1,	John White,	1,756 59	-	4,478 53	557 55	
No. 2,	William Duncan,	1,051 76	-	1,325 80		
No. 3,	Jacob Neilor,	3,653 47	-	5,030 40	190 62	
No. 4,	Thomas Humphrey,	9 90	-	-	534 65	
No. 5,	William Long,	378 61	-	489 82	2,037 00	
No. 6,	James Humes,	62,162 52	-	107,533 97	126 38	
No. 7,	George Kerr,	45,141 00	-	64,104 24	4,010 14	
No. 8,	Nicholas Kern,	9,683 84	-	23,807 87	7,315 27	
No. 9,	Matthias Richards,	14,356 62	-	26,900 00	3,688 80	
No. 10,	William Moorhead,	10,787 00	-	14,502 54	553 04	
No. 11,	George Clarke,	27,302 01	-	44,524 27	2,851 79	
No. 12,	Jacob Lechner and John Snyder,	14,891 26	-	20,833 22	913 02	
No. 13,	Samuel Maclay,	5,564 96	-	8,254 22	1,463 94	
No. 14,	David Reiley, late collector.					
No. 15,	William Cunningham,	5,200 53	-	14,883 91	1,345 10	
No. 16,	George Morgan,	7,106 50	-	15,863 20	4,051 91	
No. 17,	James Patterson,	5,614 29	-	10,133 45	1,963 34	
No. 18,	Samuel M. Reed,	4,336 32	-	9,635 15	2,619 45	
No. 19,	William H. Patterson,	1,207 80	-	1,862 46		
No. 20,	Andrew Beaumont,	2,476 00	-	3,154 66	71 16	
No. 21,	Sam'l E. Grier and Chas. Stewart,	2,739 18	-	1,221 50	148 50	
No. 22,	John Findley,	2,195 74	-	2,338 76	2,998 35	
No. 23,	Patrick Farrelley,	426 23	-	606 74	953 23	
	Total,	$228,042 13	-	$381,484 71	$38,393 24	

* The accruing duties are only for the first three quarters of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.		NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
			Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
			Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
NEW YORK.							
District,	No. 1,	Nicoll Floyd,	1,808	2,687 00	8,268 95	197 05	
	No. 2,	Jonathan Thompson,	896	4,497 96	58,847 18	327,552 82	40,279 69
	No. 3,	St. John Constant,	501	1,124 00	3,570 28	216 14	
	No. 4,	Nathan Myers,	1,181	2,037 81	6,906 42	410 80	
	No. 5,	Elias Gurnee,	375	975 64	7,348 24	142 86	
	No. 6,	William Tremper,	94	200 46	4,010 79		
	No. 7,	George Tiffany,	38	100 00	1,953 59		
	No. 8,	Adam Van Alstyne,	227	559 68	6,750 48	13 35	
	No. 9,	James Mallory,	160	482 63	9,330 07	79 09	
	No. 10,	Josiah Sheldon,	136	317 40	4,862 70	26 47	
	No. 11,	Thomas Palmer,	119	318 00	3,626 29		
	No. 12,	Dean Edson,	39	75 00	3,441 88		
	No. 13,	Thomas Lennington,	234	1,259 49	18,252 14	4,077 28	
	No. 14,	Charles Morris,	703	910 67	6,454 18	23 31	
	No. 15,	David Holt,*	77	179 72	1,847 96	3 64	
	No. 16,	Francis A. Bloodgood and Thomas Walker,	250	683 63	7,144 71	70 24	
	No. 17,	John M. Canfield,	52	145 03	6,945 40	8 90	
	No. 18,	Jedediah Peck and Stephen Mather,	105	233 45	3,428 95	9 97	
	No. 19,	Silas Holmes,	62	111 03	2,310 42		
	No. 20,	Charles T. Dering,	117	194 66	2,586 19		
	No. 21,	Henry Smith,	7	20 00	1,840 74		
	No. 22,	Luther Marsh,	119	251 32	6,016 18		
	No. 23,	Roswell Tousley,	112	281 00	5,805 77		
	No. 24,	Stephen Bates,	161	429 15	7,413 58	4 75	
	No. 25,	Jonas Harrison,	12	35 00	5,378 67		
	No. 26,	Jacob Crocheron,	220	336 00	1,031 94	4 97	
	No. 27,	Robert K. Moulton,	85	174 23	3,991 27		
	No. 28,	Jabez Bostwick and Isaac Ogden.	22	55 95	2,377 87		
		Total,	7,715	$18,675 91	$201,757 84	$332,841 64	$40,279 69
NEW JERSEY.							
District,	No. 1,	Joseph T. Baldwin,	1,133	2,742 93	8,135 56	511 43	
	No. 2,	Edward Condict,	670	1,454 50	4,922 88	24 72	
	No. 3,	Nathan Price,	1,050	2,270 81	5,934 43	184 53	
	No. 4,	Robert Lee,	1,198	2,336 92	7,394 05	88 20	
	No. 5,	Ephraim Miller,	2,670	4,231 42	7,057 49	140 96	
	No. 6,	Samuel L. James,	1,171	1,753 44	2,163 46		
		Total,	7,892	$14,790 02	$35,607 87	$949 84	
PENNSYLVANIA.							
District,	No. 1,	John White,	1,166	5,464 72	37,679 94	226,905 12	2,634 46
	No. 2,	William Duncan,	1,147	3,008 82	18,671 20	8 21	492 95
	No. 3,	Jacob Neilor,	905	1,735 34	5,914 30		
	No. 4,	Thomas Humphrey,	1,965	1,990 13	5,610 29		
	No. 5,	William Long,	1,324	2,634 43	4,154 93		
	No. 6,	James Humes,	629	1,821 52	9,491 25	966 33	
	No. 7,	George Kerr,	221	636 56	7,612 48	308 87	
	No. 8,	Nicholas Kern,	277	777 65	7,652 34		
	No. 9,	Matthias Richards,	262	639 10	8,035 78		
	No. 10,	William Moorhead,	153	420 55	5,794 39	54 14	
	No. 11,	George Clarke,	103	360 44	9,435 02	33 46	
	No. 12,	Jacob Lechner and John Snyder,	109	221 70	5,231 80		
	No. 13,	Samuel Maclay,	8	28 00	2,994 14		
	No. 14,	David Reiley, late collector,†	-	-	2,179 03		
	No. 15,	William Cunningham,	15	36 00	4,397 65	102 22	
	No. 16,	George Morgan,	13	35 33	2,486 59	387 93	
	No. 17,	James Patterson,	11	90 00	5,752 89	900 57	
	No. 18,	Samuel M. Reed,	5	23 00	2,732 80	37 89	
	No. 19,	William H. Patterson,	-	-	793 60		
	No. 20,	Andrew Beaumont,	41	103 00	1,996 39		
	No. 21,	Sam'l E. Grier and Chas. Stewart,	7	38 00	1,237 91	13 50	
	No. 22,	John Findley,	-	-	1,766 26	38 21	
	No. 23,	Patrick Farrelley,	-	12 00	1,392 86	8 00	
		Total,	8,361	$20,076 29	$153,018 84	$229,764 45	$6,127 41

The accruing duties are only for the first three quarters of 1815. † The accruing duties are only for the first quarter of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.
		Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture, and gold and silver watches.	
		On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.			
NEW YORK.						
District, No. 1,	Nicoll Floyd,	613 98	-	1,694 50	2,630 50	2 59
No. 2,	Jonathan Thompson,	40,697 11	13,166 46	63,608 07	15,897 00	437 18
No. 3,	St. John Constant,	26 65	-	1,941 34	1,480 50	8 94
No. 4,	Nathan Myers,	1,587 36	443 17	4,124 86	1,986 50	74 71
No. 5,	Elias Gurnee,	1,249 26	569 28	19,340 51	1,721 00	89 31
No. 6,	William Tremper,	100 00	-	2,089 47	-	26 46
No. 7,	George Tiffany,	49 40	-	524 77	359 50	
No. 8,	Adam Van Alstyne,	422 23	349 68	4,142 02	1,150 50	24 85
No. 9,	James Mallory,	1,623 42	871 50	9,626 00	1,325 00	83 50
No. 10,	Josiah Sheldon,	-	-	2,215 44	793 00	112 58
No. 11,	Thomas Palmer,	378 84	-	2,049 63	881 50	65 59
No. 12,	Dean Edson,	43 25	-	1,319 46	109 00	41 71
No. 13,	Thomas Lennington,	6,294 59	2,455 50	19,635 11	2,925 00	119 21
No. 14,	Charles Morris,	57 16	-	2,736 38	274 00	
No. 15,	David Holt,*	219 31	-	502 35	-	32 15
No. 16,	Francis A. Bloodgood and Thomas Walker,	1,395 35	685 89	2,630 43	1,302 50	84 64
No. 17,	John M. Canfield,	131 90	-	2,635 57	572 00	355 36
No. 18,	Jedediah Peck and Stephen Mather,	179 54	-	2,204 01	686 00	142 08
No. 19,	Silas Holmes,	156 26	-	1,045 04	420 50	75 70
No. 20,	Charles T. Dering,	664 75	-	1,483 46	485 00	68 84
No. 21,	Henry Smith,	101 44	-	293 87	-	48 27
No. 22,	Luther Marsh,	185 72	-	2,961 85	846 50	180 12
No. 23,	Roswell Tousley,	91 07	-	2,266 33	1,131 00	121 16
No. 24,	Stephen Bates,	920 23	-	3,728 25	1,071 00	327 29
No. 25,	Jonas Harrison,	49 30	-	722 14	721 00	40 17
No. 26,	Jacob Crocheron,	-	-	57 65	293 00	7 06
No. 27,	Robert K. Moulton,	446 88	120 00	1,019 11	580 00	3 87
No. 28,	Jabez Bostwick and Isaac Ogden.	40 72	-	579 17	428 00	22 36
	Total,	$57,725 72	$18,661 48	$157,176 79	$40,069 50	$2,595 70
NEW JERSEY.						
District, No. 1,	Joseph T. Baldwin,	1,567 47	359 35	7,686 29	2,520 00	78 93
No. 2,	Edward Condict,	534 60	120 00	5,912 64	1,058 00	172 17
No. 3,	Nathan Price,	1,052 65	536 56	2,365 50	1,902 50	95 38
No. 4,	Robert Lee,	954 73	303 75	5,103 91	-	4 40
No. 5,	Ephraim Miller,	648 68	786 00	5,861 81	2,388 00	29 34
No. 6,	Samuel L. James,	110 77	-	1,616 72	1,443 00	16 43
	Total,	$4,868 90	$2,105 66	$28,546 87	$9,311 50	$396 65
PENNSYLVANIA.						
District, No. 1,	John White,	36,228 77	11,581 83	76,936 06	-	129 29
No. 2,	William Duncan,	9,800 96	510 72	22,206 26	-	25 22
No. 3,	Jacob Neilor,	120 64	94 50	22,833 87	-	84 74
No. 4,	Thomas Humphrey,	73 86	-	5,628 72	-	31
No. 5,	William Long,	1,723 52	-	2,073 40	-	31 83
No. 6,	James Humes,	6,765 18	289 20	12,677 57	-	685 32
No. 7,	George Kerr,	1,001 77	227 62	7,815 53	-	314 31
No. 8,	Nicholas Kern,	811 42	-	5,470 00	-	393 48
No. 9,	Matthias Richards,	3,291 87	390 42	11,264 10	-	29 86
No. 10,	William Moorhead,	1,180 91	155 04	6,835 82	-	311 66
No. 11,	George Clarke,	2,201 81	1,014 67	9,493 39	-	299 67
No. 12,	Jacob Lechner and John Snyder,	745 93	-	2,999 60	-	320 49
No. 13,	Samuel Maclay,	888 87	320 95	7,599 74	-	167 86
No. 14,	David Reiley, late collector.					
No. 15,	William Cunningham,	1,577 14	233 18	6,989 04	-	109 21
No. 16,	George Morgan,	1,311 88	40 45	3,159 02	-	175 61
No. 17,	James Patterson,	4,457 97	371 52	15,362 25	-	102 10
No. 18,	Samuel M. Reed,	428 36	88 50	3,177 00		
No. 19,	William H. Patterson,	417 27	289 92	2,063 09	-	34 09
No. 20,	Andrew Beaumont,	947 87	-	633 77	-	36 98
No. 21,	Sam'l E. Grier and Chas. Stewart,	49 30	-	228 92	-	9 77
No. 22,	John Findley,	210 35	-	1,644 78	-	58 52
No. 23,	Patrick Farrelley,	235 31	29 70	1,066 95	-	4 68
	Total,	$74,470 96	$15,638 22	$228,188 88	-	$3,325 00

* The accruing duties are only for the first three quarters of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.		NAME OF COLLECTOR.	United States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
NEW YORK.							
District,	No. 1,	Nicoll Floyd,	90 00	34,543 65	28,647 85	27,038 79	1,657 00
	No. 2,	Jonathan Thompson,	284 44	592,162 32	443,746 93	470,251 85	8,546 62
	No. 3,	St. John Constant,	-	10,903 19	9,958 80	8,414 00	898 60
	No. 4,	Nathan Myers,	20 00	28,099 61	21,095 85	19,794 24	1,449 45
	No. 5,	Elias Gurnee,	336 28	39,984 59	35,520 11	33,657 00	1,972 82
	No. 6,	William Tremper,	-	10,911 83	11,012 58	6,336 28	583 66
	No. 7,	George Tiffany,	-	4,546 33	3,825 09	2,008 77	350 82
	No. 8,	Adam Van Alstyne,	75 00	20,196 94	14,126 38	12,914 36	1,080 88
	No. 9,	James Mallory,	166 00	36,490 15	24,694 47	23,762 44	1,367 21
	No. 10,	Josiah Sheldon,	-	19,247 83	12,739 65	6,483 15	602 73
	No. 11,	Thomas Palmer,	-	12,248 52	10,135 92	8,987 42	1,037 28
	No. 12,	Dean Edson,	-	8,452 29	7,379 98	6,322 80	963 17
	No. 13,	Thomas Lennington,	-	62,908 64	47,222 27	45,577 51	2,619 76
	No. 14,	Charles Morris,	-	21,760 94	15,884 77	16,133 90	1,238 65
	No. 15,	David Holt,*	-	10,259 98	11,749 53	10,109 19	786 20
	No. 16,	Francis A. Bloodgood and Thomas Walker,	-	34,568 61	26,391 94	30,878 85	1,858 49
	No. 17,	John M. Canfield,	178 40	40,986 25	31,846 14	29,757 54	1,720 98
	No. 18,	Jedediah Peck and Stephen Mather,	20 00	21,669 83	18,566 19	19,711 10	1,350 85
	No. 19,	Silas Holmes,	-	15,207 21	9,190 22	8,792 60	1,088 55
	No. 20,	Charles T. Dering,	-	21,970 19	18,561 89	17,808 64	1,270 93
	No. 21,	Henry Smith,	-	9,647 98	4,791 84	4,147 79	876 72
	No. 22,	Luther Marsh,	162 09	36,832 97	28,730 28	26,869 58	1,611 87
	No. 23,	Roswell Tousley,	81 00	35,333 15	26,153 18	23,804 62	1,397 10
	No. 24,	Stephen Bates,	300 00	56,096 31	40,758 08	39,993 65	2,303 24
	No. 25,	Jonas Harrison,	75 00	15,714 65	9,710 91	8,142 84	740 10
	No. 26,	Jacob Crocheron,	-	1,730 62	4,062 68	3,368 12	567 23
	No. 27,	Robert K. Moulton,	-	13,571 14	8,158 92	6,773 18	852 39
	No. 28,	Jabez Bostwick and Isaac Ogden.	-	7,185 90	5,530 09	4,416 00	650 87
		Total,	$1,788 21	1,223,231 62	$930,192 54	$922,256 21	$41,444 17
NEW JERSEY.							
District,	No. 1,	Joseph T. Baldwin,	-	52,113 38	34,214 55	32,244 18	1,989 24
	No. 2,	Edward Condict,	-	60,766 42	38,325 59	36,608 83	2,112 92
	No. 3,	Nathan Price,	-	33,713 98	25,594 81	22,745 08	1,577 65
	No. 4,	Robert Lee,	-	31,774 95	20,942 79	20,729 13	1,415 91
	No. 5,	Ephraim Miller,	251 92	25,467 36	22,373 29	21,150 93	1,297 02
	No. 6,	Samuel L. James,	-	7,869 12	7,684 90	8,155 98	987 04
		Total,	$251 92	$211,705 21	$149,135 93	$141,634 13	$9,379 78
PENNSYLVANIA.							
District,	No. 1,	John White,	975 00	408,327 86	355,447 59	317,485 17	7,647 90
	No. 2,	William Duncan,	12 00	57,118 90	42,755 54	40,318 97	2,691 95
	No. 3,	Jacob Neilor,	-	39,657 88	22,026 73	20,116 10	1,372 53
	No. 4,	Thomas Humphrey,	-	13,847 86	10,684 12	9,098 54	990 57
	No. 5,	William Long,	-	13,523 54	11,915 38	10,806 64	1,089 47
	No. 6,	James Humes,	91 76	202,611 00	144,230 00	138,374 25	5,888 68
	No. 7,	George Kerr,	303 52	131,476 04	95,274 56	90,190 00	4,997 52
	No. 8,	Nicholas Kern,	-	55,911 87	43,810 13	36,620 50	2,190 00
	No. 9,	Matthias Richards,	28 00	68,624 55	57,802 43	54,334 58	3,477 94
	No. 10,	William Moorhead,	-	40,595 09	32,850 29	30,654 92	1,806 94
	No. 11,	George Clarke,	-	97,516 53	70,101 56	68,370 78	4,178 56
	No. 12,	Jacob Lechner and John Snyder,	-	46,157 02	37,142 20	36,108 34	2,107 05
	No. 13,	Samuel Maclay,	-	27,282 68	18,951 64	18,085 22	1,251 78
	No. 14,	David Reiley, late collector,†	-	2,179 03	12,217 95	11,369 45	848 50
	No. 15,	William Cunningham,	80 00	34,953 98	27,055 00	24,476 13	1,336 37
	No. 16,	George Morgan,	-	34,618 42	32,548 30	38,046 00	2,377 97
	No. 17,	James Patterson,	-	44,748 38	29,054 89	28,492 43	1,695 49
	No. 18,	Samuel M. Reed,	-	23,078 47	14,635 71	13,657 00	1,074 95
	No. 19,	William H. Patterson,	-	6,668 23	5,766 77	4,200 00	660 94
	No. 20,	Andrew Beaumont,	-	9,449 83	6,553 06	5,699 33	705 05
	No. 21,	Sam'l E. Grier and Chas. Stewart,	-	5,686 58	4,107 40	3,861 00	526 30
	No. 22,	John Findley,	-	11,250 97	9,174 61	7,977 00	996 28
	No. 23,	Patrick Farrelley,	-	4,735 70	3,621 14	3,300 00	678 19
		Total,	$1,490 28	1,380,020 41	1,087,757 00	1,041,642 35	$50,590 94

* The accruing duties are only for the first three quarters of 1815. † The accruing duties are only for the first quarter of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirits distilled from		
				Domestic materials.		Foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon.
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.	
DELAWARE.						
District, No. 1,	John Merritt.					
No. 2,	Thomas Peterkin,	27 79	-	111 92	4,805 76	
No. 3,	William D. Waples,	181 32	-	488 43	17,489 62	
	Total,	$209 11	-	$600 35	$22,295 38	
MARYLAND.						
District, No. 1,	George Brown,	323 77	-	689 65	21,107 55	
No. 2,	William Chambers,	210 90	-	670 52	6,619 55	
No. 3,	George W. Thomas,	245 25	-	248 01	1,189 53	
No. 4,	Stephen H. Moore,	5,067 09	-	9,490 21	344 47	
No. 5,	Richard Duvall,	366 50	-	189 05	-	
No. 6,	Francis Newman,	383 22	-	594 14	995 46	
No. 7,	Joseph Swearingen,	8,482 75	-	15,097 77	786 06	
No. 8,	Thomas B. Hall,	12,958 38	-	37,368 89	896 29	
No. 9,	Asa Beall,	873 01	-	1,829 01	489 43	
	Total,	$28,910 87	-	$66,177 25	$32,428 34	
VIRGINIA.						
District, No. 1,	William Tate,	1,973 51	-	2,919 71	4,216 56	
No. 2,	Garnett Peyton,	4,317 65	-	6,627 20	4,144 64	
No. 3,	Benjamin Brown and Jesse Mays,	712 46	-	535 90	1,117 52	
No. 4,	Jonathan Jackson, late collector,*	594 92	-	746 15	325 72	
No. 5,	William McKinley,	2,768 07	-	6,741 14	1,664 22	
No. 6,	William Armstrong and Samuel B. Hall,	1,314 35	-	2,730 32	2,330 00	
No. 7,	Michael Garber, Jun.	20,214 92	-	46,924 07	10,967 65	
No. 8,	Jacob Fawcett,	12,233 40	-	23,740 82	4,845 89	
No. 9,	William Davison,	11,470 54	-	34,064 86	2,027 00	
No. 10,	James Callaway,	2,163 29	-	2,009 65	4,442 82	
No. 11,	Josiah P. Moon,	1,858 78	-	2,184 01	8,593 56	
No. 12,	James Wyche,	1,027 73	-	1,171 23	8,160 65	
No. 13,	Samuel Jones,	4,222 54	-	4,304 78	4,058 14	
No. 14,	Charles Russell,	1,952 35	-	2,765 97	8,275 27	
No. 15,	John Stith,	1,402 16	-	4,862 92	42,506 71	
No. 16,	Holt Wilson,	165 96	-	453 54	31,188 33	
No. 17,	Scervant Jones,	-	-	-	2,388 25	
No. 18,	William D. Taylor,	986 29	-	2,197 25	4,219 52	
No. 19,	Thomas J. Randolph,	3,865 83	-	4,779 10	1,553 43	
No. 20,	Armistead Long,	6,211 58	-	13,287 87	7,566 76	
No. 21,	John Moncure,	5,381 93	-	11,439 53	2,010 78	
No. 22,	John Littlejohn,	1,429 21	-	2,965 50	321 53	
No. 23,	William Jones,	298 52	-	200 90	2,024 71	
No. 24,	George Johnson,	49 00	-	-	6,402 23	
No. 25,	Benjamin P. Hoomes,	1,086 64	-	1,735 53	21,740 30	
No. 26,	William P. Custis,	-	-	-	14,474 57	
	Total,	$87,702 63	-	$170,387 95	$201,566 82	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Wills Cowper,	416 29	-	557 85	16,093 67	
No. 2,	Rhesa Read,	387 02	-	784 21	12,098 04	
No. 3,	Slade Pierce,	554 70	-	256 60	7,346 64	
No. 4,	John S. West,	534 92	-	680 87	4,743 37	
No. 5,	Solomon Green,	504 66	-	625 90	11,239 25	
No. 6,	Andrew McIntire,	-	-	44 25	171 50	
No. 7,	William R. Pickett,	221 20	-	310 65	8,916 76	
No. 8,	John Van Hook, Jun.	2,008 24	-	4,016 67	16,522 36	
No. 9,	Nathaniel Scales,	2,648 92	-	5,144 45	37,650 77	
No. 10,	Robert Locke,	2,821 83	-	5,372 29	27,667 32	
No. 11,	Archibald Frew,	-	-	-	7,996 78	
No. 12,	John H. Alley,	953 68	-	862 71	10,315 15	
No. 13,	Nathan Chaffin, Jun.	2,302 35	-	3,304 66	15,160 46	
	Total,	$13,353 81	-	$21,961 11	$175,922 07	

* The accruing duties are only for the first two quarters of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
		Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
DELAWARE.						
District, No. 1,	John Merritt,	656	1,476 00	3,175 84	453 82	
No. 2,	Thomas Peterkin,	715	1,301 13	2,631 35		
No. 3,	William D. Waples,	710	1,241 45	2,285 93		
	Total,	2,081	$4,018 58	$8,093 12	$453 82	
MARYLAND.						
District, No. 1,	George Brown,	1,092	2,243 94	4,573 82		
No. 2,	William Chambers,	1,318	2,867 83	3,351 38		
No. 3,	George W. Thomas,	782	2,004 17	4,850 26		
No. 4,	Stephen H. Moore,	594	3,324 85	29,665 64	102,164 07	18,619 48
No. 5,	Richard Duvall,	194	860 50	3,666 32		
No. 6,	Francis Newman,	256	743 21	2,319 17	8 36	
No. 7,	Joseph Swearingen,	222	824 60	7,015 98	469 95	
No. 8,	Thomas B. Hall,	88	407 77	2,207 23	76 65	
No. 9,	Asa Beall,	4	7 00	1,097 56	39 76	
	Total,	4,550	$13,283 87	$58,747 36	$102,758 79	$18,619 48
VIRGINIA.						
District, No. 1,	William Tate,	17	190 00	1,334 40		
No. 2,	Garnett Peyton,	44	163 24	1,282 65		
No. 3,	Benjamin Brown and Jesse Mays,	-	-	1,198 05		
No. 4,	Jonathan Jackson, late collector,*	-	-	584 23		
No. 5,	William McKinley,	6	21 00	1,780 74	14 64	
No. 6,	William Armstrong and Samuel B. Hall,	9	48 75	995 40	16 13	
No. 7,	Michael Garber, Jun.	69	239 00	1,898 34	63 77	
No. 8,	Jacob Fawcett,	26	84 73	1,657 91	41 91	
No. 9,	William Davison,	188	979 31	3,837 56		
No. 10,	James Callaway,	26	64 00	1,074 90		
No. 11,	Josiah P. Moon,	200	607 06	3,616 86	79 00	
No. 12,	James Wyche,	530	1,157 76	1,772 83	166 34	
No. 13,	Samuel Jones,	368	1,181 05	2,119 82	10 24	
No. 14,	Charles Russell,	738	2,517 92	6,108 88	1,642 04	
No. 15,	John Stith,	748	1,488 43	1,256 68	92 45	
No. 16,	Holt Wilson,	719	1,710 67	10,328 15	10,548 71	980 32
No. 17,	Scervant Jones,	259	526 35	1,519 38		
No. 18,	William D. Taylor,	559	2,270 71	11,068 78	6,152 58	
No. 19,	Thomas J. Randolph,	93	408 68	1,001 00	4 29	
No. 20,	Armistead Long,	104	440 83	1,349 74		
No. 21,	John Moncure,	126	458 14	2,260 14		
No. 22,	John Littlejohn,	77	401 00	2,246 19	232 02	
No. 23,	William Jones,	287	961 37	3,659 05	874 15	
No. 24,	George Johnson,	327	887 00	1,838 74	41 27	
No. 25,	Benjamin P. Hoomes,	875	1,777 04	2,473 93		
No. 26,	William P. Custis,	652	1,533 20	1,356 29	24 10	
	Total,	7,047	$20,147 24	$69,600 64	$20,003 64	$980 32
NORTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Wills Cowper,	1,053	1,540 00	4,211 63	56 88	
No. 2,	Rhesa Read,	879	1,643 25	2,526 95	156 03	
No. 3,	Slade Pearce,	549	997 94	2,829 32	92 67	
No. 4,	John S. West,	444	825 22	4,416 33	210 27	
No. 5,	Solomon Green,	614	1,419 33	2,528 65	175 53	
No. 6,	Andrew McIntire,	310	559 00	3,160 50	2,474 10	
No. 7,	William R. Pickett,	165	268 00	4,403 46	559 52	
No. 8,	John Van Hook, Jun.	348	785 88	3,302 27	9 47	
No. 9,	Nathaniel Scales,	201	346 17	1,847 53		
No. 10,	Robert Locke,	109	195 33	1,187 23		
No. 11,	Archibald Frew,	115	206 50	794 68		
No. 12,	John H. Alley,	22	47 00	946 43		
No. 13,	Nathan Chaffin, Jun.,	50	74 33	813 00		
	Total,	4,859	$8,907 95	$32,967 98	$3,734 47	

* The accruing duties are only for the first two quarters of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture, and gold and silver watches.	Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.
		On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.			
DELAWARE.						
District, No. 1,	John Merritt, -	2,409 25	414 00	7,210 02	1,884 00	22 15
No. 2,	Thomas Peterkin, -	918 32	219 35	2,304 65	869 50	
No. 3,	William D. Waples, -	441 44	89 19	1,288 64	624 00	
	Total, -	$3,769 01	$752 54	$10,803 31	$3,377 50	$22 15
MARYLAND.						
District, No. 1,	George Brown, -	906 16	-	862 64	-	13 60
No. 2,	William Chambers, -	1,297 82	68 01	1,505 32	1,649 00	25 82
No. 3,	George W. Thomas, -	647 57	165 00	2,781 10	-	19 09
No. 4,	Stephen H. Moore, -	41,482 11	6,367 76	52,439 78	-	20 23
No. 5,	Richard Duvall, -	303 24	902 70	453 74	-	14 89
No. 6,	Francis Newman, -	126 40	-	92 42	-	18 88
No. 7,	Joseph Swearingen, -	858 60	-	6,719 93	-	119 33
No. 8,	Thomas B. Hall, -	1,407 42	527 72	5,322 11	1,108 50	646 76
No. 9,	Asa Beall, -	560 86	135 00	569 13	231 00	11 55
	Total, -	$47,590 18	$8,166 19	$70,746 17	$2,988 50	$890 15
VIRGINIA.						
District, No. 1,	William Tate, -	-	-	2,792 20	-	62 65
No. 2,	Garnett Peyton, -	-	-	3,401 85	-	60 92
No. 3,	Benjamin Brown and Jesse Mays, - -	19 50	-	623 65	-	25 22
No. 4,	Jonathan Jackson, late collector,* - -	81 75	-	-	-	10 62
No. 5,	William McKinley, -	793 87	68 19	2,368 75	-	118 03
No. 6,	William Armstrong and Samuel B. Hall, -	189 68	-	891 30	-	10 85
No. 7,	Michael Garber, Jun. -	-	-	3,848 38	-	317 84
No. 8,	Jacob Fawcett, -	-	-	4,955 10	-	319 74
No. 9,	William Davison, -	3,155 79	-	4,188 93	-	179 59
No. 10,	James Callaway, -	-	-	2,192 16	-	25 08
No. 11,	Josiah P. Moon, -	-	-	6,021 80	-	28 66
No. 12,	James Wyche, -	-	-	513 36	-	60 34
No. 13,	Samuel Jones, -	17 00	-	656 49	-	96 00
No. 14,	Charles Russell, -	3,460 36	-	12,469 89	-	46 83
No. 15,	John Stith, -	-	-	559 28	-	39 91
No. 16,	Holt Wilson, -	5,589 20	-	6,549 65	-	47 36
No. 17,	Scervant Jones, -	-	-	12 23	-	2 74
No. 18,	William D. Taylor, -	16,355 41	5,993 77	28,419 11	-	71 78
No. 19,	Thomas J. Randolph, -	9 00	-	1,262 72	-	119 58
No. 20,	Armistead Long, -	-	-	1,030 10	-	118 03
No. 21,	John Moncure, -	176 94	-	987 57	-	209 43
No. 22,	John Littlejohn, -	255 22	-	1,432 70	-	96 28
No. 23,	William Jones, -	3,128 46	-	2,278 27	-	1 57
No. 24,	George Johnson, -	4 00	-	27 25		
No. 25,	Benjamin P. Hoomes, -	-	-	439 33	-	11 20
No. 26,	William P. Custis, -	-	-	232 24		
	Total, -	$33,235 88	$6,061 96	$88,154 31	-	$2,080 25
NORTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Wills Cowper, -	965 76	-	348 09	-	3 18
No. 2,	Rhesa Read, -	328 03	-	468 15	-	13 24
No. 3,	Slade Pearce, -	1,205 87	-	252 81	-	13 82
No. 4,	John S. West, -	1,439 21	337 50	878 97	-	27 88
No. 5,	Solomon Green, -	353 73	-	1,018 54	-	26 00
No. 6,	Andrew McIntire, -	2,607 85	750 00	169 31	-	4 42
No. 7,	William R. Pickett, -	1,833 98	-	959 52	-	13 56
No. 8,	John Van Hook, Jun. -	1,589 69	1,764 90	1,430 12	-	99 35
No. 9,	Nathaniel Scales, -	295 02	-	3,100 36	-	86 05
No. 10,	Robert Locke, -	573 76	-	970 75	-	78 84
No. 11,	Archibald Frew, -	151 70	-	1,081 66	-	67 28
No. 12,	John H. Alley, -	208 85	-	1,048 45	-	9 33
No. 13,	Nathan Chaffin, Jun. -	355 70	-	1,074 50	-	38 62
	Total, -	$11,909 15	$2,852 40	$12,801 23	-	$481 57

* The accruing duties are only for the first two quarters of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.		NAME OF COLLECTOR.	United States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
DELAWARE.							
District,	No. 1,	John Merritt, -	-	17,045 08	11,189 02	13,607 62	883 06
	No. 2,	Thomas Peterkin, -	-	13,219 77	10,992 61	12,371 17	706 40
	No. 3,	William D. Waples, -	-	24,130 02	20,460 20	8,710 24	852 66
		Total, -	-	$54,394 87	$42,641 83	$34,689 03	$2,442 12
MARYLAND.							
District,	No. 1,	George Brown, -	-	30,721 13	20,725 93	19,500 00	1,362 82
	No. 2,	William Chambers, -	89 00	18,355 15	10,536 14	10,149 15	1,184 78
	No. 3,	George W. Thomas, -	34 00	12,183 98	12,090 39	9,000 00	1,105 61
	No. 4,	Stephen H. Moore, -	26 00	269,011 69	201,560 61	187,672 00	5,562 29
	No. 5,	Richard Duvall, -	-	6,756 94	8,053 82	7,721 37	850 04
	No. 6,	Francis Newman, -	100 00	5,381 26	4,876 49	4,155 66	685 55
	No. 7,	Joseph Swearingen, -	-	40,374 97	36,161 81	33,059 42	1,908 23
	No. 8,	Thomas B. Hall, -	-	62,927 72	43,231 53	40,416 10	2,135 07
	No. 9,	Asa Beall, -	-	5,843 31	3,871 36	1,571 09	529 81
		Total, -	$249 00	$451,556 15	$341,098 08	$313,244 79	$15,324 20
VIRGINIA.							
District,	No. 1,	William Tate, -	-	13,489 03	12,148 89	3,855 00	688 40
	No. 2,	Garnett Peyton, -	-	19,998 15	18,595 11	17,711 67	1,139 22
	No. 3,	Benjamin Brown and Jesse Mays, - -	-	4,232 30	2,123 16	1,309 88	593 05
	No. 4,	Jonathan Jackson, late collector,* - -	-	2,343 39	5,056 55	4,137 49	818 21
	No. 5,	William McKinley, -	-	16,338 65	13,339 88	11,908 62	1,439 84
	No. 6,	William Armstrong and Samuel B. Hall, -	-	8,526 84	7,046 95	8,360 20	1,066 10
	No. 7,	Michael Garber, Jun. -	-	84,473 97	74,674 25	72,211 77	4,001 54
	No. 8,	Jacob Fawcett, -	94 80	47,974 30	38,643 27	38,256 58	2,292 93
	No. 9,	William Davison, -	80 00	59,983 58	53,107 79	50,111 03	2,996 77
	No. 10,	James Callaway, -	-	11,971 90	12,124 17	11,322 31	943 15
	No. 11,	Josiah P. Moon, -	-	22,989 73	22,979 87	22,067 77	1,439 33
	No. 12,	James Wyche, -	-	14,031 24	14,218 33	12,687 63	1,133 08
	No. 13,	Samuel Jones, -	-	16,666 06	18,099 87	14,691 01	1,158 40
	No. 14,	Charles Russell, -	49 00	39,318 51	29,276 74	28,208 42	1,642 10
	No. 15,	John Stith, -	-	52,208 54	24,089 63	20,900 00	1,499 56
	No. 16,	Holt Wilson, -	-	67,561 89	43,768 97	41,350 00	2,178 76
	No. 17,	Scervant Jones, -	-	4,448 95	4,321 92	1,541 65	686 57
	No. 18,	William D. Taylor, -	-	77,735 20	61,264 13	61,672 16	3,430 70
	No. 19,	Thomas J. Randolph, -	-	13,003 63	13,665 11	14,176 00	1,254 56
	No. 20,	Armistead Long, -	-	30,004 91	22,246 59	21,968 38	1,464 02
	No. 21,	John Moncure, -	6 00	22,930 16	22,431 08	20,389 85	1,477 93
	No. 22,	John Littlejohn, -	-	9,379 65	9,424 45	8,660 81	779 72
	No. 23,	William Jones, -	-	13,427 00	5,398 77	11,419 78	853 86
	No. 24,	George Johnson, -	-	9,249 49	7,004 64	5,722 52	781 28
	No. 25,	Benjamin P. Hoomes, -	35 18	29,299 15	17,756 24	14,541 10	1,356 31
	No. 26,	William P. Custis, -	-	17,620 40	16,626 03	14,117 42	1,083 04
		Total, -	$264 98	$709,206 62	$569,432 39	$533,299 05	$38,198 43
NORTH CAROLINA.							
District,	No. 1,	Wills Cowper, -	2 50	24,195 85	17,203 50	15,887 70	1,190 73
	No. 2,	Rhesa Read, -	70 26	18,475 18	13,497 23	12,810 00	1,176 38
	No. 3,	Slade Pearce, -	-	13,550 38	10,321 38	9,916 58	994 61
	No. 4,	John S. West, -	-	14,094 54	11,264 20	11,433 20	1,155 91
	No. 5,	Solomon Green, -	-	17,891 59	12,735 40	11,619 00	1,380 00
	No. 6,	Andrew McIntire, -	-	9,940 93	7,751 55	7,992 46	755 66
	No. 7,	William R. Pickett, -	-	17,486 65	12,041 11	12,515 76	1,110 88
	No. 8,	John Van Hook, Jun. -	-	31,528 95	29,438 01	17,120 00	1,276 55
	No. 9,	Nathaniel Scales, -	-	51,119 27	39,607 18	36,693 00	2,159 66
	No. 10,	Robert Locke, -	-	38,867 35	24,879 08	22,250 00	1,230 66
	No. 11,	Archibald Frew, -	-	10,298 60	5,445 02	5,200 00	527 85
	No. 12,	John H. Alley, -	-	14,391 60	7,490 20	5,440 00	595 94
	No. 13,	Nathan Chaffin, Jun. -	-	23,123 62	16,621 16	11,836 73	1,107 65
		Total, -	$72 76	$284,964 51	$208,285 02	$180,714 43	$14,662 48

* The accruing duties are only for the first two quarters of 1815.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirits distilled from		
				Domestic materials,		Foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon.
		Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.	
OHIO.						
District, No. 1,	Matthias Ross, - -	$8,560 29	-	$15,505 64	$4,534 44	
No. 2,	Thomas Constant, -	3,432 88	-	8,730 10	1,078 02	
No. 3,	Charles R. Sherman, -	4,190 20	-	7,107 96	3,129 94	
No. 4,	A. J. Williams & J. Peebles,	6,644 56	-	9,264 10	2,273 25	
No. 5,	James Hampson, - -	2,813 61	-	4,049 84	861 92	
No. 6,	John C. Wright, - -	3,616 03	-	5,378 04	1,509 14	
No. 7,	Samuel Coulter, - -	1,313 15	-	2,081 47	1,010 98	
No. 8,	Thomas D. Webb, -	1,719 53	-	2,376 32	686 04	
No. 9,	Erastus Miles, - -	1,528 90	-	2,160 21	45 10	
	Total, -	33,819 15	-	56,653 68	15,128 83	
KENTUCKY.						
District, No. 1,	George W. Botts, -	4,782 15	-	7,873 67	1,870 76	
No. 2,	John H. Morton, - -	9,704 57	-	23,508 50	3,244 87	
No. 3,	William Brown, - -	5,356 97	-	10,438 25	3,218 81	
No. 4,	John Coburn, - -	6,026 56	-	14,770 95	2,639 45	
No. 5,	Benjamin Field, - -	1,974 91	-	2,856 96	1,930 04	
No. 6,	Amos Edwards, - -	5,158 45	-	11,078 44	5,172 73	
No. 7,	Robert Rodes, - -	6,742 18	-	11,921 91	5,888 70	
No. 8,	Isaac Miller, - -	6,319 31	-	16,799 23	4,729 48	
No. 9,	David Shanks, - -	3,729 79	-	6,296 05	4,058 49	
No. 10,	William Bard, - -	8,014 73	-	9,100 44	6,815 77	
	Total, -	57,807 62	-	114,644 40	39,569 10	
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Robert Howard, - -	-	$2,550 00	914 90	-	$3,038 25
No. 2,	Andrew H. Jones.					
No. 3,	John Bynum,* - -	401 14	-	356 35	253 10	
No. 4,	James Calhoun, Jun. -	2,529 62	-	5,718 25	15,353 65	
No. 5,	Francis Adams, - -	2,166 00	-	4,328 21	16,895 40	
No. 6,	John Buchanan, - -	2,681 23	-	3,769 17	17,126 63	
No. 7,	John S. Rice, - -	3,282 28	-	2,859 03	14,100 65	
No. 8,	John Cantey, - -	1,036 72	-	254 76	2,647 19	
No. 9,	Morgan G. Brown, -	518 85	-	1,440 10	1,730 79	353 05
	Total, -	12,615 84	2,550 00	19,640 77	68,107 41	3,391 30
TENNESSEE.						
District, No. 1,	Richard Mitchell, -	2,055 40	-	3,994 84	9,504 13	
No. 2,	James P. H. Porter, -	4,069 50	-	6,943 45	10,338 04	
No. 3,	Thomas Brown, - -	3,214 41	-	3,678 44	8,686 04	
No. 4,	George Matlock, - -	4,039 27	-	7,705 02	9,434 97	
No. 5,	Nicholas T. Perkins, -	15,033 30	-	26,249 84	11,750 30	
No. 6,	Henry H. Bryan, -	5,832 89	-	6,713 07	6,859 90	
	Total, -	34,244 77	-	55,284 66	56,573 59	
GEORGIA.						
District, No. 1,	John Stevens, - -	-	864 00	-	33 00	2,021 60
No. 2,	John A. Cobb, - -	717 62	-	737 98	5,076 55	
No. 3,	David W. Crawford, -	1,156 00	-	3,494 90	11,406 37	
No. 4,	D. Jones & J. W. Freeman,	4,797 57	-	4,945 82	15,233 58	
No. 5,	James M. C. Montgomery and James Meriwether,	3,715 41	-	2,233 35	14,766 13	
No. 6,	Hines Holt, - -	4,542 96	-	6,150 95	18,647 12	
	Total, -	14,929 56	864 00	17,563 00	65,162 75	2,021 60
LOUISIANA.						
District, No. 1,†	- - -	No returns.				
No. 2,	Philip A. Delachaise and John Thompson, -	722 18				
No. 3,	Francis Duplesis, Jun. -	5,387 54	-	12,756 54	106 60	
No. 4,	S. S. Crocker & M. Horn,	-	-	-	70 75	
	Total, -	6,109 72	-	12,756 54	177 35	
MISS. TERRITORY.						
District, No. 1,	John M. Taylor, - -	781 02	-	583 37	1,045 90	
No. 2,	P. Walton & S. L. Winston,	146 00				
No. 3,	Samuel Smith, - -	31 46				
	Total, -	958 48	-	583 37	1,045 90	
ILLINOIS TERRIT'Y,	John Hays, - -	214 91	-	549 23	701 26	
MICHIGAN TERRIT'Y.	Richard Smyth.					
INDIANA TERRIT'Y,	Allan D. Thom, - -	923 20	-	641 50	2,508 17	
MISSOURI TERRIT'Y,	John W. Thompson, -	1,631 08	-	833 50	622 89	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	James H. Blake.					

* The accruing duties are only for the first and second quarters of 1815. † Several persons were successively appointed collector for this district, but no one could be found to accept the appointment until late in the year.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
		Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
		Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
OHIO.						
District, No. 1,	Matthias Ross, - -	86	$344 94	$7,029 19	$104 20	
No. 2,	Thomas Constant, -	29	77 05	2,614 09	74 77	
No. 3,	Charles R. Sherman, -	7	23 00	2,860 10		
No. 4,	A. J. Williams & J. Peebles,	35	153 00	3,967 20	156 73	
No. 5,	James Hampson, - -	17	60 00	3,201 94	45 26	
No. 6,	John C. Wright, - -	14	26 83	3,430 73	174 94	
No. 7,	Samuel Coulter, - -	7	15 00	1,444 57	45 32	
No. 8,	Thomas D. Webb, -	10	13 63	1,244 56	35 00	
No. 9,	Erastus Miles, - -	14	19 00	1,130 85		
	Total, -	219	732 45	26,923 23	636 22	
KENTUCKY.						
District, No. 1,	George W. Botts, -	31	148 36	2,908 70	305 48	
No. 2,	John H. Morton, - -	196	1,318 91	4,902 29	822 49	
No. 3,	William Brown, - -	71	432 94	2,405 43	29 29	
No. 4,	John Coburn, - -	53	242 91	2,907 14	63 93	
No. 5,	Benjamin Field, - -	18	42 00	1,480 71		
No. 6,	Amos Edwards, - -	47	168 92	2,148 12	25 81	
No. 7,	Robert Rodes, - -	38	150 09	1,745 41		
No. 8,	Isaac Miller, - -	66	561 15	2,558 65	107 05	
No. 9,	David Shanks, - -	4	5 16	1,553 60		
No. 10,	William Bard, - -	22	122 42	1,179 66	17 24	
	Total, -	546	3,192 86	23,789 71	1,371 29	
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Robert Howard, - -	949	3,820 00	15,253 40	18,310 54	
No. 2,	Andrew H. Jones, -	549	1,486 10	1,357 50	28 13	
No. 3,	John Bynum,* - -	355	1,001 42	1,388 06	19 64	
No. 4,	James Calhoun, Jun. -	478	998 81	1,858 84		
No. 5,	Francis Adams, - -	130	257 02	1,269 53		
No. 6,	John Buchanan, - -	326	674 17	1,887 87		
No. 7,	John S. Rice, - -	197	450 91	1,495 00		
No. 8,	John Cantey, - -	567	1,436 37	1,785 20	23 63	
No. 9,	Morgan G. Brown, -	627	1,221 14	1,847 51	20 00	
	Total, -	4,178	11,345 94	28,142 91	18,401 94	
TENNESSEE.						
District, No. 1,	Richard Mitchell, -	17	63 56	1,205 41		
No. 2,	James P. H. Porter, -	31	86 32	1,689 91		
No. 3,	Thomas Brown, - -	6	9 00	2,317 96		
No. 4,	George Matlock, - -	6	16 58	1,579 37		
No. 5,	Nicholas T. Perkins, -	75	542 72	5,009 04	291 06	
No. 6,	Henry H. Bryan, - -	19	63 25	1,478 85		
	Total, -	154	781 43	13,280 54	291 06	
GEORGIA.						
District, No. 1,	John Stevens, - -	353	1,259 50	4,768 70	3,580 81	
No. 2,	John A. Cobb, - -	621	2,442 68	10,591 89	553 11	
No. 3,	David W. Crawford, -	282	774 00	2,647 50		
No. 4,	D. Jones & J. W. Freeman,	220	603 00	1,438 63		
No. 5,	James M. C. Montgomery and James Meriwether, -	134	282 50	1,121 82		
No. 6,	Hines Holt, - -	338	733 92	3,885 79		
	Total, -	1,948	6,095 60	24,454 33	4,133 93	
LOUISIANA.						
District, No. 1,†	- - -	No returns.				
No. 2,	Philip A. Delachaise and John Thompson, -	228	295 00	248 34		
No. 3,	Francis Duplesis, Jun. -	198	1,040 00	8,183 08	13,504 09	$408 05
No. 4,	S. S. Crocker & M. Horn,	4	22 27	1,341 67		
	Total, -	430	1,357 27	9,773 09	13,504 09	408 05
MISS. TERRITORY.						
District, No. 1,	John M. Taylor, - -	26	149 00	676 87		
No. 2,	P. Walton & S. L. Winston,	39	199 98	3,327 87	695 78	
No. 3,	Samuel Smith, -	8	23 00	833 00	54 69	
	Total, -	73	371 98	4,837 74	750 47	
ILLINOIS TERRIT'Y,	John Hays, - -	18	36 75	1,248 80		
MICHIGAN TERRIT'Y,	Richard Smyth, - -	28	60 00	1,817 10	71 05	
INDIANA TERRIT'Y,	Allan D. Thom, - -	5	17 44	3,139 59		
MISSOURI TERRIT'Y,	John W. Thompson, -	6	47 00	1,861 46		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	James H. Blake, - -	316	1,747 57	14,872 62	4,413 96	1,998 80

* The accruing duties are only for the first and second quarters of 1815. † Several persons were successively appointed collector for this district, but no one could be found to accept the appointment until late in the year.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.
		Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture, and gold and silver watches.	
		On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.			
OHIO.						
District, No. 1,	Matthias Ross, - -	$3,738 77	$944 20	$7,920 08	-	$219 42
No. 2,	Thomas Constant, -	417 85	17 20	2,212 12	$749 00	136 79
No. 3,	Charles R. Sherman, -	614 16	-	1,624 85	618 00	99 64
No. 4,	A. J. Williams & J. Peebles,	1,476 24	501 79	3,351 76	-	41 88
No. 5,	James Hampson, - -	826 34	197 61	1,838 09	404 00	41 85
No. 6,	John C. Wright, - -	1,078 37	179 77	3,674 68	741 50	118 11
No. 7,	Samuel Coulter, - -	266 74	20 66	1,534 59	520 00	7 09
No. 8,	Thomas D. Webb, -	482 50	9 42	646 64	175 00	23 12
No. 9,	Erastus Miles, - -	63 85	-	467 79	-	64 43
	Total, -	8,964 82	1,870 65	23,270 60	3,207 50	752 33
KENTUCKY.						
District, No. 1,	George W. Botts, -	342 97	-	2,973 07	-	188 16
No. 2,	John H. Morton, -	4,027 50	165 00	8,054 29	-	247 70
No. 3,	William Brown, - -	507 60	1,366 18	2,511 90	-	176 16
No. 4,	John Coburn, - -	658 01	-	4,351 50	-	129 76
No. 5,	Benjamin Field, - -	38 70	-	548 87	-	81 75
No. 6,	Amos Edwards, - -	864 34	-	2,702 31	-	139 81
No. 7,	Robert Rodes, - -	201 40	-	3,477 79	-	166 45
No. 8,	Isaac Miller, - -	1,075 35	-	5,504 17	-	112 35
No. 9,	David Shanks, - -	36 65	-	1,190 46	-	62 02
No. 10,	William Bard, - -	185 45	-	1,870 10	-	167 85
	Total, -	7,937 97	1,531 18	33,184 46	-	1,472 01
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Robert Howard, - -	17,698 69	4,093 51	4,992 80	4,815 50	111 10
No. 2,	Andrew H. Jones, -	-	-	201 35	1,025 50	63
No. 3,	John Bynum,* - -	291 18	-	218 28		
No. 4,	James Calhoun, Jun. -	15 50	-	908 54	600 00	67 35
No. 5,	Francis Adams, - -	-	-	888 25	-	80 07
No. 6,	John Buchanan, - -	66 85	-	773 28	523 00	126 34
No. 7,	John S. Rice, - -	-	-	1,294 34	-	136 64
No. 8,	John Cantey, - -	28 30	-	738 91	709 50	28 27
No. 9,	Morgan G. Brown, -	56 13	-	140 83		
	Total, -	18,156 15	4,093 51	10,156 58	7,673 50	550 40
TENNESSEE.						
District, No. 1,	Richard Mitchell, -	42 90	-	2,573 63	-	7 18
No. 2,	James P. H. Porter, -	354 08	108 54	2,516 95	-	246 44
No. 3,	Thomas Brown, - -	27 85	-	1,596 52	-	129 07
No. 4,	George Matlock, - -	26 48	-	1,523 76	252 50	178 48
No. 5,	Nicholas T. Perkins, -	1,277 87	239 23	5,372 05	-	421 09
No. 6,	Henry H. Bryan, -	389 74	-	1,790 52	-	158 94
	Total, -	2,118 92	347 77	15,373 43	252 50	1,141 20
GEORGIA.						
District, No. 1,	John Stevens, - -	4,437 93	744 44	671 37	1,627 50	
No. 2,	John A. Cobb, - -	1,865 02	326 25	3,201 86	1,075 00	66 86
No. 3,	David W. Crawford, -	-	-	900 87	-	150 33
No. 4,	D. Jones & J. W. Freeman,	-	-	725 04	333 00	33 33
No. 5,	James M. C. Montgomery and James Meriwether,	-	-	1,207 25	-	80 50
No. 6,	Hines Holt, - -	-	-	2,286 86	485 50	49 91
	Total, -	6,302 95	1,070 69	8,993 25	3,521 00	380 93
LOUISIANA.						
District, No. 1,†	- - -	No returns.				
No. 2,	Philip A. Delachaise and John Thompson, - -	4 15				
No. 3,	Francis Duplesis, Jun. -	10,572 88	1,920 00	1,048 50		
No. 4,	S. S. Crocker & M. Horn,	244 50	-	234 53	-	10
	Total, -	10,821 53	1,920 00	1,283 03	-	10
MISS. TERRITORY.						
District, No. 1,	John M. Taylor, - -	-	-	767 12	-	22 45
No. 2,	P. Walton & S. L. Winston,	1,189 52				
No. 3,	Samuel Smith, - -	1 50	-	391 49	-	1 40
	Total, -	1,191 02	-	1,158 61	-	23 85
ILLINOIS TERRIT'Y,	John Hays, - -	4 50	-	220 14		
MICHIGAN TERRIT'Y,	Richard Smyth, - -	16 35	-	39 46		
INDIANA TERRIT'Y,	Allan D. Thom, - -	-	-	1,064 44		
MISSOURI TERRIT'Y,	John W. Thompson, -	93 90	-	162 68	-	17 30
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	James H. Blake, - -	28,569 31	4,507 92	10,309 97	2,810 00	27 11

* The accruing duties are only for the first and second quarters of 1815. † Several persons were successively appointed collector for this district, but no one could be found to accept the appointment until late in the year.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATES.	NAME OF COLLECTOR.	United States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
OHIO.						
District, No. 1,	Matthias Ross, - -	-	$37,246 97	$48,901 17	$35,254 00	$2,070 00
No. 2,	Thomas Constant, -	$102 80	17,559 79	19,642 67	15,630 28	1,170 82
No. 3,	Charles R. Sherman, -	-	13,046 49	20,267 85	12,394 65	1,145 03
No. 4,	A. J. Williams & J. Peebles,	-	18,988 63	27,830 51	18,871 33	1,296 21
No. 5,	James Hampson, - -	-	12,992 91	14,340 46	11,210 00	1,124 31
No. 6,	John C. Wright, - -	90 20	16,554 87	20,018 34	15,200 00	1,341 73
No. 7,	Samuel Coulter, - -	-	8,259 57	6,348 50	5,233 75	745 05
No. 8,	Thomas D. Webb, -	-	7,411 76	5,654 86	4,900 00	917 16
No. 9,	Erastus Miles, - -	-	5,480 13	3,639 92	3,555 00	781 72
	Total, -	193 00	172,152 46	132,032 94	122,249 01	10,592 03
KENTUCKY.						
District, No. 1,	George W. Botts, -	-	21,393 32	19,494 27	17,500 00	1,311 90
No. 2,	John H. Morton, - -	-	55,996 12	44,711 47	45,153 69	2,662 54
No. 3,	William Brown, - -	-	26,443 53	24,863 63	22,382 81	1,660 32
No. 4,	John Coburn, - -	59 33	31,849 54	27,575 23	25,776 77	1,633 53
No. 5,	Benjamin Field, - -	-	8,953 94	9,063 28	8,464 00	991 70
No. 6,	Amos Edwards, - -	80 00	27,538 93	19,128 79	17,075 36	1,264 03
No. 7,	Robert Rodes, - -	-	30,293 93	28,112 52	24,823 34	1,712 94
No. 8,	Isaac Miller, - -	-	37,766 74	27,899 74	26,066 37	1,360 42
No. 9,	David Shanks, - -	10 00	16,940 22	15,315 00	12,355 38	1,004 05
No. 10,	William Bard, - -	-	27,473 66	15,395 12	14,070 29	1,408 46
	Total, -	149 33	284,649 93	231,559 05	213,668 01	15,009 46
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
District, No. 1,	Robert Howard, - -	90 00	75,688 69	69,335 82	65,940 60	3,657 56
No. 2,	Andrew H. Jones, -	-	4,099 21	2,377 39	2,202 55	680 61
No. 3,	John Bynum,* - -	-	3,929 17	1,716 96	1,300 00	304 25
No. 4,	James Calhoun, Jun. -	-	28,050 56	21,300 46	18,145 00	1,400 76
No. 5,	Francis Adams, - -	-	25,884 48	19,960 32	18,180 00	1,477 78
No. 6,	John Buchanan, - -	-	27,628 54	24,369 02	22,024 20	1,437 47
No. 7,	John S. Rice, - -	-	23,618 85	25,282 20	22,617 16	1,108 94
No. 8,	John Cantey, - -	-	8,688 85	7,023 37	5,616 81	914 86
No. 9,	Morgan G. Brown, -	6 00	7,334 40	5,428 05	5,003 30	914 79
	Total, -	96 00	204,922 75	176,793 59	161,029 62	11,897 02
TENNESSEE.						
District, No. 1,	Richard Mitchell, -	-	19,447 05	7,154 22	6,970 00	909 65
No. 2,	James P. H. Porter, -	-	26,353 23	19,259 84	18,082 73	1,320 28
No. 3,	Thomas Brown, -	-	19,659 50	11,212 88	10,250 90	1,087 94
No. 4,	George Matlock, - -	-	24,756 43	20,267 04	18,141 08	1,047 81
No. 5,	Nicholas T. Perkins, -	-	66,186 50	53,616 11	50,790 61	2,741 44
No. 6,	Henry H. Bryan, -	-	23,287 16	17,277 88	16,304 07	1,198 78
	Total, -	-	179,689 87	128,787 97	120,539 39	8,305 90
GEORGIA.						
District, No. 1,	John Stevens, - -	-	20,008 85	16,870 91	16,253 78	1,144 83
No. 2,	John A. Cobb, - -	20 00	26,674 82	22,143 16	11,927 89	1,094 12
No. 3,	David W. Crawford, -	-	20,529 97	12,245 13	11,585 20	1,085 83
No. 4,	D. Jones & J. W. Freeman.	-	28,109 97	22,579 77	18,500 00	981 24
No. 5,	James M. C. Montgomery, & James Meriwether, -	-	23,406 96	13,450 03	11,741 70	1,161 82
No. 6,	Hines Holt, - -	-	36,783 01	22,291 38	19,458 38	1,544 84
	Total, -	20 00	155,513 58	109,580 38	89,466 95	7,012 68
LOUISIANA.						
District, No. 1,†	- - -	No returns.				
No. 2,	Philip A. Delachaise and John Thompson, - -	- 1,039 80	1,269 67 55,967 08	802 16 51,658 10	762 15 49,400 00	809 03 2,817 25
No. 3,	Francis Duplesis, Jun. -					
No. 4,	S. S. Crocker & M. Horn,	-	1,913 82	1,034 62	1,052 62	701 08
	Total, -	1,039 80	59,150 57	53,494 88	51,214 77	4,327 36
MISS. TERRITORY.						
District, No. 1,	John M. Taylor, - -	-	4,025 73	3,379 98	2,490 00	863 07
No. 2,	P. Walton & S. L. Winston.	-	5,559 15	6,028 32	4,809 05	982 94
No. 3,	Samuel Smith, - -	-	1,336 54	1,042 98	-	549 93
	Total, -	-	10,921 42	10,451 28	7,749 05	2,395 94
ILLINOIS TERRIT'Y,	John Hays, - -	-	2,975 59	1,966 41	-	792 54
MICHIGAN TERRIT'Y.	Richard Smyth, - -	-	2,003 96	2,005 05	-	622 34
INDIANA TERRIT'Y,	Allan D. Thom, - -	-	8,294 34	4,569 56	4,958 43	894 43
MISSOURI TERRIT'Y,	John W. Thompson, -	-	5,269 81	3,353 04	-	772 07
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	James H. Blake, - -		69,257 26	61,352 49	58,218 58	3,263 49

* The accruing duties are only for the first and second quarters of 1815. † Several persons were successively appointed collector for this district, but no one could be found to accept the appointment until late in the year.

Aggregate of the preceding statement.

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
	Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirits distilled from		
			Domestic materials,		Foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon.
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.	
New Hampshire,	$888 69	$3,015 90	$681 81	$137 05	$4,840 81
Massachusetts,	23,381 83	57,959 11	29,877 84	1,548 14	110,147 27
Vermont,	14,263 13	-	18,017 56	816 14	
Rhode Island,	4,073 28	8,440 80	6,097 71	-	12,185 97
Connecticut,	50,867 66	3,524 65	52,996 04	3,692 09	5,645 20
New York,	120,522 03	10,299 23	199,645 92	5,672 31	15,519 65
New Jersey,	25,033 72	4,953 90	69,081 42	10,329 74	5,477 20
Pennsylvania,	228,042 13	-	381,484 71	38,393 24	
Delaware,	209 11	-	600 35	22,295 38	
Maryland,	28,910 87	-	66,177 25	32,428 34	
Virginia.	87,702 63	-	179,387 95	201,566 82	
North Carolina,	13,353 81	-	21,961 11	175,922 07	
Ohio,	33,819 15	-	56,653 68	15,128 83	
Kentucky,	57,807 62	-	114,644 40	39,569 10	
South Carolina,	12,615 84	2,550 77	19,640 77	68,107 41	3,391 30
Tennessee,	34,244 77	-	55,284 66	56,573 59	
Georgia,	14,929 56	864 00	17,563 00	65,162 75	2,021 60
Louisiana,	6,109 72	-	12,756 54	177 35	
Mississippi Territory,	958 48	-	583 37	1,045 90	
Illinois Territory,	214 91	-	549 23	701 26	
Michigan Territory.					
Indiana Territory,	923 20	-	641 50	2,508 17	
Missouri Territory,	1,631 08	-	833 50	622 89	
District of Columbia.					
Total,	750,503 22	91,616 59	1,305,160 32	742,398 57	159,229 00

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
	Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
New Hampshire,	3,337	$4,514 09	$24,535 64	$2,245 79	
Massachusetts,	14,184	21,748 49	113,906 95	87,643 63	$4,394 17
Vermont,	1,628	2,443 09	22,337 54	75 20	
Rhode Island,	722	1,123 03	10,093 53	452 01	
Connecticut,	6,319	10,202 46	42,616 04	635 55	
New York,	7,715	18,675 91	201,757 84	332,841 64	40,279 69
New Jersey,	7,892	14,790 02	35,607 87	949 84	
Pennsylvania,	8,361	20,076 29	153,018 84	229,764 45	6,127 41
Delaware,	2,081	4,018 58	8,093 12	453 82	
Maryland,	4,550	13,283 87	58,747 36	102,758 79	18,619 48
Virginia,	7,047	20,147 24	69,620 64	20,003 64	980 32
North Carolina,	4,859	8,907 95	32,967 98	3,734 47	
Ohio,	219	732 45	26,923 23	636 22	
Kentucky,	546	3,192 86	23,789 71	1,371 29	
South Carolina,	4,178	11,345 94	28,142 91	18,401 94	
Tennessee,	154	781 43	13,280 54	291 06	
Georgia,	1,948	6,095 60	24,454 33	4,133 92	
Louisiana,	430	1,357 27	9,773 09	13,504 09	408 05
Mississippi Territory,	73	371 98	4,837 74	750 47	
Illinois Territory,	18	36 75	1,248 80		
Michigan Territory,	28	60 00	1,817 10	71 05	
Indiana Territory,	5	17 44	3,139 59		
Missouri Territory,	6	47 00	1,861 46		
District of Columbia,	316	1,747 57	14,872 62	4,413 96	1,998 90
Total,	76,616	165,717 31	927,444 47	825,132 83	72,807 92

AGGREGATE—Continued.

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.
	Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture and gold and silver watches.	
	On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.			
New Hampshire,	$646 70	$1,020 28	$4,540 76	$3,753 00	$61 79
Massachusetts,	5,520 74	9,339 73	56,784 89	5,063 00	213 06
Vermont,	35 75	-	9,250 40	2,976 50	328 95
Rhode Island,	1,131 82	1,466 01	910 47	1,766 50	29
Connecticut,	9,126 97	3,015 91	20,504 80	6,264 00	67 06
New York,	57,725 72	18,661 48	157,176 79	40,069 50	2,595 70
New Jersey,	4,868 90	2,105 66	28,546 87	9,311 50	396 65
Pennsylvania,	74,470 96	15,638 22	228,188 88	-	3,325 00
Delaware,	3,769 01	753 54	10,803 31	3,377 50	22 15
Maryland,	47,590 18	8,166 19	70,746 17	2,988 50	890 15
Virginia,	33,235 88	6,061 96	88,154 31	-	2,080 25
North Carolina,	11,909 15	2,852 40	12,801 23	-	481 57
Ohio,	8,964 82	1,870 65	23,270 60	3,207 50	752 33
Kentucky,	7,937 97	1,531 18	33,184 46	-	1,472 01
South Carolina,	18,156 65	4,093 51	10,156 58	7,673 50	550 40
Tennessee,	2,118 92	347 77	15,373 43	252 50	1,141 20
Georgia,	6,302 95	1,070 69	8,993 25	3,521 00	380 93
Louisiana,	10,821 53	1,920 00	1,283 03	-	10
Mississippi Territory,	1,191 02	-	1,158 61	-	23 85
Illinois Territory,	4 50	-	220 14		
Michigan Territory,	16 35	-	39 46		
Indiana Territory,	-	-	1,064 44		
Missouri Territory,	93 90	-	162 68	-	17 30
District of Columbia,	28,569 31	4,507 92	10,309 97	2,810 00	27 11
Total,	334,209 70	84,422 10	793,625 53	93,034 50	14,827 85

STATES.	United States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$81 00	$50,963 31	$40,570 06	$37,482 58	$3,603 05
Massachusetts,	926 79	528,455 64	432,296 01	403,079 16	25,415 94
Vermont,	479 19	71,023 45	62,057 70	56,649 92	5,360 33
Rhode Island,	-	47,750 42	60,071 68	62,915 22	4,046 72
Connecticut,	2,040 73	201,199 16	146,777 35	140,541 51	9,522 57
New York,	1,788 21	1,223,231 62	930,192 54	922,256 21	41,444 17
New Jersey,	251 92	211,705 21	149,135 93	141,634 13	9,379 78
Pennsylvania,	1,490 28	1,380,020 41	1,087,757 00	1,041,642 35	50,590 94
Delaware,	-	54,394 87	42,641 83	34,689 03	2,442 12
Maryland,	249 00	451,556 15	341,098 08	313,244 79	15,324 20
Virginia,	264 98	709,206 62	569,432 39	533,299 05	38,198 43
North Carolina,	72 76	284,964 50	208,285 02	180,714 43	14,662 48
Ohio,	193 00	172,152 46	132,032 94	122,249 01	10,592 03
Kentucky,	149 33	284,649 93	231,559 05	213,668 01	15,009 46
South Carolina,	96 00	204,922 75	176,793 59	161,029 62	11,897 02
Tennessee,	-	179,689 87	128,787 97	120,539 39	8,305 90
Georgia,	20 00	155,513 58	109,580 38	89,466 95	7,012 68
Louisiana,	1,039 80	59,150 57	53,404 88	51,214 77	4,327 36
Mississippi Territory,	-	10,921 42	10,451 28	7,749 05	2,395 94
Illinois Territory,	-	2,975 59	1,966 41	-	792 54
Michigan Territory,	-	2,003 96	2,005 05	-	622 34
Indiana Territory,	-	8,294 34	4,569 56	4,958 43	894 43
Missouri Territory,	-	5,269 81	3,353 04	-	772 07
District of Columbia,	-	69,257 26	61,352 49	58,218 58	3,263 49
Total,	9,142 99	6,369,272 90	4,986,262 23	4,697,252 19	285,875 89
Deduct amount of duties refunded or omitted. [See note 1.]		126,769 35			
		6,242,503 55			
Deduct amount of extra allowances by the President, and of allowances made under the second section of the act of March 3d, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax. [See note 2.]					6,598 32
					279,277 67

General view of the internal duties for 1815.

Accruing duties, viz.		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on		
Domestic materials,	$750,503 22	
Foreign materials,	91,616 59	
		$842,119 81
On spirits distilled from domestic materials,		
At 20 cents per gallon,	1,305,160 32	
At 25 cents per gallon,	742,398 57	
Ditto from foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon,	159,229 00	
		2,206,787 89
On carriages,		165,717 31
On licenses to retailers,		927,444 47
On sales at auction,		825,132 83
On refined sugar,		72,807 92
On stamps, viz:		
On stamped paper and bank notes,	334,209 70	
By compounding banks,	84,422 10	
		418,631 80
On various goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured in the United States,		793,625 53
On household furniture, and gold and silver watches,		93,034 50
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,		14,827 85
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,		9,142 99
		6,369,272 90
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted, [See note 1.]		126,769 35
Total accruing duties,		$6,242,503 55
Add balances due on December 31st, 1814, viz.		
In bonds uncollected,	1,170,949 57	
In duties not bonded,	1,396 29	
		1,172,345 86
Total of accruing duties in 1815, and of duties outstanding December 31, 1814,		7,414,849 41
Amount of duties received by the collectors,		4,986,262 23
Amount of payments to the Treasurer,		4,697,252 19
Expenses of collection, consisting of		
Contingent expenses,	21,251 04	
Measuring stills,	1,626 83	
Commission,	216,908 12	
Extra allowance by the President. [See note 2.]	20,512 71	
Allowance under the second section of the act of 3d March, 1815,	18,978 97	
		279,277 67
Being 5 6-10ths per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury.		
Balances on the 31st December, 1815, viz.		
In bonds uncollected,	848,404 05	
In duties not bonded,	1,485,126 73	
In cash and Treasury notes,	225,105 47	
		$2,558,636 25

NOTES.

There remain to be received partial returns from five districts, by which, when received, this statement will be in a small degree, varied. As, moreover, it is formed from the accounts of the collectors as transmitted to this office, uncorrected by the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the several items of which it consists will not precisely balance or correspond with the results of the accounts as finally settled.

NOTE 1. This sum consists principally of repayments to distillers, under the 17th section of the act of December 21, 1814.

NOTE 2. The whole sum allowed by the President for the collection of the direct tax and the internal duties, for the year 1815, amounts to $23,940. There having been received from the direct tax $833,111 41, and from the duties $4,986,262 23, in the foregoing general view a proportionate part of the whole allowance is charged to the duties, viz: $20,512 71, the residue being properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax. As the whole of these allowances were made after the close of the year 1815, and after the accounts of the collectors were rendered, they were satisfied out of the duties accruing in 1816, to which, on the books of the Treasury, they will appear to be charged.

A like apportionment has been made of the allowances provided by the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, in cases where the annual commissions of a collector do not exceed $1,000.

REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 28, 1816.

No. 6.

Statement of the amount of duties which have accrued on various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States, from the 18th day of April, 1815, to the 22d of February, 1816, being the period during which those duties were in force.

States.	Iron.	Nails, brads, and sprigs.	Candles.	Hats, caps, and bonnets.	Paper.	Playing and visit'g cards.	Saddles and bridles.	Boots and bootees.	Beer, ale, and porter.	Tobacco, segars, and snuff.	Leather.	Umbrellas & parasols.	Gold, silver, & plated wares.	Total amount.
New Hampshire,	$134 45	$168 42	$10 24	$894 82	$167 54	-	$672 41	$392 33	$2 06	$167 44	$3,739 61	$7 71	$143 80	$6,500 83
Massachusetts,	2,753 48	21,209 18	9,641 68	8,804 41	4,905 31	$92 99	1,117 18	3,469 57	2,108 18	5,014 78	23,255 10	3 20	2,513 41	84,888 87
Vermont,	584 82¼	1,007 16	-	1,756 32¾	1,115 57¼	-	1,557 92¾	487 43¾	-	-	4,654 82	-	490 86	11,654 92¾
Rhode Island,	3 60	7 89	-	190 39	-	-	55 60	144 18	87 19	91 60	609 26	-	174 74	1,364 45
Connecticut,	1,735 12½	1,154 21	2,966 31½	4,506 54½	1,960 43	-	1,905 97	1,151 14	-	400 27	7,436 11	56 57	1,404 04	24,676 72½
New York,	5,567 63	30,701 50	1,186 91	27,064 22¾	4,509 22½	-	6,277 85½	10,106 73¾	19,232 48½	44,147 13	36,216 95¾	1,107 38	9,725 71	195,843 74¼
New Jersey,	8,885 11	3,699 97½	23 62	5,074 54	2,891 61	-	733 89½	1,331 14	860 42	1,131 17	9,317 78	-	1,520 46	35,469 72
Pennsylvania,	27,941 20	31,876 87¾	2,486 00	31,416 41	11,139 77¾	8 33	17,144 03	10,484 18½	17,142 54	61,097 39½	42,314 49½	2,724 00¾	12,202 91¾	267,978 16¼
Delaware,	179 92½	868 38	-	1,670 64	1,368 39	-	180 12	366 27	445 17	3,010 86	4,181 83½	-	222 19½	12,493 78½
Maryland,	4,983 86½	9,368 95½	4,514 30	14,799 90	1,212 73	-	3,572 70½	6,244 39¾	4,878 90	19,767 96½	13,009 05	635 01	2,638 14¼	85,605 95
Virginia,	4,982 86	1,800 47½	2,834 29	12,994 35½	427 75½	-	10,440 74½	5,168 43¾	598 87½	19,893 17½	19,185 29¼	-	1,389 34	79,715 60
North Carolina,	762 06	229 73¾	11 45½	3,641 49¾	193 16	-	4,207 38¼	806 84	3 23	690 82	4,934 01¼	-	459 91	15,989 10½
Ohio,	1,150 10¼	1,790 01¾	-	4,328 37	927 51	-	4,589 72¼	989 74¾	1,445 59	3,135 55	9,422 78½	-	542 80	28,272 79½
Kentucky,	670 83½	877 51¾	250 56	5,901 94	377 46½	-	8,292 10¾	1,552 08	434 33½	9,855 91	10,089 33½	-	1,498 50½	39,800 58¾
South Carolina,	285 25¼	38 08¼	2,004 79	2,375 16½	5 80	-	1,741 48¼	1,124 61	-	545 77	4,630 57½	-	73 86	12,845 38
Tennessee,	1,267 48	610 81¼	42 12½	2,961 16¾	115 84½	-	5,597 62¼	351 43½	59 77½	891 45¾	5,310 92½	-	358 87	17,567 51
Georgia,	15 44	263 62	1,111 34	1,644 90	-	-	4,748 44	454 38	-	548 15½	2,126 38½	-	21 16	10,933 82
Louisiana,	-	-	90 31	233 34	-	-	164 02	158 27	-	851 72	899 95	-	76 97	2,475 08
Illinois Territory,	-	-	-	66 50½	-	-	65 25	7 26	-	-	184 35½	-	-	323 37
Michigan Territory,	-	-	-	18 92	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 62	-	-	58 54
Indiana Territory,	-	-	-	347 46½	-	-	270 84¼	44 67¼	-	24 06½	509 46¼	-	-	1,196 50¼
Missouri Territory,	-	-	-	76 01	-	-	76 62	-	-	12 08	236 81	-	-	401 52
Mississippi Territory,	-	77 44½	-	666 47	-	-	1,015 94	179 63	-	52 28	892 69¼	-	151 65	3,036 10¾
District of Columbia,	-	1,173 27	314 36½	2,399 05	138 50½	-	557 03	869 55	1,376 17¼	2,619 60	2,250 49½	-	1,029 21½	12,727 25½
Total,	61,903 23¾	106,924 12½	27,488 79¾	133,833 36	31,455 62	101 22	74,934 89¾	45,884 29¾	48,674 92½	173,949 19	205,447 71¼	4,533 90¾	36,638 55½	951,769 84½

REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 27, 1816.

14th Congress.] No. 506. [2d Session.

COMMISSIONS FOR OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LOANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred the petition of George Simpson, report:

That the grounds on which the claim of Mr. Simpson has been placed by the paper marked A, which they wish to be considered as a part of their report, precludes the necessity of any argument on their part. They submit a resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

A.

Mr. Simpson's letter of September 15, 1815, *and claim of commission on moneys paid at Stephen Girard's bank on account of the loan of sixteen millions of dollars in* 1813.

This loan was first attempted to be obtained by fixing at the Treasury a rate at which it was to be taken, and inviting the public to subscribe on books opened at sundry banks for the purpose, for such sums as each individual might be disposed to take at the rate which had been established.

In the instructions given to the cashiers of the banks where these subscriptions were to be received, they were told that "an allowance would be made to them of one-eighth of one per cent. on the whole amount of subscriptions received at their respective institutions, besides the actual expense of books and stationary." No commission was allowed to the subscribers themselves; and this allowance of one-eighth per cent. to the cashiers was, perhaps, not unreasonable, as their trouble would be considerable, and more especially as it was considered that it might be an inducement for them to make some exertions to increase the amount of subscriptions received at their respective institutions.

The amount subscribed at all the banks was only $3,956,400.

The subscription was opened a second time, on the same terms and conditions as before; but, at the same time, notice was given that the Secretary of the Treasury would, on a day fixed, after the expiration of the term allowed for receiving these second subscriptions, *receive proposals personally*, for the whole, or any part, (not less than $100,000) of the residue of the loan which might remain unsubscribed for: and a commission was promised of one-quarter per cent. to any person who should collect subscriptions to the amount of $100,000 or upwards, for the purpose of incorporating them into one proposal, which proposal should be accepted.

The result of this second attempt was, that an additional sum of $1,881,800 was subscribed at the several banks, making the amount of the two subscriptions at the banks $5,838,200, and leaving for the residue of the loan, for which proposals were to be received by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, $10,161,800. Proposals to the amount of $11,106,000 were made to him, of which the last-mentioned sum, $10,161,800, was accepted. Among the proposals accepted was that of David Parish and Stephen Girard, for $7,055,800. They were permitted, like all the other persons whose proposals were accepted, to designate the bank or banks into which the money should be paid and placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and among other banks which they designated was that of Stephen Girard, into which bank they engaged to pay $5,347,800, which was thus paid in conformity with their proposal. The remainder of the sum for which Messrs. Parish and Girard offered was paid into other banks.

The result, therefore, of the operations under the sixteen million loan, so far as Mr. Girard's bank and Mr. Simpson, its cashier, were concerned, was as follows:

There was subscribed at the bank on the first and second opening of the books, ($122,600, and $19,500,) $142,100.

There was paid into the bank under the proposal of Parish and Girard, $5,347,800.

This last sum was not subscribed for at the bank; or, if it was subscribed for there, it was under the directions of Messrs. Parish and Girard, who received one-fourth per cent. commission for collecting these subscriptions, and not under the direction of the Treasury.

After the contract was made with Messrs. Parish and Girard, it became necessary in that, as in all other cases where there were several persons who were to make the payments, that the names of those persons should be communicated to the bank where their payments were to be made. Messrs. Parish and Girard were requested to give in a list to the cashier of Girard's bank (as well as of the other banks where portions of the sum contained in their proposal were payable) of those persons, which was done. As the terms of the loan, as finally settled, gave an option to the persons who took portions of it either to receive six per cent. stock at 88, or the same kind of stock at 100 with an annuity, the cashiers were requested to obtain from all the subscribers an expression of their wishes in this respect, on a book or list which they were to prepare for that purpose, which indeed was a necessary preliminary to the issuing of the scrip certificates, each of those certificates being required to express which of these alternatives had been elected by its proprietor. This, it is supposed, is what Mr. Simpson considers as amounting to a receiving of subscriptions by him under the direction of the Treasury for this part of the loan, so as to entitle him to the commission promised for receiving subscriptions.

But this was not a receiving of subscriptions to the loan. It may have occasioned as much trouble; but it was not that operation, in relation to which alone any promise had been made. On the ground of contract with, or promise made to him, therefore, there is no obligation whatever on the part of the Treasury to pay the commission to Mr. Simpson. He did not receive the subscriptions to that part of the loan paid into Girard's bank under the proposal of Parish and Girard. The subscription, if it is to be so called, or the proposal, was received by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and Parish and Girard were paid a commission of one-fourth per cent. for collecting these same subscriptions, which they did before they made the proposal.

It was according to these principles that Mr. Simpson was paid. He was paid a commission of one-eighth per cent. on $142,100, the amount of subscriptions to the loan received by him, and a gross allowance of $500 for his trouble in receiving the money and issuing the scrip certificates for the sum of $5,347,800, paid into Girard's bank under Parish and Girard's proposal.

That the view which has since been taken of this subject at the Treasury, and of which Mr. Simpson complains, is not a misinterpretation of what he terms the contract of Mr. Gallatin with him, but is conformable to what must have been Mr. Gallatin's ideas upon it, is evident from the following considerations arising out of the provisions of the law, and the extent of the authority which Mr. Gallatin, as Secretary of the Treasury, possessed under it.

The whole sum appropriated by the act for the expenses and commissions which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to pay under it, was $40,000. The following are the words of the act: "and a sum not exceeding $40,000, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed," (that is to say, a commission not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent. which the Secretary of the Treasury was, in a preceding part of this section, authorized to allow on the amount of stock sold, or for which subscriptions should be obtained,) "and also for defraying the expenses of printing and issuing the subscription certificates and certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the receiving of subscriptions and completing the loan authorized by this act."

It is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury was not authorized to pay, first, a commission of one-fourth per cent. for obtaining subscriptions; and, second, a further commission or allowance of any kind, or in any shape, which should, when added to the former, exceed on the whole loan $40,000. If the commission of one-fourth per cent. had been allowed on the whole loan, it would have absorbed the whole appropriation, and would have left nothing for the payment even of the expense of printing the certificates. But Mr. Gallatin, when he promised the commission of one-fourth per cent. on the residue of the loan for which he offered to receive proposals, already knew that $3,956,400 had been subscribed, and on that there was to be paid a commission of one-eighth per cent. only, which was to go to the cashiers, and that one-eighth per cent. on that sum would at all events be enough to defray all the other expenses; and he was, therefore, perfectly justifiable in offering the commission of one-fourth per cent. to those who should obtain subscriptions and incorporate them into a proposal or proposals to be made to him. But to allow over and above this a further commission to the cashiers, or to any other persons, of one-eighth per cent., was what he did not possess the power to do, and could never have intended to attempt. His intentions, if they were confined within the limits which the law had prescribed, must have been to give the same interpretation which has been put by the Treasury upon the whole transaction, and to produce under it the same results. These results are as follows:

There has been paid to the cashiers of the banks where the subscriptions under the first and second notifications were made, and which amounted, as before stated, to $5,838,200, a commission of one-eighth per cent. on that sum, amounting to - - - -	$7,297 75
There has been paid a commission of one-fourth per cent. to those persons whose proposals were made to and accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, amounting, as before stated, to $10,161,800, the sum of - - - - - -	25,404 50
There has been paid for compensations to cashiers who received this last sum of $10,161,800, (and of which Mr. Simpson was allowed $500,) expenses of printing certificates, paper, advertisements, &c. - - - - - - -	3,212 39
And there remains unexpended of the appropriation - - - -	4,085 36
	$40,000 00

The only point that remains to be considered in relation to Mr. Simpson's claim is, whether the sum of $500, which was allowed for his services in relation to the sum of $5,347,800 paid into Girard's bank, under Parish and Girard's proposal, was a reasonable allowance. This allowance was fixed at the same time, and was made to bear what was considered to be a just proportion to the allowances made to all the other cashiers who received moneys under the proposals, accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, to the sixteen million loan. It was not known, at the time these allowances were fixed, precisely what the expenses payable out of the above appropriation of $40,000 would amount to, and it was necessary to take care that these allowances should not be such as to swallow up what must be applied to the payment of other expenses which had already been incurred, and which, therefore, could not be diminished in their amount. If it had been known that there would have been a surplus left, the allowances might have been enlarged; but, as it was, it is believed they were reasonable. I find there were 122 names contained in the list which went to make up the $5,347,800 of Parish and Girard's proposal, and it was from that number of persons that Mr. Simpson, or the other officers of the bank, had to receive payments. The magnitude of the sum is not, in cases of this kind, a just criterion to judge by. As payments are now made in banks, it is frequently no more trouble to receive a payment of $100,000 than one of $1,000, each being effected by a single check. The responsibility which Mr. Simpson has several times urged as constituting a claim to a more considerable remuneration, is no greater than in any other money transaction at the bank. His correctness and integrity are well known and duly appreciated, and they were both exercised, as they many times before have been, in relation to pecuniary operations of the Government, in effecting the share of the bank in the execution of this loan. But when it is considered that whatever he did in relation to the loan did not interfere with or interrupt his ordinary business, that the trouble occasioned to the officers of the bank generally was compensated, as all other trouble in transacting the business of a bank always is, by the advantages which the bank receives from large deposites and large transactions of every nature, and that all these allowances to cashiers may in fact be viewed as windfalls or extra benefits, thrown in their way out of the ordinary line of business, it is believed that the allowance which he has received will be found to be sufficient.

Copies of the letters which passed between Mr. Simpson and the late acting Secretary of the Treasury are not sent, because they contain only the ideas detailed above, and, as it is believed, no additional facts whatever that could illustrate the subject.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1815. D. SHELDON.

14th CONGRESS.] **No. 507.** [2d SESSION.

CURRENCY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 22, 1817.

SIR: COMMITTEE ROOM OF SENATE, *January* 8, 1817.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to a uniform national currency, are desirous to obtain such information in regard to that subject as you may find it convenient to furnish, with your opinion whether further legal provisions be necessary to aid the

Treasury in restoring uniformity to the circulating currency in the different sections of the Union, and, if so, the nature of such provisions.

They also wish to be informed of the places in which the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st instant is deposited, and the currency of which it consists.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 20, 1817.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ult., requesting information upon that part of the President's message which relates to the national currency, and whether, in my opinion, further legal measures be necessary to aid the Treasury in restoring uniformity to the circulating currency in the different sections of the Union, and the nature of the provisions proper to effect that object, if any should be necessary.

In reply to these several inquiries, I have the honor to state that the banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, of the District of Columbia, of the State of Virginia, the bank of Muskingum, and the Miami Exporting Company of Ohio, have notified this Department that they will on this day resume and continue specie payments. The banks of the Southern and Western States have stated their capacity and disposition to discharge their notes in gold or silver as soon as specie payments should be resumed by the banks of the Middle States. The banks in the interior of the latter States have made the same declaration, and several of them have already pledged themselves to resume specie payments on this day. Official notice of the resumption of specie payments by the principal banks in the Middle States has been given to all those banks whose resumption of specie payments was made to depend upon that event, and no doubt is entertained that a majority of the banks in every section of the Union will discharge their notes on demand, in gold or silver, as soon as the notice referred to shall be received. There is, therefore, in the opinion of the Secretary, no necessity for any further legal provision to restore uniformity to the circulating currency in the different sections of the Union. Instructions have been given to the collectors of the public revenue, and to the receivers of the public money arising from the sale of the public lands, to conform to the resolution of the 30th of April, 1816, for the more effectual collection of the public revenue.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the committee, a statement of the balances of public money deposited in the several banks employed by the Treasury for that purpose, remaining therein on the 3d instant, distinguishing between the various species of deposite which the disordered state of the currency has introduced into the accounts of the Treasury. This balance has been increased since that date, so as to form an aggregate of cash and special deposite of bank notes of more than $14,000,000. Since the agreement of the principal State banks to pay specie on this day, several of the interior banks, having considerable sums of special deposites, have proposed to transfer it to the cash account, provided it should be permitted to remain in their hands without interest until the 1st of July next. This circumstance induces a belief that no serious difficulty will occur in rendering the special deposites of bank notes available in the operations of the Treasury, at least during the last quarter of the year.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman of the Committee of Finance.*

14th CONGRESS.] No. 508. [2d SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 28, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1817.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied with sundry statements, which have been prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," passed April 2, 1792.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 25, 1817.

The statements herewith, marked A, B, and C, have been prepared pursuant to the seventh section of an act of Congress, passed the 2d of April, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States." They contain all the information relative to the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury enable me to afford.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Statement, exhibiting the balance of the gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1815; the amount deposited from 1st January to the 31st December, 1816; the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposites; allowance for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1816, to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:

	oz. dwt. gr.	Dolls. cts. m.
Balance of gold bullion, &c., remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1815,	40 14 19=	721 19 0
Gold bullion deposited from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1816,	817 13 8=	14,536 28 0
	858 08 3=	15,257 47 0
Gold coins made at the Mint from January 1st to December 31, 1816,	None.	
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1816,	858 08 3=	15,257 47 0
Gold coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint since the 31st December, 1815,		3 87 5
Balance of silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1815,	27,058 14 22=	31,220 24 0
Silver bullion deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1816,	5,236 13 00=	6,042 28 0
	32,295 07 22=	37,262 52 0
Amount paid for deposites of silver from 1st January to 31st December, 1816,		28,575 86 5
Add silver coins in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1816,		6 5
		28,575 93 0
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1815,		18 0
Silver coins made from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1816—half dollars 47,150; quarter dollars 20,003, equal	24,765 13 0=	28,575 75 0
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, December 31, 1816,	7,529 14 22=	8,686 77 0
As above,	32,295 07 22=	37,262 52 0

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 22, 1817. ANDREW ROSS, *Clerk.*

B.

The Mint of the United States in account current of copper purchased and coined, from the commencement of the institution to 31st December, 1816.

DR.	Troy weight.	Cost of copper.
	Lbs. ozs. dwts.	*Dolls. cts.*
To amount of rough copper and copper planchets, purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1815, per statement, marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 4th April, 1816,	891,299 2 17	251,753 54
To amount of copper planchets fit for striking, purchased in the quarters ending July and December, 1816, viz: 55,998 lbs. 7 ozs., avoirdupois weight, at 7,000 grains to the lb. avoirdupois, is	68,053 7 19	19,264 39
	959,352 10 16	271,017 93
To amount gained on the coinage of copper,	-	42,473 44
	959,352 10 16	313,491 37

CR.	Troy weight.	Val. of copper at the rate of 7 dwts. to a cent.
	Lbs. ozs. dwts.	*Dolls. cts.*
By amount of rough copper and copper planchets, accounted for from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1815, per statement, marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 4th April, 1816,	872,616 9 0	285,198 49
By interest allowed by M. R. Boulton, on amount of remittances remaining in his hands,	-	83 06
By amount of cents delivered by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States, in the quarters ending March and December, 1816, but not yet covered by warrants,	82,278 7 14	28,209 82
	954,895 4 14	313,491 37
By this sum, being the weight of copper planchets spoiled in striking, and the loss arising from planchets weighing more than 7 dwts. each, and rough copper unaccounted for,*	4,457 6 2	
	959,352 10 16	313,491 37

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 22, 1817. ANDREW ROSS, *Clerk.*

NOTE.—The amount of rough copper planchets spoiled in striking, &c., unaccounted for per last annual statement, has been reduced on this statement 677 lbs. 2 ozs. 12 dwts., owing to the planchets weighing less than 7 dwts. each.

* Of this amount 63 lbs. 4 ozs. 3 dwts. of planchets, spoiled in striking, appear to have been received by the treasurer of the Mint from the chief coiner, to be used as alloy in the coinage of gold and silver.

C.

Summary statement, exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint, the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment, the amount allowed for wastage, the amount retained of deposites, and the amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1816, viz:

Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage, up to the 31st December, 1815, - - -		$13,479,715 49 5
Gold coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1816, per account A.		
Silver coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1816, per account A, -	$28,575 75	
Copper coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1816, per account B, -	28,209 82	
		56,785 57 0
Total value of gold, silver, and copper, - - - - -		$13,536,501 06 5
Nett charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, to the 31st December, 1815, - - - - - - - -	476,888 91 5	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period, - -	38,156 62 0	
	515,045 53 5	
From which deduct amount wastage gold and silver, to December 31, 1815, -	51,210 65 5	
Also amount wastage from January 1 to December 31, 1816.		463,834 88 0
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment, from January 1 to December 31, 1816, - - - - - - - -		18,039 00 0
Add also the amount wastage on gold and silver to December 31, 1815, -	51,210 65 5	
Add also the amount wastage from January 1 to December 31, 1816.		
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposites to Dec. 31, 1815,	7,773 59 0	
Also this sum from January 1 to December 31, 1816.		43,437 06 5
		525,310 94 5
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1816, - - - - - - - -		42,473 44 0
Nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1816, including the cost of lots, buildings, and machinery, -		$482,847 50 5

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 22, 1817. ANDREW ROSS, *Clerk.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 509. [1st SESSION.

DIRECT TAX AND INTERNAL DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 8, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 5, 1817.

I have the honor to transmit the statements relative to the internal duties and direct tax required by the 33d section of the act of Congress of the 22d July, 1813, to be laid annually before Congress in the month of December; which statements are particularly described in a letter to the Commissioner of the Revenue, of which a copy is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 29, 1817.

I have the honor to communicate to you, to be laid before Congress, agreeably to law, in December ensuing, the following statements in duplicates, viz:

No. 1. Statements exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1816 from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.

No. 2. Statement of the amount of the direct tax received during the year 1816, with the amount paid to the officers employed in the collection.

No. 3. View of the state of the collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars, imposed August 2, 1813.

No. 4. General view of the collection of the direct tax of six millions of dollars, imposed January 9, 1815.

No. 5. General view of the collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars, imposed March 5, 1816.

No. 6. Abstract of the official emoluments and expenditures of the collectors of internal duties and direct tax during the year 1816.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate amounts which have accrued, during the year 1816, *from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									
	Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirits distilled from			Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
			Domestic materials,		Foreign materials, at 20 cts. per gallon.					
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.		Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
New Hampshire,	148 82	1,935 02	334 71	105 95	1,805 18	1,904	2,610 03	20,316 53	1,283 93	
Massachusetts,	7,801 92	74,681 01	11,962 62	499 40	41,277 01	10,391	15,850 39	107,507 92	95,708 94	15,182 74
Vermont,	4,934 68	-	5,297 79	313 99	-	946	1,458 60	16,519 27	106 42	
Rhode Island,	1,762 02	10,433 45	2,981 85	-	4,018 04	606	938 27	11,408 78	2,640 44	238 75
Connecticut,	25,079 72	5,538 91	16,596 94	530 54	976 60	5,048	8,178 21	36,104 29	322 67	
New York,	77,313 22	22,123 49	77,437 92	6,716 03	7,047 02	3,836	11,034 37	173,192 37	300,510 99	57,065 07
New Jersey,	39,462 12	2,451 16	24,030 14	5,898 00	1,075 20	6,330	11,325 88	32,611 75	448 58	22 38
Pennsylvania,	256,409 57	699 35	271,911 02	28,514 17	408 60	5,969	17,122 42	139,035 73	160,493 43	33,634 65
Delaware,	3,397 35	-	-	156 62	-	1,717	3,666 90	10,863 56	61 73	
Maryland,	35,214 29	-	41,294 68	4,967 05	-	4,084	13,072 07	50,348 09	69,407 84	27,024 48
Virginia,	111,137 31	4,407 32	111,952 59	48,223 93	413 56	5,770	18,348 01	58,603 16	20,996 12	1,900 29
North Carolina,	21,256 28	-	10,710 53	61,163 20	-	3,566	7,382 18	28,221 83	4,844 26	
Ohio,	63,588 41	-	34,274 30	18,838 91	-	155	480 52	23,394 59	1,014 90	406 42
Kentucky,	84,175 84	-	80,549 71	24,703 57	-	377	2,459 19	20,141 62	813 53	
South Carolina,	12,908 40	-	4,486 96	21,588 64	1,461 00	2,997	7,936 57	25,316 11	30,203 26	
Tennessee,	49,657 02	-	24,391 62	29,360 37	-	106	680 65	9,499 92	287 77	
Georgia,	16,717 85	1,720 83	6,038 22	5,959 45	553 00	1,294	4,486.71	14,039 49	7,052 03	
Louisiana,	10,138 62	-	5,585 60	92 11	-	247	1,443 58	11,821 27	23,217 92	164 66
Illinois Territory,	367 43	-	-	566 96	-	8	21 74	776 95		
Michigan Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	21	42 00	1,694 13	39 59	
Indiana Territory,	764 00	-	662 85	2,544 87	-	2	8 25	1,860 00		
Missouri Territory,	1,125 17	-	1,838 35	498 97	-	6	31 00	1,981 75		
Mississippi Territory,	1,083 73	-	306 00	1,407 14	-	69	385 40	5,499 42	1,053 58	
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	230	1,513 68	11,888 64	8,601 07	5,695 50
Total,	$824,443 77	$123,990 54	$732,644 40	$262,649 87	$59,035 21	55,679	$130,476 62	$812,647 17	$729,109 00	$141,334 94

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.	U. States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
	Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture, and gold and silver watches.						
	On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of st'p duties.								
New Hampshire,	542 91	1,125 97	2,486 07	743 50	66 06	310 24	33,814 92	39,495 87	37,049 41	2,976 67
Massachusetts,	4,562 18	10,463 33	31,269 46	15,549 50	575 51	2,137 18	435,029 11	467,043 29	444,231 82	21,422 85
Vermont,	23 75	-	2,408 39	145 00	442 51	750 75	32,401 15	45,470 31	41,397 16	3,598 69
Rhode Island,	3,366 07	1,534 35	543 78	-	59 64	-	39,925 44	63,059 17	60,704 66	4,045 29
Connecticut,	8,538 29	3,669 07	4,241 53	1,318 00	335 43	819 66	112,249 86	158,589 05	146,873 88	8,795 11
New York,	20,852 48	22,690 60	38,693 33	2,073 50	5,617 88	1,491 50	823,859 77	949,683 08	906,460 96	39,845 33
New Jersey,	4,826 30	2,215 76	7,032 81	1,347 50	1,124 55	299 28	134,171 41	179,239 81	169,761 72	11,002 41
Pennsylvania,	93,879 59	20,388 43	41,370 28	49,868 50	7,004 74	1,702 68	1,122,443 16	1,188,667 42	1,133,745 65	42,195 49
Delaware,	11,865 91	1,585 99	1,690 47	76 00	22 82	-	33,387 35	45,391 91	51,489 57	3,650 53
Maryland,	48,033 51	9,488 62	16,997 89	16,298 00	1,578 05	154 00	333,878 57	379,749 49	349,847 73	13,762 00
Virginia,	21,429 66	5,061 54	19,272 54	20,218 51	6,359 73	105 89	448,430 16	568,721 08	531,820 13	33,737 01
North Carolina,	12,922 36	3,499 90	4,518 92	5,404 74	1,491 40	17 18	161,432 78	219,903 42	227,953 82	13,567 94
Ohio,	12,099 60	2,324 88	5,016 34	2,186 00	1,802 78	722 79	166,150 44	145,435 52	131,691 56	11,717 43
Kentucky,	13,904 30	2,153 71	7,086 12	7,224 00	3,058 34	1,042 21	247,312 14	239,776 98	230,180 60	14,333 47
South Carolina,	17,641 24	3,495 34	2,670 53	1,390 00	859 32	195 00	130,152 37	172,600 71	161,611 22	12,353 79
Tennessee,	3,529 56	659 39	2,450 17	1,717 00	1,926 74	-	124,160 21	137,608 34	125,892 48	6,520 45
Georgia,	9,049 86	1,399 55	2,019 24	611 00	702 51	-	70,349 74	111,515 55	96,034 14	7,973 70
Louisiana,	10,202 97	1,848 48	1,192 05	1,620 00	-	-	67,327 26	68,690 80	63,862 60	5,787 88
Illinois Territory,	2 80	-	103 23	126 00	-	-	1,965 11	1,536 34	1,319 10	739 56
Michigan Territory,	21 65	-	19 08	72 00	-	-	1,888 45	1,888 45	504 71	546 03
Indiana Territory,	98 05	-	132 06	-	17 74	-	6,087 82	3,053 74		
Missouri Territory,	167 70	-	282 48	-	144 78	-	6,070 20	7,745 18	5,012 10	878 15
Mississippi Territory,	1,390 73	420 00	2,356 84	667 00	139 34	-	14,709 18	14,012 61	10,141 53	2,455 35
District of Columbia,	63,585 90	5,423 41	2,447 98	-	116 51	-	99,272 69	105,683 26	100,085 01	4,276 85
	$362,537 37	$99,448 32	$196,301 59	$128,655 75	$33,446 38	$9,748 36	$4,646,469 29	$5,314,561 38	$5,027,671 56	$266,181 98

Total duties accruing,	4,646,469 29
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,	12,669 95
	$4,633,799 34
Expenses of collection,	266,181 98
Deduct amount of extra allowances by the President, and of allowances made under the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax, [see note 2,]	12,741 56
	$253,440 42

General view of the internal duties for 1816.

ACCRUING DUTIES, VIZ:		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials, - -	$824,443 77	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials, - -	123,990 54	
		$948,434 31
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon, - -	732,644 40	
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 25 cents per gallon, - -	262,649 87	
On spirits distilled from foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon, - -	59,035 21	
		1,054,329 48
On carriages, - - - - - -	-	130,476 62
On licenses to retailers, - - - - -	-	812,647 17
On sales at auction, - - - - - -	-	729,109 00
On refined sugar, - - - - - -	-	141,334 94
On stamps, viz: On stamped paper and bank notes, - - -	362,537 37	
By compounding banks, - - - -	99,448 32	
		461,985 69
On various goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured in the United States, -	-	196,301 59
On household furniture, and gold and silver watches, - - -	-	128,655 75
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid, - -	-	33,446 38
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, - - - -	-	9,748 36
		4,646,469 29
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted, - - -	-	12,669 95
Total accruing duties, - - - - -	-	4,633,799 34
Add balances due on December 31, 1815, viz: In bonds uncollected, -	848,404 05	
In duties not bonded, -	1,485,126 73	
		2,333,530 78
Total of accruing duties in 1816, and of duties outstanding on Dec. 31, 1815, -	-	6,967,330 12
Amount of duties received by the collectors, - - - -	-	5,314,561 38
Amount of payments to the Treasurer, - - - -	-	5,027,671 56
Expenses of collection, consisting of—		
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	16,805 63	
Measuring stills, - - - - - -	953 65	
Commission, - - - - - -	217,712 70	
Extra allowances by the President, [see note 2,] - - -	11,766 44	
Allowances under second section of act of March 3, 1815, - -	6,202 00	
		253,440 42
Being 4 and 8-10ths per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury.		
Balances on the 31st of December, 1816, viz:		
In bonds uncollected, - - - - -	1,142,360 89	
In duties not bonded, - - - - -	319,984 41	
In cash and Treasury notes, - - - - -	479,954 18	
		1,942,299 48

NOTES.

1. There remain to be received partial returns from ten districts, by which, when received, this statement will be, in a small degree, varied. As, moreover, it is formed from the accounts of the collectors as transmitted to this office, uncorrected by the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the several items of which it consists will not precisely balance or correspond with the results of the accounts as finally settled.

2. The whole sum allowed by the President for the collection of the direct tax and the internal duties for the year 1816 amounts to $20,110. There having been received from the direct tax $3,768,545 02, and from the duties $5,314,561 38, in the foregoing general view a proportionate part of the whole allowance is charged to the duties, viz: $11,766 44, the residue being properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax. As the whole of these allowances were made after the close of the year 1816, and after the accounts of the collectors were rendered, they were satisfied out of the duties accruing in 1817, to which, on the books of the Treasury, they will appear to be charged.

A like apportionment has been made of the allowances provided by the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, in cases where the annual commissions of a collector do not exceed $1,000.

REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 26, 1817.

No. 2.

Statement of the aggregate amounts of direct tax which accrued during the year 1816, *with the amounts paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

States.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$106,861 48	$112,464 56	$7,330 61
Massachusetts,	566,826 62	529,875 77	26,660 58
Vermont,	104,123 00	138,153 23	8,510 33
Rhode Island,	56,950 12	65,921 33	3,699 30
Connecticut,	159,048 11	154,487 60	7,717 82
New York,	3,670 07	2,011 06	111 39
New Jersey,	99,796 14	93,435 21	5,254 80
Pennsylvania,	706,192 50	664,398 07	29,599 00
Delaware,	47,143 18	40,408 87	2,696 00
Maryland,	233,494 22	204,817 42	9,451 38
Virginia,	705,840 47	638,281 27	35,687 69
North Carolina,	398,922 85	371,306 17	20,036 72
Kentucky,	340,755 62	318,857 68	18,875 14
Tennessee,	205,097 38	195,696 76	10,666 78
Louisiana,	20,656 58	17,890 50	1,173 60
District of Columbia,	13,166 68	12,645 82	552 96
Total,	3,768,545 02	3,560,651 32	188,024 10
Add amount of extra allowances by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			8,343 56
Add amount of allowances under the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			4,398 00
Being $5\frac{3}{16}$ per cent. on the amount paid into the Treasury.			200,765 66

Revenue Office, *November* 26, 1817.

No. 3.

View of the state of the collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars, imposed August 2, 1813.

Amount remaining to be accounted for, agreeably to the last annual statement, dated Nov. 27, 1816,			$35,757 97
To which add interest since received on the redemption of property purchased in behalf of the United States,			954 74
			$36,712 71
From which deduct the following payments since made by collectors, viz:			
Payments to the Treasurer,		$22,930 86	
Expenses of collection, viz:			
Contingent expenses,	$122 19		
Commission,	1,374 74		
		1,496 93	
And amount of taxes lost by persons absconding or becoming insolvent,		34 19	
			24,461 98
Amount still remaining to be accounted for,			$12,250 73
Which consists of—			
Taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed,		$2,872 63	
Taxes on non-residents' property transferred to designated collectors, and not yet collected,		1,148 26	
Taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors, viz:			
In the 16th district of New York, Francis A. Bloodgood, late collector,		1,108 62	
In the 25th district of New York, Jonas Harrison, collector,		1,474 55	
In the 4th district of Maryland, Stephen H. Moore, collector,		1,252 84	
In the State of Louisiana,		3,781 30	
In other districts,		612 53	
			$12,250 73

Revenue Office, *November* 29, 1817.

No 4.

General view of the state of the collection of the direct tax of six millions of dollars, imposed January 9, 1815.

Amount of the tax,			$6,000,000 00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia, by the act of February 27, 1815,			19,998 40
			6,019 998 40
Amounts paid into the Treasury by the following States, viz:			
New York,		$731,240 76	
South Carolina,		258,239 32	
Georgia,		170,885 69	
Ohio,		177,055 24	
		1,337,421 01	
Deduction allowed,		224,846 45	
			1,562,267 46
Leaving to be collected by the collectors,			4,457,730 94
Of this sum, there is ascertained to have been collected on the 31st of October, 1817,			4,300,124 75
Amount remaining to be accounted for, consisting of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to designated collectors, and not yet collected; of taxes on property purchased by the United States, and unredeemed; and of taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors,			$157,606 19

Revenue Office, *November* 29, 1817.

No. 5.

General view of the state of the collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars, imposed March 5, 1816.

Amount of the tax,		$3,000,000 00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia,		9,999 20
		$3,009,999 20
Amounts paid into the Treasury by the following States, viz:		
New York,	$365,620 38	
South Carolina,	129,119 66	
Georgia,	80,756 02	
Ohio,	88,527 62	
	664,023 68	
Deduction allowed,	117,110 05	
		781,133 73
Leaving to be collected by the collectors,		2,228,865 47
Of this sum there is ascertained to have been collected on the 31st of October, 1817,		1,759,091 69
Amount remaining to be accounted for, consisting of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to the designated collectors, and not yet collected; of taxes on property purchased by the United States, and unredeemed; and of taxes uncollected, or in the hands of the collectors,		469,773 78

Revenue Office, *November* 29, 1817.

15th Congress.] No. 510. [1st Session.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 8, 1817.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and incidental receipts during the year 1815, amounted to		$49,552,852 02
viz:		
Customs,	$36,303,231 77	
Internal duties,	5,963,225 88	
Direct tax,	5,723,152 25	
Public lands, exclusive of those in the State of Mississippi and the Alabama Territory,	1,287,959 28	
Postage and incidental receipts,	275,282 84	
And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1816 amounted to		36,743,574 07
viz.		
Customs, (see statement A,)	$27,569,769 71	
Internal duties, (see statement B,)	4,396,133 25	
Direct tax, (see statement C,)	2,785,343 20	
Public lands, exclusive of those in the State of Mississippi and the Alabama Territory, (see statement D,)	1,754,487 38	
Postage and incidental receipts,	237,840 53	

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage which has accrued during the first three quarters of the present year exceeds $17,000,000, and that the revenue arising from internal duties and from the public lands during the same period exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1816.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1817, exclusive of $10,665,287 89 in Treasury notes of every description, amounted to		11,295,592 86
The payments into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the year are estimated to amount to	$27,095,984 14	
viz:		
Customs,	$21,732,068 22	
Internal revenue and direct tax,	3,480,173 43	
Public lands, exclusive of those in the State of Mississippi and the Alabama Territory,	1,326,077 44	
Postage and incidental receipts,	26,913 92	
Repayments into the Treasury,	530,751 13	
And the payments into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, from the same sources, are estimated at	5,980,000 00	
Making the total sum estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1817 amount to		33,075,984 14
Which, added to the sum in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, makes the aggregate amount of		44,371,577 00

The application of this sum for the year 1817 is estimated as follows, viz:

To the 30th September the payments have amounted to - -			$32,710,002 88
viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, exclusive of $375,000 paid to the State of Georgia from the proceeds of the Mississippi lands, -		$2,798,248 75	
Military service, including arrearages, -		7,105,816 90	
Naval service, - - -		2,044,474 25	
Public debt, exclusive of $3,592,927 60 of Treasury notes which have been cancelled in due course of settlement, - - -		20,761,462 98	
During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to			5,660,000 00
viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, -		600,000 00	
Military service, - - -		1,110,000 00	
Naval service, - - -		1,300,000 00	
Public debt to 1st January, 1818, inclusive, -		2,650,000 00	
Making the aggregate amount of - - - -			38,370,002 88
And leaving on that day, exclusive of $8,682,697 70 in Treasury notes, which are in a train of settlement in order to be cancelled, a balance in the Treasury of - -			$6,001,574 12

Of the public debt.

The funded debt, contracted before the year 1812, which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1816, as appears by statement 1, amounted to - - -	$37,494,267 01	
By the same statement it appears that the funded debt contracted subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1812, amounted to - -	71,201,551 28	
Making, together, the sum of - - -	108,695,818 29	
To which must be added the temporary loan from the Cumberland bank of	50,000 00	
Making the aggregate amount of - - - -		$108,745,818 29
On the 1st day of January, 1817, there was added to the above amount, including $7,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock subscribed to the bank, and including also a temporary loan from the bank of $500,000, the sum of -	7,877,471 61	
From which deduct the amount of the old 6 per cent. deferred stock, reimbursed between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of January, 1817, inclusive, amounting to - - - -	815,484 42	
Leaving the sum of - - - - -		7,061,987 19
Making the public debt, which was unredeemed on the 1st day of January, 1817, as appears by statement 2, amount to - - - - -		115,807,805 48
From the 1st day of January to the 30th day of September, 1817, inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes, added to the public debt, as appears by statement 6, the amount of -		1,097,315 43
Making on that day, as appears by statement 4, the aggregate amount of - -		116,905,120 91
During the same period there was purchased and redeemed of the public debt, including $550,000 of temporary loans, the sum of - - - -		16,993,275 50
Which, deducted from the amount of the public debt last stated, leaves unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1817, as per statement 3, the amount of - - -		99,911,845 41
Since the 30th September there has been purchased or redeemed of the principal of the public debt, as appears by statement 5, the amount of -	$333,235 16	
And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the old 6 per cent. deferred stock to the 1st day of January, 1818, inclusive, the amount of -	709,513 70	
Making, together, - - - - -		1,042,748 86
Which being deducted from the aggregate amount of the public debt on the 1st October, there will remain unredeemed on the 1st January, 1818, the sum of - - -		98,869,096 55
By the same statement (5) it appears that the principal of the public debt, purchased and redeemed during the year 1817, including $550,000 of temporary loans, amounts to - -		$18,036,023 72

In this sum is included all the funded debt held by the Bank of the United States.

The old six per cent. stock will be redeemed in the course of the year 1818. The first instalment of the Louisiana debt falls due on the 21st day of October of that year. According to the terms of the convention, this debt is to be discharged by annual instalments of not less than three millions each. It is therefore presumed that, consistently with the letter of the convention, the whole debt cannot be discharged in one payment. But for this obstacle, in the present state of the Treasury, and under the existing provisions of the sinking fund, the whole amount of the stock might be redeemed on the 21st day of October next. It is believed that neither the letter nor spirit of the convention forbids the redemption of that stock in two annual instalments, by which the whole debt will be redeemed on the 21st day of October, 1819.

After the redemption of the Louisiana stock, there is no part of the principal of the public debt redeemable at the will of the Government until the 1st day of January, 1825, except the five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States. As the commissioners of the sinking fund are not authorized to redeem the five per

cent. stock, the permanent annual appropriation of $10,000,000 from the year 1819 to 1825, under the existing laws, can only be applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the gradual reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent. deferred stock, and will leave during that period an annual surplus of nearly $5,000,000.

During the year 1825 the exchanged six per cent. stock, the six per cent. stock of 1812, and the stock created by funding Treasury notes, amounting together to $18,895,456 23, will be redeemable. To the redemption of the whole of this stock within that year, the sinking fund, by the aid of its surpluses, will not only be entirely adequate, but will be amply sufficient to redeem the remainder of the public debt at the several periods at which the different stocks of which it is composed become redeemable. The whole debt, including the five per cent. stock, will be extinguished during the year 1830, except the three per cent. stock, which is not redeemable at the will of the Government.

It is not presumed that taxes will be imposed and collected for the express purpose of purchasing the funded debt above its nominal value. It is, however, believed to be unsafe to reduce the revenue below the permanent annual expenditure, as now authorized by law, including the appropriation constituting the sinking fund. A reduction below that amount would postpone the redemption of the public debt beyond the periods when the several loans of which it is composed become redeemable, or impose upon the Legislature the duty of resorting to them anew for that object.

If, then, the revenue shall, until the year 1825, be equal to the present annual expenditure, it is respectfully suggested whether the public interest will not be promoted by authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase the funded debt at such rates above par as in their judgment will be for the interest of the nation, rather than to suffer the annual surplus of the sinking fund to remain in the Treasury unapplied for five successive years. Should such an authority be given to the commissioners of the sinking fund, it is probable that the different species of stock would advance in price above their present current value; but as the authority would be permissive, not imposing the obligation to purchase, it is probable that the surplus of the sinking fund might be more beneficially employed in purchasing the public debt than by remaining idle in the Treasury until the year 1825. If that surplus could be annually invested early in each year, at the present prices of the different species of stock, it would produce a saving to the nation of not less than $4,000,000 between the 1st days of January, 1820 and 1825. The interest which will accrue on the five per cent. stock between the 1st days of January, 1820 and 1830, when it is estimated the whole redeemable debt will be discharged, will amount to $3,500,000. If, therefore, it is intended to redeem that stock, the surplus in the sinking fund may be legitimately applied to that object during the years 1820 and 1821.

By statement 8, it appears that the Treasury notes which have issued under the several acts of Congress on that subject have amounted to - - -		$36,133,794 00
Of which there has been cancelled at the Treasury - -	$26,874,431 00	
There is now in the Treasury, which will be cancelled when settled, exclusive of $422,519 77, the estimated interest upon them, the amount of -	8,623,400 00	
Making, together, the sum of - - - -		35,497,831 00
Leaving outstanding an estimated balance of - - -		$635,963 00

As the outstanding Treasury notes are convertible into funded debt, which is considerably above par, it is presumed that such portions of them as are not lost or destroyed will be funded instead of being paid into the Treasury in discharge of duties and taxes. It is therefore probable that an addition to the public debt will be made during the year 1818, nearly equal to the Treasury notes estimated to be outstanding.

Statement E presents the state of the land offices in the State of Mississippi and in the Alabama Territory, from which it appears that the receipts into the Treasury have amounted to $1,124,100 81, of which $431,120 were in Mississippi stock.

From the proceeds of the sales of these lands there has been paid to the State of Georgia the sum of $688,441 33, and there has been transferred to the State, by the commissioners of the United States under the act compromising the Yazoo claims, that part of the original purchase money remaining in the State Treasury, amounting to $184,515 94, making together the sum of $872,957 27, and leaving still due to the State the sum of $377,042 73, which is now ready to be paid under the provisions of the act of the 3d of March last.

By statement 7, it appears that the Mississippi stock awarded by the commissioners amounts to	$4,278,434 00
From which deduct the amount received into the Treasury, - - -	431,120 00
Leaves outstanding the sum of - - - - -	$3,747,314 00

which it is estimated will be received into the Treasury, during the two succeeding years, in payment of the public lands in the State of Mississippi and in the Alabama Territory, or will be discharged by payments from the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands.

Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1818.

The importation of foreign merchandise during the years 1815 and 1816 so greatly exceeded what was presumed to be equal to the annual average consumption, that a general impression was produced that the importations during the present year would fall greatly below that demand. Under this impression, the revenue accruing from that source for the year 1817 was, in the annual report of the Treasury of 16th of December, 1816, estimated at $12,000,000. But it is ascertained that the gross revenue arising from that source during the first three quarters of the year has exceeded $17,000,000, and it is estimated that that of the whole year will exceed $22,000,000.

It is presumed that the importations from the East Indies during the present year greatly exceed those which will take place during several consecutive years; and that the reaction produced by the excessive importations of 1815 and 1816 has, in some degree, been diminished by that circumstance. There is, however, just ground to believe that the revenue derived from this source will not, for any given series of years, fall below that of the present year. Considering that this revenue during the year 1807 (the last year that our commerce was not greatly embarrassed by belligerent aggression) exceeded $16,000,000; that the duties then imposed are considerably augmented by the present tariff; and that our population has increased more than thirty per cent., carrying with it in the same degree an increase of the means of procuring foreign articles, with an undiminished relish for their consumption; it is presumed that the revenue from that source, during the present year, will be found to be less than that of any number of successive years.

According to these views, the permanent annual revenue may be estimated to amount to $24,525,000 00

viz:

Customs,	$20,000,000 00	
Internal duties,	2,500,000 00	
Public lands, exclusive of the Mississippi and Alabama lands,	1,500,000 00	
Bank dividends at seven per cent.,	490,000 00	
Postage and incidental receipts,	35,000 00	

And the payments into the Treasury during the year 1818 may be estimated at the same amount.

To which add the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818, 6,000,000 00

Making, together, the sum of $30,525,000 00

The probable authorized demands upon the Treasury during the year 1818 are estimated to amount to $21,946,351 74

viz:

Civil, miscellaneous, diplomatic, and foreign intercourse,	2,069,843 29
Military services, including an arrearage of $500,000,	6,265,132 25
Naval service, including $1,000,000 for the gradual increase of the navy,	3,611,376 20
Public debt,	10,000,000 00

Which, being deducted from the amount estimated to be received into the Treasury, including the balance on the 1st of January, 1818, leaves on the 1st of January, 1819, a balance in the Treasury of $8,578,648 26, which, however, will be applied to the redemption of the Louisiana stock, under the provisions of the act for the redemption of the public debt, passed on the 3d day of March, 1817, as far as those provisions will admit.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 5, 1817.

A.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, and of expenses on collection during the years 1815 *and* 1816.

Years.	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Bounties & allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses on collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports, &c.					
1815	$37,831,145 52	$614,025 59	$16,006 00	$1,650,671 91	$1,811 74	$36,708,693 46	$405,462 02	(a)$36,303,231 44
1816	32,673,610 76	471,764 99	11,800 00	4,787,588 47	84,976 89	28,284,610 39	714,840 68	27,569,769 71

(a) Nett revenue exhibited in the statement accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 16th of December, 1816, statement marked A, $36,643,598 77

Deduct bounties and allowances, $1,811 74

Do. duties which accrued in 1814, included in the statement of 1815, 338,555 59 340,367 33

Nett revenue for 1815, 36,303,231 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 5, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the accruing internal duties during the year 1816, *with the computed expenses of collection.*

Amount of accruing duties,	$4,633,799 00
Computed expenses of collection,	237,665 75
Nett revenue,	4,396,133 25

C.

Statement respecting the direct tax imposed March 5, 1816.

Amount of the tax imposed on the respective States,	$3,000,000 00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia,	9,999 20
	3,009,999 20

Computed expenses of collection, with the deductions made to assuming States for the prompt payment of their quotas, viz:

On $781,133 73 assumed by the States of New York, South Carolina, Georgia, and Ohio, on which a deduction of 15 per centum was allowed,	$117,110 05	
On 2,228,865 47 collected, or to be collected, by the collectors,	107,545 95	
3,009,999 20		224,656 00
Nett revenue,		2,785,343 20

SAMUEL H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

REVENUE OFFICE, *December* 1, 1817.

D.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in the Territory of Illinois, from the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals and payments made by receivers during the same time, with the balance due both on the 1st of October, 1816, and 1st October, 1817.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers 1st October, 1816.	Due by individuals 1st October, 1816.	RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS.		PAYMENTS OF RECEIVERS.		BALANCES DUE 1ST OCTOBER, 1817.		Total balance due 1st October, 1817.
						On account of purchases.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	By Receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Marietta, -	24,049.62	52,461 30	1,872.64	11,875 41	98,768 97¾	33,757 86	826 22	27,824 77	1,281 38	117,472 41¾	17,353 34	134,825 75¾
Zanesville, -	105,393.48	212,381 08	3,661.30	2,094 98	418,873 23	148,205 31	496 34	129,310 83	5,250 79	483,049 00	16,235 01	499,284 01
Steubenville, -	54,565.89	123,195 86	7,530.12	4,860 13	445,256 68	145,292 22½	2,702 67	143,520 31	8,287 47½	423,160 31½	1,047 24	424,207 55½
Canton, -	86,063.63	405,251 48	4,273.53	32,628 72	709,748 02½	255,031 60	433 25	248,365 60	8,479 80½	859,967 90½	31,248 16½	891,216 07
Chilicothe, -	72,048.35	148,380 70	10,720.19	13,421 05	233,991 42	97,087 23	2,340 99	86,060 37	4,017 25	285,284 89	22,771 65	308,056 54
Cincinnati, -	256,711.97	525,979 34	34,728.31	26,795 54½	987,887 99½	384,747 17½	13,960 93	387,275 75	11,042 22	1,129,120 16	27,185 68	1,156,305 84
Jeffersonville, -	261,142.96	522,285 92	13,071.69	4,520 88	596,956 78½	256,789 15¾	2,037 68	247,196 92	7,886 89	862,453 54¾	8,263 90¾	870,717 45½
Vincennes, -	325,361.37	601,302 60	21,975.51	74,454 18¾	634,535 89	310,435 68	3,800 99	373,892 05	12,293 02½	925,402 81	2,505 78¼	927,908 59¼
Shawneetown, -	67,083.99	134,197 98	4,642.94	124 82	150,298 52	45,944 81½	452 99	31,837 52	2,197 44	238,551 68½	12,487 66½	251,039 35
Kaskaskia, -	78,507.54	157,015 09	4,001.90	5,779 04	58,330 57	65,745 57	400 19	33,176 25	4,443 14	149,600 09	34,305 41	183,905 50
Edwardsville, -	104,073.69	208,416 94	2,809.12	–	–	54,682 74	280 91	46,027 01	3,759 84	153,734 20	5,176 80	158,911 00
	1,414,952.49	3,090,868 29	79,287.25	176,554 76¼	4,334,648 09¼	1,797,719 36¼	27,733 16	1,754,487 38	68,939 25½	5,627,797 02	178,580 65	5,806,377 67

	Acres.	Dollars.
Total sales of land from the opening of the offices to the 1st October, 1816, - -	7,054,689.07	14,960,784 68
Amount sold since, as above stated, - - - - - - -	1,414,952.49	3,090,868 29
	8,469,641.56	18,051,652 97

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner.*

E.

Statement of lands sold in the Mississippi Territory, from the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers into the Treasury during the same time, with the balance due both on the 1st of October, 1816, and 1st October, 1817.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers 1st October, 1816.	Due by individuals 1st October, 1816.	RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS.		PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.		BALANCES DUE 1ST OCTOBER, 1817.		Total balance due 1st October, 1817.
						On account of purchases.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	By Receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Madison county, -	2,648.87	5,297 74	2,985.55	5,885 40	121,396 82¼	39,050 76¼	654 04½	37,291 00	2,098 03½	87,643 80	6,201 17¼	93,844 97¼
West of Pearl river,	175,609.37	352,213 06	19,172.26	42,294 51	764,393 55	162,284 15	5,947 12	124,561 98	5,756 30	954,322 46	80,207 50	1,034,529 96
East of Pearl river,	264,822.64½	566,543 57	1,455.47	119,663 10¼	384,307 36	170,294 41¾	146 62½	21,700 00	3,877 73¾	780,556 51¼	264,526 40¾	1,045,082 92
Milledgeville, -	174,009.51½	753,849 07	–	–	–	174,864 79½	–	164,070 23	6,068 24½	578,984 27½	4,726 32	583,710 59½
	617,090.40	1,677,903 44	23,613.28	167,843 01¼	1,270,097 73¼	546,494 12½	6,747 79	347,623 21	17,800 31¾	2,401,507 04¾	355,661 40	2,757,168 44¾

	Acres.	Dollars.
Total sales of land from the opening of the offices to the 1st October, 1816, - -	1,073,842.56	2,303,365 82
Amount sold since, as above stated, - - - - - - - -	617,090.40	1,677,903 44
	1,690,932.96	3,981,269 26

Of the amount received up to the 1st October, 1816, - - - - -	$53,297 35	was Mississippi stock.
Received since, - - - - - - - - - - -	377,823 57	do.
	$431,120 92	

N. B. The cash accounts (September, 1817) from the offices east and west of Pearl river not having arrived, the payments into the Treasury in September, 1817, will be shown in next year's accounts.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 1, 1817.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner.*

No. 1.

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1816.

Six per cent. stock,	$17,250,871 41	
Three per cent.,	16,158,180 79	
Deferred,	9,358,320 34	
Louisiana,	10,923,500 00	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,984,746 72	
		$56,755,619 26
Six per cent. stock of 1812, $11,000,000 loan,	7,810,500 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 16,000,000 loan,	18,109,377 43	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 7,500,000 loan,	8,498,581 95	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, 25,000,000 and $3,000,000 loans,	15,954,619 85	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, 18,452,800 loan,	12,288,149 64	
Six per cent. stock Treasury notes, per 25th February, 1815, funded,	60,727 41	
Seven per cent. stock, small Treasury notes, funded,	8,479,595 00	
		71,201,551 28
		127,957,170 54
Loan due Cumberland Bank, Maine,		50,000 00
Nominal amount of public debt, 1st October, 1816,		128,007,170 54
Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, by estimate,		19,261,352 25
Unredeemed amount, 1st October, 1816,		$108,745,818 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 19, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States, and of temporary loans, on the 1st January, 1817.

Funded debt.		
Old six per cent. stock,	$17,250,871 41	
Deferred six per cent. stock,	9,358,320 34	
Three per cent.	16,158,180 79	
Louisiana,	10,923,500 00	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,984,746 72	
		$56,755,619 26
Six per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan,	7,810,500 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 16 million loan,	18,109,377 43	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 7½ million loan,	8,498,581 95	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, 25 and 3 million loans,	15,954,619 85	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, 18,452,800 loan,	12,288,149 64	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	60,834 02	
Seven per cent. stock,	8,856,960 00	
Five per cent. stock,	7,000,000 00	
		78,579,022 89
Temporary loans.		
Due Cumberland Bank, Maine,	50,000 00	
The Bank of the United States,	500,000 00	550,000 00
Nominal amount of the debt and temporary loans, January 1, 1817,		135,884,642 15
Deduct amount reimbursed in the payment of 8 per cent. per annum on the old six per cent. deferred stock,		20,076,836 67
Unredeemed amount of funded debt and temporary loans, January 1, 1817,		$115,807,805 48

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st October, 1817.

Old six per cent. stock, nominal amount, - - - -	$16,311,935 76	
Deferred six per cent. stock, nominal amount, - - -	8,892,815 82	
	$25,204,751 58	
Deduct amount reimbursed in the payment of eight per cent. per annum, -	19,870,745 49	
	5,334,006 09	
Three per cent. stock, - - - - -	13,465,088 29	
Louisiana, - - - - - -	10,291,700 00	
Six per cent. of 1796, - - - - -	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812, - - - -	2,669,108 99	
		$31,839,903 37
Six per cent. of 1812, $11,000,000 loan, - - - -	6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. of 1813, $16,000,000 loan, - - - -	15,746,676 87	
Six per cent. of 1813, $7,500,000 loan, - - - -	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, 25 million and 3 million loans, - - -	12,787,060 13	
Six per cent. of 1815, $18,452,800 loan, - - - -	9,505,625 41	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock, $25,000,000 loan, - - -	1,033,961 03	
Seven per cent., do. - - - - -	8,955,884 09	
Five per cent., do. - - - - - -	7,000,000 00	
		68,071,942 04
Estimated amount unredeemed 1st October, 1817, - -	-	$99,911,845 41

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 4.

Comparative statement of the funded debt of the United States, between the 1st Oct. 1816, and 1st Oct. 1817.

1. Amount of the public debt as stated on the 1st October, 1816, and referred to in statement C, accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives of the United States, dated December, 16, 1816, - - - - - - -	-	$108,745,818 29
To which add, the five per cent. stock, loan of - - -	$7,000,000 00	
Treasury note stock, issued in fourth quarter, 1816, $106 61		
Seven per cent. stock, do do do 377,365 00	377,471 61	
Temporary loan obtained from the Bank of United States,	500,000 00	
		7,877,471 61
		116,623,289 90
Deduct estimated amount of reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks in the fourth quarter of 1816, - - -	-	815,484 42
2. Unredeemed amount of funded debt and temporary loans, January 1, 1817,	-	115,807,805 48
Additions from 1st January, 1817, to 1st October, 1817:		
Seven per cent. stock, - - - -	98,930 00	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock, - - -	998,385 43	
		1,097,315 43
		116,905,920 91
Deduct reimbursement of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, from 1st January, to 30th September, 1817, - - -	894,484 64	
Am't of the several species of stock purchased per statement $14,606,208 38		
Add difference between nominal amount of three per cent. stock, and at 65 per cent., - - 942,582 48		
	15,548,790 86	
Temporary loans paid off:		
To the Bank of the United States, - - $500,000 00		
To the Cumberland Bank, Maine, - - - 50,000 00		
	550,000 00	
		16,993,275 50
3. Unredeemed amount, October 1, 1817, - - - -	-	$99,911,845 41

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No 5.

A statement of the stock purchased and redeemed between the 1st of January, 1817, and the 30th of September following.

Amount of stock redeemed, as per statement A, herewith, the three per cent., at 65, - - -		$14,606,208 38
Amount of stock redeemed, including the three per cent. at nominal, - - - -		15,548,790 86
Estimated reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks in the first three quarters of 1817,		894,484 00
Temporary loans paid off: To the Cumberland Bank, - - - - -	$50,000 00	
To the Bank of the United States, - - - -	500,000 00	
		550,000 00
Amount from 1st January, 1817, to 30th September following, -		$16,993,274 86
Add—		
To the end of the fourth quarter of 1817, for reimbursement of old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, as per estimate. - - - - - - -	$709,513 70	
Purchases of stock since the 1st October, as per statement B, herewith, - -	333,235 16	
		1,042,748 86
		$18,036,023 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A.

Statement of the stock purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from 1st April, 1817, to the 30th September following.

Names of agents.	Unredeemed amount of old six per cent.	Unredeemed amount of deferred.	Six per cent. of 1812.	Loan of $16,000,000.	Loan of $7,500,000.	Loan of $10,000,000.	Loan of $6,000,000.	Six per cent. of 1814.	Six per cent. of 1815.	Seven per cent.	Exchanged 6 per cent.	Louisiana.	Treasury note stock.	Three per cent. at 65.	Total.
Jonathan Smith, cashier Bank United States, -	$9,447 01	$13,294 92	$2,950 00	$2,751 86	$5,591 02	$2,207 12	-	-	$2,500 00	-	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	-	$36,508 07	$90,250 00
Ditto, ditto, -	14,766 30	46,524 78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,100 00	-	26,791 82	142,182 90
Richard Smith, - -	80 90	5 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 71	-	-	71,500 00	-	144 56	71,739 79
J. B. Dandridge, -	473 38	533 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,960 97	56,967 36
H. R. Pynchon, - -	105 20	268 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529 36	903 11
N. Waterman, Jun. -	262 69	1,187 32	250 00	-	22 73	227 27	-	-	-	$5 91	-	-	-	2,066 30	4,022 22
Samuel Frothingham, -	16,281 10	28,758 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	-	90,582 83	137,622 17
Lynde Catlin, - -	11,365 10	52,156 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,000 00	-	69,723 89	230,245 22
John Rice, - -	5 20	13 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183 86	202 35
J. W. McCulloch, -	200 40	218 16	79,000 00	3,409 08	7,590 92	-	$350,000 00	-	255,263 15	-	100,000 00	29,200 00	-	3,424 42	828,306 13
	52,987 28	142,960 12	82,200 00	6,160 94	13,204 67	2,434 39	350,000 00	-	257,771 86	5 91	110,000 00	258,800 00	-	285,916 08	1,562,441 25
Purchased of Bank U. S.	34,082 34	73,834 61	1,521,797 88	2,356,539 62	1,649,144 89	1,405,859 63	1,200,758 16	208,507 54	2,524,752 37	-	205,637 73	373,000 00	25,258 42	1,464,593 94	13,043,767 13
	87,069 62	216,794 73	1,603,997 88	2,362,700 56	1,662,349 56	1,408,294 02	1,550,758 16	208,507 54	2,782,524 23	5 91	315,637 73	631,800 00	25,258 42	(a)1,750,510 02	14,606,208 38

Old six per cent., specific amount thereof, (nominal,) -	-		$87,069 62
Deferred do. do. -	-	-	216,794 73
Three per cent., at 65, -	-	-	1,750,510 02
			2,054,374 37
Louisiana, - -	-	-	631,800 00
Exchanged six per cent., -	-	-	315,637 73
		Old debt,	$3,001,812 10
War loans.—Six per cent. of 1812, -	-	$1,603,997 88	
Sixteen million loan, -	-	2,362,700 56	
Seven million five hundred thousand loan,	-	1,662,349 56	
Ten million loan, -	-	1,408,294 02	
Six million loan, -	-	1,550,758 16	
Six per cent. of 1814, -	-	208,507 54	
Six per cent. of 1815, -	-	2,782,524 23	
Seven per cent. stock, -	-	5 91	
Treasury note stock, -	-	25,258 42	
			11,604,396 28
			$14,606,208 38

(a) The amount of the three per cent. stock, as taken from the returns, viz:

Agents.				
Jonathan Smith,	$41,218 19	cost $26,821 94 deduct interest, $30 12	$26,791 82	
Ditto,	56,166 23	cost.	36,508 07	$2,693,092 50
Richard Smith,	222 42	do.	144 56	at 65
Dandridge,	86,093 75	do.	55,960 97	
Pynchon,	814 41	do.	529 36	1346546250
Waterman,	3,178 96	do.	2,066 30	1615855500
Frothingham,	139,358 34	do.	90,582 83	
Rice,	282 87	do.	183 86	$175,051,012 50
Catlin,	107,267 53	do.	69,723 89	
Bank U. S.,	2,253,221 45	do.	1,464,593 94	
McCulloch,	5,268 35	do.	3,424 42	
	$2,693,092 50		$1,750,510 02	

B.

Statement of the stock purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund subsequently to the 1st October, 1817.

Seven per cent. stock purchased of the Bank of the United States, amount,			$332,984 60	at 106.51,	$354,661 89
Old six per cent. stock, nominal amount,	$400 95	unredeemed amount,	31 04	at par,	31 04
Deferred do. nominal amount,	158 98	unredeemed amount,	72 66	at par,	72 66
Three per cent. stock, nominal amount,	225 94	at 65,	146 86	at par,	146 86
			$333,235 16		$354,912 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 6.

A statement showing the additions made to the debt by the funding of Treasury notes between the 1st January, 1817, and the 1st October following.

Seven per cent. stock,	$98,930 00
Treasury note stock,	998,385 43
	$1,097,315 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 28, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 8.

A statement of the several denominations of Treasury notes issued, showing the amount outstanding on the 30th of September, 1817.

Treasury notes were issued under the act of Congress of				
June 30, 1812, to the amount of				$5,000,000 00
February 25, 1813,				5,000,000 00
March 4, 1814,				10,000,000 00
December 26, 1814,				8,318,400 00
February 24, 1815:				
One hundred dollar notes,		$4,422,400 00		
Small Treasury notes,		3,392,994 00		
				7,815,394 00
Total amount issued,				36,133,794 00
Of the above there have been cancelled at the Treasury,			26,574,431 00	
Small Treasury notes in the several banks, viz:				
New Hampshire,	$179 00			
South Boston,	3,472 00			
Manhattan,	3,554 00			
Pennsylvania,	390 00			
Columbia,	639,994 00			
Branch bank, Washington,	2,675,811 00			
			3,323,400 00	
In the Auditor's office, in a course of cancelment—				
For six per cent. stock, at Treasury United States,	14,192 34			
New Hampshire loan office,	61,961 73			
Rhode Island,	18,595 90			
New York,	325,828 58			
North Carolina,	8,756 92			
South Carolina,	268,415 23			
Georgia,	3,561 83			
	701,312 53			
Balances in the several banks, viz:				
State Bank, Boston,	$10,786 55			
City Bank, New York	571,608 70			
C. County Bank,	712 10			
Tennessee,	3,608 16			
	586,715 51			
Dead Treasury notes in the several banks, viz:				
Branch Bank, Washington,	$4,643,745 49			
Bank of Columbia,	90,746 24			
	4,734,491 73			
	6,022,519 77			
From which deduct the estimated amount of interest included in the above sum,	422,519 77			
			5,600,000 00	
Balance outstanding, viz:				
Small Treasury notes,	69,594 00			
Other notes, (by estimate,)	566,369 00			
			635,963 00	
As above,				$36,133,794 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 27, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 7.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1817.

The Register begs leave to present the following statement in relation to the Mississippi stock certificates, subject to a correction on a comparison with the commissioners of the Zazoo claims:

Amount of awards to the Upper Mississippi Company,	$350,000 00
Amount of awards to the Tennessee Company,	531,428 05
Amount of awards to the Georgia Mississippi Company,	1,409,054 96
Amount of awards to the Georgia Company,	1,887,029 75
Amount of awards to the persons claiming under citizens' rights,	100,922 15
	4,278,434 91
Amount of certificates issued from the Treasury,	4,249,114 02
Remain to be issued, subject to correction,	(a)$29,320 89

(a) Excepting a claim on the State of Georgia for about $100,000, as stated by the secretary of the late board of commissioners.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 511. [1st SESSION.

REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 9, 1817.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred so much of the President's message as respects revenue, reported:

That they have supposed that they should best comply with the intentions of the House by directing their first attention to the repeal of the internal duties, which occupied its deliberations during the latter part of its last session, and has been since recommended by the President. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the clear revenue which will have accrued during the year 1817 will be about twenty-four millions and a half of dollars, while the ordinary annual expenditure (including the provision for the extinguishment of the public debt) is estimated at less than twenty-one millions and a half. While the committee do not consider the importations of the last three years as furnishing a certain criterion for those of future years, they believe that without a diminution of our exports, which is not to be anticipated, or a very considerable reduction in their value, the estimate of a revenue under the present laws, of $24,525,000, as made by the Secretary of the Treasury, may be safely relied on for many succeeding years. No doubt can be entertained, under the circumstances of the United States, as to the propriety of reducing a revenue so far exceeding their ordinary expenses; and the committee recommend a general repeal of the internal duties. This will leave, according to the estimates of the Secretary, a revenue of about $22,000,000, exceeding the ordinary expenditure by something more than half a million.

Some difficulties will always be found in determining the period at which the collection of a tax shall cease. The consideration, however, of the large proportion of the internal duties which will become payable in January, induces the committee to recommend that all internal duties should terminate with the year 1817.

The entire amount which will have accrued to the Government on account of the internal duties, exclusive of the direct tax, from the 1st of January, 1814, to the 31st of December, 1817, may be estimated at more than seventeen millions, and the receipts for the same time at upwards of fifteen millions.

The following statement will show the receipts of each of the first three years, with an estimate of those of the fourth year:

Year.	Accruing duties.	Duties received.	Expenses of collection on sums received.
1814	3,262,197 12	1,910,995 01	148,991 78 or 7 8-10ths per ct.
1815	6,242,503 55	4,976,529 86	279,277 67 or 5 6-10ths per ct.
1816	4,633,799 34	5,281,111 98	253,440 42 or 4 8-10ths per ct.
1817	3,002,000 00	3,000,000 00	180,000 00 or 6 per cent.
Total,	$17,140,500 01	$15,168,636 85	$861,709 87 or 5 7-10ths per ct.

The charges of collection upon this revenue have certainly been higher than those upon the impost. These have, however, been very different at different times. Mr. Gallatin estimated them in 1800 at something less than six per cent. on moneys collected from the people. Mr. Dallas, in one of his reports, supposes them, including fees, to be about five per cent., and they have been still lower in the last three years. This difference in the expense of collecting internal and foreign duties will not appear extraordinary when we remember how few are the domestic products which are subject to duty, and of foreign which are exempt from it; how long and regularly the impost has been acquiring maturity and improvement; and how frequent have been the changes, and how short the duration, of our system of internal revenue. In abandoning that portion of our taxes which is considered as the most inconve-

nient, neither Congress nor the nation will form so exaggerated a notion of these inconveniences as to deter them from again applying to the same resource when the necessities of the State shall require it. It is one of the duties of Congress to provide, where it can do so, that the revenue shall be collected from sources which may comport with public convenience; but it is a higher duty to provide, from whatever sources the constitution may have opened to its operation, such a revenue as shall not permit the fate of a war and the most important interests of the nation to depend on precarious and often extravagant loans. The Government can have no reasonable fear but that the circumstances which make internal taxes necessary will find in the people a disposition promptly to pay them. The committee believe that, in any future emergency which shall require a resort to these taxes, the House of Representatives will unhesitatingly perform their peculiar duty by instituting them on a scale suited to the occasion.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 512. [1st SESSION.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 12, 1817.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 10, 1817.

By the sixteenth section of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the deposites of the public money are required to be made in the Bank and its offices, in the places where they may be established, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct; in which case the reasons of such order and direction shall be laid before Congress, if in session, and, if not in session, immediately after the commencement of the next session.

The Bank itself, and its offices established at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and this city, commenced their operations at different periods, between the 1st day of January, 1817, and the 4th day of March ensuing.

If the provisions of the section already stated did not impose the obligation to transfer to the Bank of the United States, and to its offices, the public deposites which had been previously made in the State and local banks, no deposite during this interval was made which required the reasons upon which it was directed to be communicated to Congress.

Without inquiring, in this place, whether under the charter the Bank of the United States had a right to such a transfer, I feel it my duty to state, that previous to the 1st day of January, 1817, a proposition had been submitted by this Department to the State and other local banks, for the purpose of inducing them to resume specie payments on the 20th day of February following. As the public money deposited in them was intimately connected with the proposition, it was deemed inexpedient to transfer those balances to the Bank of the United States until the result of the proposition was known.

Nearly cotemporaneous with this event, an arrangement was made between the Bank of the United States and the State banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, by which the deposites were to be transferred from the State banks embraced by the arrangement to the Bank of the United States and to its offices on the 20th day of February in that year. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Treasury Department, and was substantially executed by the parties.

As the conditions imposed by this arrangement upon the Bank of the United States were not extended to any other State or local banks than those which were parties to it, in order to induce the banks in this District to resume specie payments simultaneously with the banks already enumerated, it became necessary for the Treasury Department to give them assurances of support during the first months succeeding such resumption. In consequence of this assurance, a considerable portion of the deposites in the banks of Washington and Georgetown was permitted to remain until the 1st day of July last. On the 15th day of March of the same year, a deposite of $75,000 was made in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, which had not previously been one of the depositories of the public money; which sum was transferred to the Bank of the United States at the time that the deposites which had previously been made in the banks of Washington and Georgetown were transferred.

In the States south of this place, the deposites were transferred from the State banks to the offices of the Bank of the United States at the several periods of their commencing their operations.

Shortly after the office at Boston went into operation, a considerable portion of the public money deposited in the State banks was transferred, and paid in specie by that bank. Upon the urgent representations of the State bank, the remainder was assigned for the discharge of the Treasury notes which had been made payable at that place. Such portion of the sum set apart for that object as remained unexpended on the 1st day of July was directed to be paid to the office established at Boston.

Previous to the close of the year 1816, a considerable sum had been deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, to the credit of the commissioner of loans of the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of discharging the Treasury notes which had been made payable at Philadelphia. When the duties of commissioner of loans were transferred to the Bank of the United States, on the 1st day of July last, a considerable balance of that amount remained unexpended.

It was, however, represented by the Bank of Pennsylvania that Treasury notes were daily presented to it for payment, and that a transfer of the funds assigned to that object would be inconvenient to the holders; it was thereupon determined to continue to employ that bank as the agent of the Treasury for discharging the outstanding Treasury notes demandable at Philadelphia until the 1st day of October last, when the unexpended balance was directed to be transferred to the Bank of the United States.

By the regulations of the Bank of the United States, its offices were not permitted to receive the bills of any State or local banks except those established in the places where they were respectively tendered in payment. Under this regulation, the bills presented for deposite by the collector of the District of Columbia, and by several of those of the internal revenue of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the office at this place, were refused.

The frequent repayments by officers of the late army on the final settlement of their accounts at the Treasury presented a difficulty of the same nature. In order to avoid the inconvenience of special deposites in this city, an

arrangement was made with the Bank of the Metropolis, which has received all sums refused by the office in obedience to those regulations, and has credited the Treasurer of the United States with the amount in specie. The sums so paid remain still principally with the bank. Payments to some extent were also, on the same principle, made into the Bank of Pennsylvania, for some months after the Bank of the United States was in operation; but the sums so paid have been since transferred to the Bank of the United States.

No other cases have occurred during the recess of Congress which are necessary to be presented in this communication.

In declining to transfer the balances which remained in the banks of this District at the time that the office in this city commenced business, and in the cases stated to have occurred in Philadelphia and in Boston, I was influenced by a consideration of the pressure felt by the State and local banks during several months subsequent to the resumption of specie payments, and of the services rendered to the Government by those banks during the period that they were used as places of public deposite by the Treasury. An immediate transfer of the public money deposited in them would probably have produced a pressure upon the debtors of those banks, which might have inflicted upon them evils greatly beyond the benefit which would have resulted from that measure to the Bank of the United States.

In making the transfers from the State banks, the special deposites, of which they were in some instances principally composed, presented considerable embarrassment. The Bank of the United States tendered its services for the purpose of exchanging for specie, or bills of the banks in the commercial cities, those deposites which were principally confined to the interior of the middle and western States. This offer was accepted; and although great exertions were made by the Bank to effect that object, much remains to be done. Indeed, the amount of special deposite is nearly as large as when the agency of the Bank was accepted. This has arisen from the immense number of local banks scattered over the interior of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, most of which ostensibly pay their bills in specie. The paper, however, of these banks is not received in most cases by each other as specie; and the experience which the Bank of the United States, in the execution of its agency, has acquired of the character and standing of many of them, has induced it generally to refuse the bills of those banks.

In order to put an end to an evil which seems rather to increase than to diminish, general instructions have been given to the collectors of the internal revenue to receive the bills of no bank which will not be credited as specie in the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State banks employed as places of deposite, where they are respectively required to make their deposites. As soon as the offices established at Louisville, Chilicothe, and Pittsburg have gone into operation, and shall have thrown into circulation a reasonable amount of their bills, they will be made the sole depositories of the public money arising from the sale of lands in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and instructions similar to those already given to the collectors will be given to the receivers of public money in those States.

It is only after this arrangement shall be effected that the Bank of the United States will enjoy, in their just extent, the advantages intended to be secured to it by the charter. Under the limited enjoyment of those advantages, which general circumstances seemed to impose, the conduct of the Bank is entitled to high commendation. The directors have, in no instance, urged their claim to an earlier transfer of the public money which remained in the possession of the State and local banks. There is much reason, also, to believe, that in its intercourse with the State banks, and in the execution of the agency confided to it by this Department, a spirit of justice and liberality has been constantly manifested.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 513.** [1st SESSION.

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THE TONNAGE EMPLOYED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 30, 1817

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 27, 1817.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House a statement of the amount of receipts into the Treasury from imports, internal taxes, and other sources of revenue, within the District of Columbia, specifying the sum received in each year since the assumption of the jurisdiction by Congress in 1801; also, a statement of the amount of registered tonnage employed in the carriage of goods, wares, and merchandise, in the foreign and coasting trade of the District, I have the honor to submit two statements from the Register of the Treasury, which contain the information required.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Statement of the nett amount of duties arising from imports, internal taxes, and other sources of revenue, within the District of Columbia, specifying the amount in each year since the assumption of the jurisdiction by Congress in 1801.

Years.	Imports and tonnage.	Postage of letters, &c.	Internal duties.	Direct taxes.	Total.
1801	$94,674 89	$11,487 96	- -	- -	$106,162 85
1802	133,333 50	9,969 39	- -	- -	143,302 89
1803	143,430 29	8,287 89	- -	- -	151,718 18
1804	128,424 89	8,575 73	- -	- -	137,000 62
1805	119,011 23	7,602 56	- -	- -	126,613 79
1806	137,079 19	7,253 84	- -	- -	144,333 03
1807	123,881 73	6,855 36	- -	- -	130,737 09
1808	20,306 77	7,438 87	- -	- -	27,745 64
1809	60,143 43	6,744 65	- -	- -	66,888 08
1810	50,762 00	7,319 32	- -	- -	58,081 32
1811	45,854 87	8,305 92	- -	- -	54,160 79
1812	80,802 79	7,634 58	- -	- -	88,437 37
1813	278 08	7,755 88	- -	- -	8,033 96
1814	- -	6,518 37	$33,743 98	- -	40,262 35
1815	482,426 90	17,162 74	69,257 26	$19,998 40	588,845 30
1816	464,989 47	12,598 52	99,272 69	9,999 20	586,859 88
	2,085,400 03	141,511 58	202,273 93	29,997 60	2,459,183 14

NOTE.—The internal duties for two quarters of 1817 amounted to $52,985 11.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 27, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Statement of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the District of Columbia, on the 31*st of December of each year, from* 1801 *to* 1816, *inclusive.*

Years.	Registered tonnage employed in foreign trade.		Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in coasting trade.		Total.	
	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.
On the 31st of December, 1801	5,035	51	3,583	56	*8,619	12
Do. do. 1802	5,874	71	4,180	81	10,055	57
Do. do. 1803	7,049	66	5,017	02	*12,066	68
Do. do. 1804	9,915	43	4,383	00	14,298	43
Do. do. 1805	8,512	81	4,918	87	13,431	73
Do. do. 1806	7,797	93	4,998	12	12,796	10
Do. do. 1807	8,643	87	5,164	44	13,808	36
Do. do. 1808	6,556	49	5,978	68	12,535	22
Do. do. 1809	7,482	41	6,332	28	13,814	69
Do. do. 1810	9,416	26	6,125	26	15,541	52
Do. do. 1811	7,811	37	7,032	35	14,843	72
Do. do. 1812	9,608	63	8,031	10	17,639	73
Do. do. 1813	8,397	54	9,009	17	17,406	71
Do. do. 1814	6,199	36	9,727	51	15,926	87
Do. do. 1815	11,280	22	10,474	05	21,754	27
Do. do. 1816	7,743	94	10,907	01	18,651	00

* Stated by estimate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 27, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 514.** [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 14, 1818.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the petition of Joseph Thorn, reported:

That it appears, from the documents which accompany this report, and which have been submitted to the examination of the Comptroller, that the petitioner, in October, 1815, shipped in New York a considerable quantity

of merchandise, for the city of New Orleans, on board of a brig called the Eliza. If this vessel had reached her port of destination, her cargo would have been subject to no duties; but she was wrecked on the Bahama banks, and the part of her cargo which was saved was sold to ascertain the salvage. The petitioner purchased a considerable amount of these goods, and again shipped them for New Orleans. It appears that the original packages had been changed, and the collector at New Orleans, upon their arrival, insisted upon the payment of the duties, which amounted to upwards of $5,000.

The difficulty in this case appears to be that of identifying merchandise when the original packages have been changed. The committee think it probable that the petitioner may be able to afford satisfactory proof that the goods landed at New Orleans were the same which had been shipped at New York; and upon this proof they consider him, in justice, entitled to the repayment of the duty, the exaction of which is represented as the more unreasonable, as a part of the cargo was of American manufacture. The fact, however, can be more strictly examined in the Treasury Department than by a committee; and the bill which accompanies this report provides that the duties shall be repaid, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the goods had been shipped at New York.

15th Congress.] **No. 515.** [1st Session.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 20, 1818.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th of February, 1817, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at their next session, "such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws for the collection of the duties on imported goods, wares, and merchandise," I have the honor to report:

That, shortly after the close of the last session of Congress, measures were adopted, as well for the detection of the frauds which might be committed upon the revenue, as for ascertaining the defects of the collection laws.

The collectors of the customs, under an express injunction* to inform the Department of every attempt to evade the provisions of the existing laws which should be discovered, accompanied by suggestions of the remedy best calculated to repress the evil, made no communication whatever upon the subject. Considering that this experiment was made without previous notice to those concerned in importations, and for more than six months of the most active commerce in our ports, the tacit evidence of the collectors that frauds are not committed to any considerable extent, and that the provisions of the collection laws are not materially defective, appears to be well calculated to command respect.

Notwithstanding the result of this experiment, there is just reason to believe that frauds to a considerable extent have been, and now are, committed upon the revenue, in the importation of articles upon consignment, paying ad valorem duties.

The practice of shipping merchandise from Europe to the United States on account of the foreign shipper has greatly increased since the late peace. The immediate cause of this increase may be probably found in the general distress which at and since that epoch pervaded universally the manufacturing establishments, from whence our supply of foreign merchandise has been principally derived. The manufacturers, unable to dispose of the products of their labor in their accustomed markets, assumed the character of exporting merchants, and shipped their merchandise directly to the United States, where it has been sold by their agents or consignees. In adopting this course, not only the fair profit of the manufacturer and exporting merchant is concentrated in the hands of the latter, but also the loss which the revenue sustains, by invoicing the merchandise at the actual cost of the raw material, and the price of the labor employed in its manufacture. Should any part of this profit not be realized, from the circumstance of the merchandise being sold in a glutted market, or, from any other cause, the articles reach the hands of the consumer at a rate lower than it could be sold by the fair American importer; in either event, the honest American merchant is driven from the competition; and, in the latter, the domestic manufacturer is deprived of the protection which was intended to be secured by the Legislature. But, independent of this evasion of the revenue laws, which, by those who practise it, may be deemed consistent with the principles of morality, a practice of a less equivocal character is known to exist in importations made by foreign merchants upon consignment. There is abundant reason to believe that it is now customary, in importations of this nature, to send with the merchandise an invoice considerably below the actual cost, by which the entry is made and the duties secured. Another invoice at or above the natural cost is forwarded to a different person, with instructions to take and sell the goods by such invoice.

In this manner the person who enters the goods remains ignorant of the fraud to which he has been innocently made a party, and the fraudulent importer escapes with impunity. The facility with which frauds may be practised, by permitting entries to be made by persons who know nothing of the correctness of the invoices by which the duties are to be ascertained, so strongly invites to the substitution of false for true invoices, that the practice must necessarily become universal, if suitable checks are not devised against it. It is also ascertained that resident merchants have in some instances connected themselves with foreign mercantile houses, which are in the habit of purchasing cloths of every description in their rudest state of manufacture, which are in their hands brought to the highest state of perfection by dying, dressing, or bleaching, according to the kind of cloth purchased. Such articles are invoiced at the price given for them in their unfinished state of manufacture, and upon those invoices the duties are estimated. Connexions of this kind will necessarily increase, and eventually embrace the whole catalogue of articles paying ad valorem duties, unless checks calculated to repress the evil are promptly devised and applied.

The practice of entering goods without invoice is another mode now frequently resorted to, for the purpose of evading the payment of the duties which are legally demandable upon them. In these cases, (and, indeed, in all

* See the Treasury circular of the 7th May, 1817, hereto annexed.

cases where the collector shall suspect that the invoices are fraudulent,) the resort to appraisement authorized by law is generally found to be in favor of the importer, and against the Government. This may in some measure be attributable to the defect of the existing provisions upon that subject; but the universal experience of every department of the Government proves the danger there is of submitting any question to the decision of persons acting as arbitrators between the United States and individuals. In most cases of this kind the appraisers are influenced by a morbid sensibility which almost invariably impels them to sacrifice the interest of the nation to that of the individual. Independent, however, of this indefensible principle of action, there must necessarily exist, in most cases of appraisement under the collection laws, some individual bias in favor of the importer. The decision is to be made by merchants, and, if made in favor of the Government, the reputation of the party in interest must be seriously affected. The persons called upon to decide may themselves be placed the next day in a situation to have their reputation assailed by the same means. The great body of the merchants may, in the question under consideration, be viewed as a distinct community, bound together by ties generally inscrutable to the collector, performing successively for each other acts by which their pecuniary interests oftentimes acquire a unity, totally incompatible with the disinterested discharge of the duties of an appraiser. Should, however, the appraisement, in despite of all these obstacles, correspond with the impressions of the collector, and seizure of the merchandise be made, the party is allowed to prove the actual cost of the articles, and time is generally allowed by our courts for the examination of witnesses beyond the seas. The result of an investigation, under such circumstances, can hardly be considered doubtful. In making these observations, no imputation upon the character of the American merchants is intended. As a body of men, they are highly respectable for their intelligence, integrity, and respect to the laws. So far as they are directly concerned in importations, I believe, with the collectors of the customs, that the revenue has been generally fairly paid. But it is impossible that the high character which they have hitherto maintained should be preserved against the ruinous competition in which they have, since the peace, been engaged, unless the frauds practised by the foreign importer shall be effectually restrained. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that some among them have already resorted to practices not less effectual for evading the payment of duties justly demandable of them, than those which have been, with so much success, employed by foreign importers. It has frequently happened that a vessel bound to a particular port is freighted by merchants residing in the principal commercial cities. In such cases the goods have generally been entered by an agent or consignee residing in the port where the vessel arrives, and the goods so entered are reshipped in their original packages to the ports where the owners severally reside, or to other ports of the United States. The entries are consequently made upon such invoices as are forwarded to the agent or consignee, of the correctness of which he is wholly ignorant. The goods thus reshipped in the original packages having undergone no examination, are not subjected at the port to which they are reshipped to that kind of examination which they would have undergone had they arrived directly from a foreign port. The importer, therefore, not only avoids the necessity of swearing to the correctness of the invoices, but also eludes the vigilance of the custom-house, as his merchandise, at the port where it is opened and sold, has acquired the character of articles upon which the duties have been paid or secured. Cases of this kind have so greatly increased since the war, that it is difficult to avoid ascribing the increase in some degree to motives incompatible with the high character for integrity and respect for the laws which the American merchants, as a body of men, have so justly acquired.

There is some reason to believe that evasions are sometimes practised under color of discounts allowed on the prices charged in the invoices. Under the Treasury regulations no conditional discounts are allowed, but it is extremely difficult to ascertain whether they are absolute or conditional.

In order to provide an adequate remedy against the frauds and evasions which already exist, and to prevent their further increase, it is respectfully submitted that provisions to the following effect be adopted:

1. No goods to be admitted to entry where the invoices are not produced, except goods taken from wrecks, and under other circumstances which preclude the possibility of producing them.

2. In every entry of goods subject to duty, the party making the entry to state upon oath whether he is the owner, and, if not, to state the name and residence of such owner.

3. Every oath of entry, in addition to what is now required, shall state that the invoices produced exhibit the true current value of the article in the state of manufacture in which the goods then are.

4. If the goods do not belong to the person who enters them, bonds shall be given, as in case of an agent, that the owner shall in due form of law verify the invoices by which the entry is made, or produce other invoices verified in like manner.

5. That where goods are reshipped coastwise, in the original packages, invoices certified under the hand and official seal of the collector must be produced at the port to which they are shipped, and the same inspection shall take place as if the vessel should arrive direct from a foreign port; on failing to produce such invoice, the vessel and goods to be forfeited.

6. That after the ——— day of ——— next, no entry of merchandise paying ad valorem duties shall be made upon any invoices, where the owner resides out of the United States, which shall not be verified by the owner in the manner required by the foregoing provisions, before the American consul at the port of shipment, or of some other port. And such owner shall further state whether he is the manufacturer of the goods described in such invoices; in which case, he shall further swear that the prices charged are the current value of the articles, and such as he would have demanded had they been sold in the usual course of trade.

7. That, for the appraisement of goods in all cases required by these provisions, there shall in each of the principal ports be appointed two persons well qualified to perform that duty, who, together with a respectable merchant, to be chosen by the party in interest, shall, upon oath, make such appraisement. In every case the merchant selected by the party in interest shall, upon oath, declare that he has no direct or indirect interest in the case. In the smaller ports, an inspector of the revenue best qualified for that purpose, and a disinterested merchant selected by the collector, and another by the party in interest, shall be the appraisers.

8. Merchants selected by the parties in interest and by the collectors shall be compelled to serve, by the enactment of suitable penalties. The compensation to be allowed them to be equal to the rate received by the appraisers.

9. In all cases where there shall be just grounds to suspect that goods paying ad valorem duties have been invoiced below their actual cost, the collector shall order them to be appraised in the manner already described; if the appraisement shall exceed by —— per cent. the invoice prices, then, in addition to the per cent. laid upon correct and regular invoices by the existing laws, there shall be added —— per cent. upon the appraised value; upon which aggregate amount the duties shall be estimated.

10. One-half the duties accruing upon such additional per cent. shall be distributed, according to law, between the custom-house officers of the port.

11. The same proceedings shall be had in all cases coming within the sixth provision proposed, where the invoices are not verified before an American consul. The same additional per cent. shall be laid upon the appraised value as in case of fraudulent invoices.

12. But no such addition shall be made in any case where the goods are shipped from a country or State in which no American consul resides.

13. Nor shall such appraisement be necessary where the foreign owner is present and enters the goods.

14. The same appraisement shall be made previous to the entry of goods taken from wrecks, and also where a reduction of duty is claimed on account of the goods being damaged in the course of the voyage.

15. The expenses of appraisement shall be borne by the owners of the goods in all cases, except where the appraisement ordered in the allegation of fraudulent invoices shall not subject the owner to the additional per cent. directed by the foregoing provisions, and in cases of goods taken from wrecks.

16. The appraisers in the principal ports shall receive, as a compensation for their services, ——— dollars per annum. The inspectors in the other ports, who shall perform the duties of appraisers, shall receive the full allowance of inspectors, whether they are actually employed throughout the year or not.

17. In every case of entry upon invoices, the collector of the port where the entry is made shall certify the invoices under his official seal. In all contestations concerning the said goods, no other evidence of the value thereof shall be admitted in any court of the United States on the part of the owner of such goods.

18. Counterfeiting any certificate required by these provisions to be felony.

19. That, for every verification of invoices before an American consul, there shall be paid, by the party making the oath, the sum of ——— dollars for the use of such consul.

20. That no discount be allowed, except where the oath of entry, or that taken before the American consul, shall expressly state that it has been actually allowed to the purchaser in the payment made by him for such goods.

21. That the collectors of the different ports be authorized, at their discretion, or upon instructions from the Treasury Department, to subject to the most rigid inspection a certain proportion of the packages imported into their respective ports; and if they are not agreeable to invoice, or falsely charged, a full inspection of the whole shall be made. Where any package shall contain articles not described in the invoice, the whole package to be forfeited.

22. Every bond taken for duties shall be executed by at least one American merchant, or by a foreign merchant who has resided at least —— years in the United States, and has held, by lease, during that time, a tenement of the yearly rent of at least ——— dollars.

23. The bondsmen to be liable for any pecuniary penalty incurred by frauds on the revenue. Such liability to cease upon the delivery of the goods subject to forfeiture.

24. The execution of a bond for the payment of duties by one partner to bind the firm.

The adoption of the foregoing provisions will, as far as it is practicable, prevent the entry of foreign goods without an appeal, under the sanction of an oath, to the conscience of the party who is in possession of all the circumstances connected with the purchase of them in foreign countries. Where this oath is not obtained, the provisions are intended to guard against decisions injurious to the Government from indirect interest, or from the more general inclination which seems to exist in the community to favor the interest of individuals at the expense of the nation.

Whatever may be the reliance which ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying ad valorem duties.

The best examination which circumstances have permitted has resulted in the conviction that the following list of articles now paying ad valorem duties may be subjected to specific duties, viz:

Anvils,	2	cents per pound.
Axes, broad,	30	" each.
narrow,	25	" "
hatchets,	15	" "
adzes,	25	" "
Augers, not exceeding half an inch,	1½	" "
above that size, and not exceeding one inch,	2	" "
above an inch, and not exceeding 1½ inch,	2½	" "
above that size,	3	" "
Chisels, not exceeding half an inch,	1	" "
above that size, and not exceeding one inch,	1½	" "
above an inch, and not exceeding 1½ inch,	2	" "
above that size,	2½	" "
Hammers, blacksmiths',	2½	" per pound.
claw-hammers, (carpenters',)	5	" each.
Hoes, broad,	12	" "
narrow,	10	" "
Knives, curriers',	40	" "
cutting,	25	" "
drawing,	25	" "
Scythes,	25	" "
Reaping hooks or sickles,	5	" "
Rakes,	10	" "
Saws, cross-cut,	100	" "
whip-saw,	100	" "
hand-saw,	25	" "
tenon-saw,	20	" "
Spades,	15	" "
Andirons, cast iron,	1	" per pound.
wrought iron,	50	" per pair.
brass, or of brass and any other metal,	200	" "
Fenders, iron,	100	" each.
of brass, or steel, or parts of either,	200	" "
Shovels and tongs, iron,	30	" per pair.
steel, or brass, or parts of either,	75	" "
Muskets,	150	" per stand.
Rifles,	250	" each.
Fowling and hunting pieces, single barrel,	400	" "
double barrel,	500	" "

Cannon, cast iron,	2	cents per pound.
brass,	5	" "
Frying-pans,	25	" each.
Gridirons and griddles,	20	" "
Vessels, cast iron, not otherwise specified,	2½	" per pound.
of copper,	10	" "
of pewter, including dishes, plates, basins, tankards, spoons, and other utensils not specified,	3	" "
Tin in sheets or plates,	4	" "
Bandana, flag, and other silk kerchiefs, from India, not exceeding 36 inches square,	15	" each.
above that size,	20	" "
Cards, for carding,	20	" "
Cotton bagging,	6	"
Drugs, aloes,	2	" per pound.
ammoniacum, (gum,)	4	" "
arabic, (gum,)	2	" "
assafœtida, (gum,)	5	" "
senegal, (gum,)	1	" "
guaiacum, (gum,)	2	" "
cream of tartar,	1	" "
jalap,	3	" "
ipecacuanha,	10	" "
Gloves or mits, long silk,	100	" per dozen.
short,	60	" "
children's,	40	" "
long cotton,	70	" "
short,	50	" "
children's,	30	" "
Hats, woollen or felt, men or women's,	20	" each.
children's,	12	" "
beaver, men or women's,	100	" "
children's,	50	" "
Hams, and other bacon,	3	" per pound.
Honey,	6	" per gallon.
Hair powder,	6	" per pound.
Horns, ox,	75	" per 100.
Horn tips,	50	" "
Horse hair,	2	" per pound.
Leather, sole,	8	" "
dressed,	10	" "
Lard,	2	" "
Lemons,	25	" per 100.
Limes,	10	" "
Liquorice,	2	" per pound.
Mahogany,	1	" per c. foot.
Madder,	1	" per pound.
Mustard, (except seed,)	10	" "
Nankeens, India, short pieces, not exceeding 7 yards, and 18 inches in breadth,	25	" per piece.
India, long, not exceeding 10 yards, and 25 inches in breadth,	40	" "
Pieces exceeding these dimensions, the duty to be in proportion to the foregoing rates.		
Oil, olive, in bottles,	40	" per gallon.
castor,	20	" "
linseed,	20	" "
Olives,	50	" "
Capers,	50	" "
Oranges,	50	" per 100.
Opium,	25	" per pound.
Pickles,	10	" per gross.
Pine apples,	2	" each.
Pipes, smoking,	10	" per gross.
Prussian blue,	10	" per pound.
Preserves, comfits, and sweetmeats, in sugar or brandy,	10	" "
Quicksilver,	5	" "
Rice,	50	" per 100 lbs.
Rhubarb,	4	" per pound.
Saltpetre, refined,	2	" "
crude,	1	" "
Slates,	1	" each.
Saddletrees,	25	" "
Snake root,	2	" "
Saffron,	2	" "
Senna,	2	" "
Sarsaparilla,	2	" "
Stockings, silk, or where silk is the principal material, whole,	240	" per dozen.
half, ditto, ditto,	150	" "
quarter, ditto, ditto,	75	" "
cotton, wool, or flax, whole,	150	" "
half,	80	" "

Stockings, cotton, wool, or flax, quarter,	35 cents	per dozen.
children's, the duty upon the quarter respectively.		
Vitriol,	4 "	per pound.
Umbrellas or parasols, covered with silk,	100 "	each.
cotton,	60 "	"
sticks and frames,	30 "	"
Wool blankets,	20 "	per yard.
carpets, inferior to Brussels,	25 "	"
Brussels, and others, superior,	35 "	"
flannels, or cotton mixtures,	12 "	"

At present Bohea tea pays a duty of twelve cents a pound, while all other black teas pay twenty-five cents. The great difference in the duty paid by these kinds of tea, and the difficulty in distinguishing between them, have, it is believed, led to the commission of frauds upon the revenue, by importing, under the name of Bohea, every species of black tea. As the whole of these teas, in common with Bohea, have grown into general use among the poorer classes of the community, the propriety of considering them all to be of the same class, for the purpose of duties, and of laying upon them eighteen cents a pound, instead of the duties now imposed, is respectfully suggested.

By the present tariff, Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay wines pay one hundred cents a gallon, and sherry and St. Lucar sixty. All other wines, when imported in bottles or cases, pay seventy cents a gallon. This last duty principally affects the claret wines of France, which, at the principal port of shipment, do not generally cost ten cents a gallon. A small portion, however, of these wines sell as high in Bourdeaux as Madeira wine in the United States. The small quantity of this quality of wine produced in France, and the great demand for it, produced by the necessary supply for the tables of the rich in that and the neighboring countries, will never admit of any considerable importation of it into the United States. To determine the duty upon claret, with a view to this inconsiderable portion of it, does not appear to be judicious. Considering the cheapness of the common clarets and the salutary effects produced by them, compared with most other wines, the expediency of reducing the duty to a more reasonable proportion to the cost of the article is respectfully suggested. A duty of thirty cents a gallon upon all claret imported in bottles or cases, and of fifteen cents when imported in any other manner, would be higher than the duty now imposed upon Madeira wine, in proportion to their respective cost.

Smuggling, by the introduction of articles clandestinely and without entry, is principally confined to the eastern section of the seacoast; to the points of the coast bordering on East and West Florida, to the coast west of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and to the inland frontier. The vigilance of the custom-houses, with the aid of revenue cutters, and of some additional provisions which have been suggested by experience, will be sufficient to repress practices of this kind, which are necessarily restored to only by persons in desperate circumstances, and, consequently, are carried on upon a contracted scale, compared with the great mass of importations into the country. The multiplication of small ports of entry in the Chesapeake bay has probably, and certainly according to public opinion, given rise to more smuggling than any advantage fairly resulting to the inhabitants of those ports from their establishment will compensate. As a measure well calculated to aid in repressing this kind of smuggling, it is proposed to authorize the commanders of the revenue cutters to require the production of the manifests of the cargo of all vessels boarded by them, when an officer of the customs is not present, and that they be empowered to perform all acts which an inspector or other revenue officer would be permitted to perform, in relation to the manifests so produced.

It is also respectfully suggested that provision be made for requiring of all pilots licensed under the State laws to report, under the sanction of an oath, every vessel piloted by them into any port or place, to the collector of the port to which they belong, as well as to the collector of the district into which the vessel is piloted, within ——— after such vessel is conducted to its place of destination. On failure to comply with this provision, to be fined ——— dollars, or imprisoned ——— months; and, upon second conviction of the same offence, to be rendered incapable of exercising the functions of pilot, in addition to the penalties prescribed for the first offence: or the pilots might be sworn not to pilot any vessel arriving from any foreign port into any other than a port of entry, and bonds might be required to that effect.

The difficulties which have been experienced in the execution of the commercial convention between this country and Great Britain, resulting from the entire independence of this class of men of the laws of the Union regulating foreign commerce, and which have produced serious reclamations on the part of the British Government, may suggest the propriety of extending the authority of the Federal Government over them still further than the safety of the revenue may require.

More effectually to guard against smuggling upon our inland frontier, it is necessary that provisions of the following nature be adopted:

1. That all boats, skiffs, and other craft, of every size and description, be compelled to enter and clear in all the waters bordering upon the British possessions; and that for every violation of this provision, and for unloading without such entry, the boat, skiff, or craft, with tackle, rigging, and cargo, to be forfeited.

2. That every wagon, sleigh, or any other vehicle, in which goods are found subject to duty which have not been entered, shall, with the team by which they are respectively drawn, together with the goods, be forfeited; and the party shall, moreover, forfeit and pay double the value of such goods.

3. That it shall be lawful for any person importing foreign merchandise by land from the British dominions in America to enter such goods at the office of the nearest deputy collector to the road by which they are imported; and in all cases where goods so imported shall be found not being entered after having passed by such office, they shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, as being illegally imported.

Upon the whole of our inland frontier, bordering upon the British possessions, an impression generally prevails that injustice is suffered by the inhabitants, from being subjected to a higher rate of duty upon all merchandise imported from these possessions than is paid by that portion of their fellow-citizens who receive their supply of foreign merchandise from the Atlantic ports. This impression has enlisted the feelings and sympathies of the people in favor of the illicit introduction of foreign merchandise, by which the revenue is greatly defrauded, in proportion to the importations which are made from the British possessions. The loss of the revenue, however, is but a secondary object in the consideration of this subject. The influence which the continuation of this state of public feeling must necessarily have in corrupting our citizens, and producing an habitual disrespect for the laws, demands the peculiar attention of the Legislature. If the inequality in the contributions paid by the consumers of merchandise imported from Canada can be destroyed, there is just reason to believe that public opinion will, upon that frontier, be enlisted on the side of the laws, and that smuggling will be considered as disgraceful there as on the Atlantic coast.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether it is not expedient to provide that, in all cases of importations into the United States from Quebec, Montreal, or any other commercial town in the British territories, the duties

shall be estimated upon the cost of the articles at the place of original purchase, under the following regulations, viz:

1. The merchant from whom the goods are bought in the British dominions shall, before the mayor of the city, or a judge of a court of record, and in the presence of the purchaser and importer into the United States, produce a copy of the original invoice, and swear that it contains an accurate statement of the price given for the goods described in their then state of manufacture.

2. The importer into the United States shall produce the copy of the original invoice so verified, and also a copy of the invoices of the goods purchased by him, accurately exhibiting the current value of the said articles at the place of purchase, and which has been paid; and shall upon oath declare to the correctness of the latter, and that the former was verified in his presence.

The adoption of regulations of this kind, it is believed, will effectually guard the revenue against frauds and evasions arising from attempts to enter merchandise below its real cost, and may have the happiest effect in discountenancing smuggling of the most flagrant character, and in restoring public opinion upon this important subject to a sound and healthful state.

The district of Champlain extends from the shores of lake Champlain to the river St. Lawrence. The waters falling into the former are separated from those falling into the latter by a mountainous range, which, in a great measure, insulates the one from the other.

It is, therefore, deemed expedient to form another collection district of that part of the Champlain district which lies west of that range, including the northern part of the district of which Ogdensburg is the port of entry.

From information obtained from the gentlemen who traversed the lakes during the summer and autumn of 1816, as far as lake Superior, for the purpose of determining the boundaries of the United States, according to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, it is believed that the public interest requires that a collection district should be formed, comprehending the shores and waters of that part of lake Superior lying within the United States and the western shore of lake Huron; the port of entry of the district to be at the falls of St. Mary, on the water communication between those lakes.

Another collection district also appears to be necessary in the western extremity of the State of Louisiana. That section of the country has lately been the scene of the most active smuggling, especially in African slaves, from Galvezton. Although the suppression of that establishment may for some time check the smuggling practices which have been carried on in that quarter, yet there is just ground to apprehend that they will be resumed from other points of the same coast, unless suitable measures of prevention are adopted.

The act of 1799, in the fifty-eighth section, fixes the tare which shall be allowed upon packages, casks, &c. therein described, containing articles paying specific duties. The enumeration, however, is, by practice, found to be imperfect. The defects have been supplied by regulations, which are probably not uniform in all their parts. The statement A, hereto annexed, presents a list of the principal items embraced by those regulations.

The act of the 27th of March, 1804, which imposes specific duties upon a great variety of articles which before paid ad valorem duties, has made no provision for ascertaining the tare of such articles, when imported in packages, casks, &c. Statement B contains an enumeration of those articles, with the tare allowed by regulation. The propriety of establishing those rates, by law, is respectfully suggested.

Under the navigation act, vessels employed in the coasting trade are subject to a tonnage duty of fifty cents, unless the officers and three-fourths of the crews are American citizens. This duty is to be paid upon every voyage by registered vessels, and once a year by licensed vessels. The proof is to be made by the collector, to whom the duty is payable. This proof is much more easily made at the port to which the vessel belongs, than at the port to which it is bound. It seems, therefore, to be expedient that the proof of citizenship should be tendered to the collector of the port from whence the vessel sails. The certificate of the collector should be considered a satisfactory evidence by the collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, unless where the contrary should be made to appear. Every change in the officers or crew should be certified by the collector of the port where such change is made. It is only by recording such changes, as they occur, and certifying the character of the crew as often as they happen, that it is possible for a licensed vessel to exempt itself from the payment of fifty cents per ton.

The act of 1793, for registering and licensing vessels, is considered defective, by reason of not defining, with sufficient accuracy, the condition upon which the bonds should be forfeited. It is understood that the courts have declared them void.

The bond for delivering the register of a vessel sold to foreigners does not fix the time within which the register shall be surrendered, and is, therefore, generally nugatory. There is no remedy against the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports, where the vessel is sold. If the bond should embrace this object, and should be forfeited in six months after the sale of the vessel, if the register should not be delivered within that time, where the sale was made in Europe, and twelve in countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the object contemplated by requiring the bond might be secured. The party might be permitted to send the sailors home at his own expense, and avoid the penalty of the bond, so far as that condition was concerned.

The forfeiture of four hundred dollars, for departing from a port to which a vessel has cleared, and in which it has arrived without entering, is believed to be inadequate to the object.

The act of Congress intended to secure to the United States a priority over individual creditors, in the recovery of debts, in all cases of the insolvency of its debtors, has been found to be inadequate to the object for which it was enacted. This has arisen, in some degree, from the provisions of some of the State laws, by which liens are obtained, by taking out attachments, which are levied upon the property of their debtors, when upon the brink of insolvency, or immediately after such insolvency is known.

As no doubt is entertained of the justice and propriety of securing this legal priority, in all cases connected with the revenue, or with the tenure by which offices are held under the United States, the expediency of revising the act relating to this subject, in order to render it effectual, is respectfully suggested.

It may be proper, in closing this report, to bring into view subjects which, though not strictly embraced by the resolution, may be considered as fairly incidental to it. Among these may be mentioned the inconvenience and loss to which the Treasury is subjected, by suffering, in particular States, landed property to be set over to the United States, upon appraisements, in discharge of debts arising from custom-house bonds. The property is always appraised for more than it will sell; it has, therefore, been generally retained, with a view to realize the sum at which it has been received. In the mean time, for the want of proper agents, or indeed agents of any kind, it remains not only unproductive, but generally becomes less valuable. This principle seems to have been adopted from a respect to the State laws. Its inequality is, however, a sufficient argument against its continuation, independent of the loss which the Treasury suffers from it. In some of the States where the United States are subjected to this inconvenience, the States have taken better care of their own interests, by excepting them from the operation of it. If the law, in this regard, is not changed, it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of agents in those States, to take charge of the real property of which the United States are already, or may hereafter,

become the owners; or else it will be necessary to make sale of them, with as little delay as possible, without regard to the loss which may be incurred.

If it is judged expedient to legislate upon the subject, it may be proper to authorize the sale of those lands by the marshal, with the power to make titles to the purchaser. Under the existing laws, the practice is for the Secretary of the Treasury to execute the titles.

Should the principal provisions which are recommended be adopted, the importance of public warehouses will be greatly increased.

The appropriation which was made for that object, in the year 1816, was applied, by the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the purchase of custom-houses and warehouses in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Measures have been taken, during the last year, to build or to procure suitable establishments for the same purpose in Baltimore and in Charleston. Statement C, which is annexed, shows the application of the sum appropriated, and an estimate of the sum necessary for the accomplishment of the object for which it was made. It may be proper to observe, that a considerable expenditure will be necessary in Philadelphia before the object of the appropriation can be effected.

Statement D shows the application of the appropriation of $50,000 for purchasing or erecting, for the use of the United States, suitable buildings for custom-houses and public warehouses, in such principal district, in each State, where the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it necessary, for the safety and convenient collection of the revenue.

Under this appropriation, custom-houses and public warehouses have been purchased at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and at New Haven, in Connecticut. Lots have been purchased at Providence, in Rhode Island, and at Norfolk, in Virginia. In the former, a contract will shortly be made for the erection of the building. The price of suitable lots in Norfolk and in Savannah, and the high price demanded for the erection of buildings in those places, will not authorize the Department to enter into any engagements for the erection of necessary buildings, until it is ascertained whether an additional appropriation will be made for that object. It may not be improper to state, that, in some of the ports to the eastward, houses and lots have been set over to the United States, which are represented to be suitable to the object in question. The commerce, however, of those ports is inconsiderable, and probably will remain so for many years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 17, 1818.

CIRCULAR.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 7, 1817.

A general impression appears to prevail, in all the commercial cities, that frauds upon the revenue are committed to considerable extent, by invoicing merchandise paying an ad valorem duty, which costs less than twenty-five cents the yard, with those which exceed that price, so as to produce an average value above twenty-five cents the yard, and thereby introduce coarse and cheap fabrics without paying the duty contemplated by the tariff. According to the same impression, frauds of a more glaring nature are frequently committed upon the revenue, especially in importations upon consignment, by the introduction of articles not described in the invoices, which, from the imperfect manner in which the inspection of the packages are made, escape with impunity. It is possible that this impression may not be correct to the extent that it has been made; but it is believed that a due regard to public opinion upon this subject requires that a more rigid inspection than has heretofore been made should now be attempted, with a view to detect the frauds which are supposed to be practised. It is therefore proposed,

1st. That a certain proportion of the packages which contain goods subject to ad valorem duties shall be selected from each invoice by the collector, which shall be strictly inspected, with a view to detect frauds which may be attempted, by putting in the same invoice goods of greater and less price than twenty-five cents a yard.

2d. That a certain proportion of packages paying specific duties be designated in like manner by the collector, which shall be thoroughly examined for the purpose of detecting any attempt which may be made to smuggle articles not described in the invoice.

3d. That the proportion of packages to be designated by the collector, on importations upon consignment, be double the number when the person who enters them is the owner and importer.

4th. That, in all cases of consignment, the packages designated shall be lodged in the public warehouses until the inspection be made.

5th. That every importation shall be deemed to be upon consignment, unless the person who makes the entry shall expressly negative the fact in oath of entry.

In order that the inspection directed for detecting frauds of the first kind may be skilfully executed, the inspector, whose habits and information qualify him for the discharge of that duty, and in whose judgment and fidelity you have most implicit confidence, should be exclusively employed for that purpose.

As it is an object of importance that the revenue system should be rendered as perfect as possible, and that every attempt to evade the provisions of the existing laws should be known, you are requested to communicate to this Department every circumstance of that nature, accompanied by suggestions of the provisions necessary to repress the evil.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A.

Sugar, in canisters, 40 each; sugar, in seroons, 8 per cent.; cocoa, in seroons, 8 per cent.; cheese, in casks, 15 per cent.; indigo, in cases, 15 per cent.; twine, in cases, 15 per cent.

B.

Tares allowed by custom.

Almonds, bags,	4	per cent.	
frails,	10	"	
casks,	15	"	
Cassia, Chinese, boxes,	18	"	
mats,	6	"	
Cinnamon, boxes,	25	"	
Cloves, casks,	12	"	
bags,	4	"	
Currants, casks,	12	"	
boxes,	10	"	
Figs, boxes,	10	"	
mats or frails,	4	"	
Glue, casks,	20	"	
boxes,	15	"	
Lead, white, in oil,	8	"	
dry,	6	"	
red,	5	"	
Mace, casks or boxes,	18	"	
Nutmegs, casks,	12	"	
bags,	4	"	
Ochre, yellow, in oil,	12	"	
dry,	10	"	
Powder, gun, quarter casks,	5	each.	
half hundred,	9	"	
Powder, gun, whole hundred,	23	each.	
Plums, boxes,	8	per cent.	
Prunes, boxes,	8	"	
Raisins, boxes,	15	"	
jars,	18	each.	
casks,	12	per cent.	
frails,	4	"	
drums,	10	"	
Spanish brown, casks,	12	each.	
Sheet iron, boxes,	8	"	
Tallow, casks,	12	per cent.	
seroons,	8	"	
tubs,	15	"	
Fish, dry, casks,	12	"	
boxes,	12	"	
Snuff, casks,	12	"	
boxes,	15	"	
Almonds, cases,	8	"	
Steel, cases,	8	"	
Spanish brown, in oil, and in kegs,	8	"	
Figs, casks,	12	"	
Almonds, seroons,	10	"	
Figs, drums,	8	"	

JULY 25, 1804.

C.

Amount of moneys expended under the appropriation of $250,000 *for providing suitable buildings for the custom-houses at Boston, New York, &c.*

Amount of appropriation,		$250,000 00
Expenditures:		
At Boston,	$29,000 00	
New York,	70,000 00	
Philadelphia,	33,600 50	
Baltimore,	50,000 00	
		182,600 50
Unexpended balance,		$67,399 50

In conjunction with the above-mentioned balance, it is estimated that there will be required the further sum of $87,600 50 for the following ports, viz:

Baltimore,	$20,000
Philadelphia,	75,000
Charleston,	60,000
	$155,000

D.

Statement of moneys expended and contracted to be expended under the appropriation of $50,000, *for purchasing or erecting suitable buildings for custom-houses and public warehouses, &c.*

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire,	$8,000
Providence,	3,000
New Haven,	5,000
Norfolk,	9,000
	$25,000

It is estimated that, in addition to the unexpended balance of the above-mentioned appropriation, the further sum of $75,000 will be required to accomplish the object.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 516. [1st SESSION.

DUTIES PAYABLE AT THE PLACES WHERE THE GOODS ARE IMPORTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 26, 1818.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported on the petition of certain importing merchants of Philadelphia:

That, in the opinion of the committee, the allowing bonds and sureties for the payment of duties to be given in a district different from that in which the goods are landed would produce complexity in the system of public revenue, and impair, in some degree, the security of its collection. They recommend a resolution:

That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

15th Congress.] **No. 517.** [1st Session.

DUTY ON SALT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 27, 1818.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a statement from the Treasury Department showing the amount of duty which accrued on salt imported during the years 1815 and 1816, and from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1817; together with the amount paid for bounty on pickled fish exported, and for allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries during that period, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying that duty, reported:

That, from the statement referred to them, it appears the duty which accrued on salt during the period therein stated, of two years and six months, ending the 30th June, 1817, amounted to $2,188,377 84; from which deducting the bounty paid on pickled fish exported, and the allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries during the same period, amounting to $165,766 43, would leave, as the nett amount of duty accruing from that source, during the time aforesaid, $2,022,611 41, being somewhat more than $809,000 per annum. This duty, it is believed, is collected with as little expense, and, from the bulky nature of the article, less risk from smuggling, than perhaps any other portion of the revenue. The committee consider salt as fair a subject of taxation as brown sugar, or any other article deemed a necessary of life; nor is it believed the present duty enhances the price of it in any considerable degree to the consumers, or that its repeal would be sensibly felt by them. From the best consideration, therefore, they have been able to give the subject, they are of opinion it would not be expedient to abolish this duty. To diminish, under existing circumstances, the national revenue, by deducting from it the amount of the duty in question, would not, in their opinion, accord with sound policy; and no other sources occur to them from which that amount could, with more propriety, be drawn. They therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to repeal the law imposing a duty on salt.

15th Congress.] **No. 518.** [1st Session.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 10, 1818.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress as follows:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to their report of the 7th of February, 1817, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the board, dated the 6th day of the present month, and the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the United States.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
WM. WIRT, *Attorney General.*

Washington, *February* 7, 1818.

Treasury Department, *February* 7, 1818.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the balance of moneys advanced on account of the public debt, remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1815, and applicable to the payments falling due after that year, which balance, as appears by the statement B, annexed to the last annual report, amounted to - - - - -	$38,650 94	
From which, however, is to be deducted a sum twice credited by the commissioner of loans at Boston, and included in Cc, of last year, and which formed a part of that balance, since corrected by Treasury statement, on said loan office account No. 32,187, - - - - - -	12,440 00	
		$26,210 94
Together with sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1816, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, which sums, as appears by the revised statement Cc, accompanying this report, amounted to - - - - - -		25,682,188 12
Together with a further sum arising from profit in exchange on remittances from London to Amsterdam during the year 1816, as appears by an explanation thereof, annexed to the Treasury statement No. 34,730, - - - - - - -		18,688 67
And with a further sum, arising from damages and interest on certain protested bills, being the difference between the amount paid for said bills of exchange and the amount received into the Treasury in repayment thereof, - - - - -		7,361 09
And amounting, together, to - - -		$25,734,448 82

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

1. There was repaid into the Treasury, during the year 1816, on account of the principal of moneys heretofore advanced for the payment of the principal of the public debt, as appears by the statement E, annexed to this report, the sum of - - -		$922,132 19
2. The sums actually applied during the year 1816 to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as appears by the annexed statement A, to the sum of - - - - -	$24,212,115 60	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks,	$1,662,124 18	
In the reimbursement of temporary loans, - -	1,225,000 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes, - -	14,167,491 00	
	17,054,615 18	
On account of the interest and charges of the same, - -	7,157,500 42	
		24,212,115 60
There was transferred from the funds provided for the payment of interest on Louisiana 6 per cent. stock the sum of £957 17*s.* 10*d.* sterling, to the funds provided for the diplomatic department abroad, and credited by the agents at Amsterdam, as per Treasury statement No. 32,889, - - - - - - - -		4,257 29
There was a loss in exchange on remittances from America to Europe, during the year 1816, as appears by statement D, annexed to last report, the sum of - - -		75,446 94
3. The balance remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1816, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, as ascertained by accounts rendered to the Treasury Department, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statement B, to - - -		520,496 80
		$25,734,448 82

That, during the year 1817, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz:

On account of the interest on the funded domestic debt and reimbursement of the principal of the old and deferred 6 per cent. stocks, - - - - -		$6,019,312 48
On account of the principal and interest of temporary loans—		
Reimbursement of principal, - - -	$550,000 00	
Payment of interest, - - - -	18,106 16	
		568,106 16
On account of principal and interest of Treasury notes, - - - -		3,592,927 60
On account of the principal and interest of the Louisiana stock payable in Europe—		
On account of the reimbursement of principal, - -	419,189 74	
Payment of interest, - - - -	328,329 69	
		747,519 43
On account of the reimbursement of the domestic debt, - - - -		14,955,735 25
Amounting, together, as will appear by the annexed list of warrants marked C, to the sum of -		$25,883,600 92

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz:

1. From the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the year 1817, agreeably to the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed the 3d March, 1817, - - - - - - - -	$10,000,000 00
And the additional sum appropriated by the third section of the said act, - -	9,000,000 00
And so much of the sum of four millions designated in the said section of that act, -	2,830,108 52
And paid from the funds "arising from the proceeds of duties on merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of internal duties, and of the sales of Western lands," agreeably to the said act.	
2. From repayments into the Treasury on account of moneys heretofore advanced for the purchase of bills of exchange, for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded debt, and of Treasury notes, - - - - - -	460,564 80
3. From the appropriation by law in relation to Treasury notes, being the amount of payments for principal and interest of Treasury notes at the Treasury, and for which warrants were issued for payment as per foregoing recited statement C, - - -	3,592,927 60
Make the amount paid upon warrants, as before stated, - - - -	25,883,600 92
That the disbursements above mentioned, together with the balance before stated, which remained unexpended at the end of the year 1816, amounted to - - - -	520,496 80
With two items of gain on remittances for the redemption of the Louisiana 6 per cent. stock, and for the payment of interest on said stock, as per statements D and Dd, amounting to -	3,512 59
	26,407,610 31
Have been accounted for, so far as respects the redemption of the funded debt, under the act passed the 3d March, 1817, and as exhibited in a particular statement of its application, as per statement F annexed, and which is rendered as a part of this report, - - -	14,955,735 25
The residuary balance of - -	$11,451,875 06

Will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which shall have been rendered to this Department.

In the mean time, the manner in which the said balance has been applied is estimated as follows:

In the reimbursement of the old and deferred 6 per cent. stocks for 1817,	$1,603,997 70	
In the reimbursement of temporary loans,	550,000 00	
Towards the redemption of the Louisiana 6 per cent. stock,	419,189 74	
In the payment of the principal of Treasury notes,	3,058,234 00	
Principal,	5,631,421 44	
In the payment of interest on the funded debt, temporary loans, and Treasury notes, as per estimate F,	6,390,495 79	
		$12,021,917 23
In the next annual statement the repayments in 1817 will be exhibited as a deduction from the total amount of warrants issued for the public debt for that year, and of which they form a part, to the amount of		460,564 80
		12,482,482 03
As the funds in the banks from which a part of the above payments, to the amount of $12,021,917 23, were not covered by warrants until after the 31st December, 1817, the amount thereof forms a deduction, and will appear in the next annual statement,		1,030,606 97
Leaves the amount of the residuary sum, as before stated, of		$11,451,875 06
The statement G, accompanying this report, exhibits a sum provided abroad, to be applied to the payment of the interest on the 6 per cent. Louisiana stock, at London and Amsterdam, to the amount of		$220,694 84
The amount of protested bills returned for non-payment, and which remain to be recovered, as per list herewith included in statement G,		135,072 52
		$355,767 36

That funds were provided for the payment of the Treasury notes, which, by the last report to the board, remained unprovided for and unpaid; and that the examination, cancelment, and final adjustment of that medium of circulation is in full operation at the Treasury.

That all temporary loans have been discharged.

That agreeably to the act passed last session, and in pursuance of the directions of the board, all certificates for funded stock redeemed that had been issued are in a course of being cancelled and destroyed.

A statement marked H is annexed, which exhibits the amount of the debt of the United States on the 1st January, 1818.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1816, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
I. *Payments on account of the principal of the public debt:*			
Annual reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock,		1,204,864 25	
Ditto of the deferred,		457,259 93	
		1,662,124 18	
Reimbursement of temporary loans,		1,225,000 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes,		14,167,491 00	
			17,054,615 18
II. *On account of the interest and charges of the domestic debt:*			
Interest for the year 1816 on the several species of funded debt settled at the Treasury,		5,462,839 05	
Interest on Louisiana stock domesticated,		171,840 00	
		5,634,679 05	
Interest on temporary loans,		82,556 68	
Interest on Treasury notes,		943,524 41	
		6,660,760 14	
Interest on Louisiana stock, from 1st July, 1815, to 1st July, 1816:			
Payable at Amsterdam, 750,000 guilders, at 40 cents,	300,000 00		
Payable in London, £42,443 6*s.* 6*d.*,	188,637 00		
Commission and charges:			
At Amsterdam, 5,059 guilders, $2,023 60			
At London, £1,122 2*s.* 8*d.*, 4,987 23	7,010 83		
	495,647 83		
Commission to agents in America, for purchasing bills of exchange,	1,092 45	496,740 28	7,157,500 42
			$42,212,115 60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the provision made before the 1st January, 1817, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.

	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
I. *On account of the foreign debt.*			
1. Cash in the hands of the agents at Amsterdam, 31st December, 1816, 515,001 guilders, at 40 cents, - - -	-	206,000 40	
Cash in the hands of the agents in London, 31st December, 1816, £37,891 12*s.* 9*d.* sterling, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, - -	-	168,407 31	
		374,407 71	
2. Amount of payments made at the Treasury before the 1st of January, 1817, for bills which had been protested for non-payment, and which on that day had not been repaid into the Treasury:			
Amount outstanding previous to the year 1809, as explained in report of February, 1809, - - - - -	13,357 00		
Ditto of bills purchased in 1815, as explained in report of February, 1817, - - - - -	121,715 52		
Briscoe and Partridge's bill on Alexander Glennie & Co., £450; paid for at the Treasury, 1816, (repaid in 1817,) - -	2,000 00		
		137,072 52	
			511,480 23
II. *On account of the domestic debt.*			
1. Cash due from commissioners of loans deceased or out of office,	-	7,059 42	
2. Ditto in the hands of commissioners in office, and applicable to dividends, - - - - -	-	2,068,047 47	
3. Ditto in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the commissioners of the sinking fund, - - - -	-	478,014 83	
4. Ditto heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans, no longer in office, for the reimbursement of exchange stock, and remaining unapplied, - - - - -	-	3,821 61	
		2,535,943 33	
The demands to be satisfied on the 1st January, 1817, were as follows:			
1. Dividends payable by the commissioners of loans, including the dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices, - - - - -	2,221,711 07		
2. Dividends on stocks standing on the Treasury books, beyond the amount advanced to the cashiers for their payment, - -	80,145 63		
3. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for the payment, -	225,070 06		
		2,526,926 76	
			9,016 57
			$520,496 80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the payment of interest on Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
January 2	2129	Samuel Flewwelling, - - - -	$95,000 00
January 2	2130	Samuel Flewwelling, - - - -	237 50
March 27	2666	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	90,683 29
March 27	2667	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	226 70
April 25	203	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	30,980 00
May 22	475	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	294 06
August 2	237	Richard Henderson, - - - - -	6,600 00
Sept. 20	489	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	104,048 02
Sept. 20	490	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	260 12
			328,329 69

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to the agents who purchased the bills of exchange.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
January 2	2130	Samuel Flewwelling, - - - - -	$237 50
March 27	2667	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	226 70
May 22	475	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	294 06
Sept. 20	490	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	260 12
			1,018 38

C—Continued.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 11	2535	William Plumer, Jun.	$11,000 00
11	36	Benjamin Austin,	320,000 00
11	37	Christopher Ellery,	18,000 00
11	38	Jonathan Bull,	19,000 00
11	39	Sherwood Haywood,	2,000 00
11	40	Thomas Lehre,	120,000 00
11	41	William Habersham,	2,500 00
21	2618	William Few,	62,985 17
21	19	William Few,	80,000 00
22	21	James Ewing,	3,550 00
22	22	John Stockton,	500 00
22	23	Thomas Nelson,	30,000 00
24	47	William White,	108,766 00
24	48	Edward Hall,	108,273 89
27	62	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
27	63	Thomas T. Tucker,	8,147 27
27	64	Richard Smith,	25,905 61
27	65	Jonathan Smith,	32,122 00
April 16	152	Sherwood Haywood,	4,000 00
May 6	271	Thomas Lehre,	10,000 00
10	292	William Plumer, Jun.	1,200 00
22	465	Richard Smith,	100,000 00
22	466	Richard Smith,	100,000 00
27	490	Thomas Lehre,	20,734 27
June 14	580	William Plumer, Jun.	11,000 00
14	581	Benjamin Austin,	320,000 00
14	582	Benjamin Austin,	30,000 00
14	583	Benjamin Austin,	56,830 41
14	584	Christopher Ellery,	15,000 00
14	585	Sherwood Haywood,	6,500 00
14	586	Thomas Lehre,	120,000 00
14	587	William Habersham,	5,000 00
20	635	John Stockton,	400 00
20	636	Edward Hall,	92,000 00
20	637	James Ewing,	3,000 00
20	638	William Few,	350,000 00
20	639	Jonathan Bull,	17,500 00
20	640	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
25	661	William Jones,	661,363 67
28	668	Jonathan Smith,	31,367 95
28	669	Richard Smith,	26,916 08
28	670	Thomas T. Tucker,	8,147 27
September 4	399	William Plumer, Jun.	10,000 00
4	400	Benjamin Austin,	310,000 00
4	401	Christopher Ellery,	7,000 00
4	402	Sherwood Haywood,	6,500 00
4	403	Thomas Lehre,	100,000 00
4	404	William Habersham,	5,000 00
10	435	William Few,	112,636 47
16	463	John Stockton,	400 00
16	464	James Ewing,	3,400 00
16	465	John Jacob Astor,	460,000 00
16	466	Jonathan Bull,	18,400 00
22	496	William Jones,	479,414 59
29	528	Jonathan Smith,	31,283 94
29	530	Richard Smith,	22,753 40
29	531	Thomas T. Tucker,	8,147 27
29	532	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
30	534	James A. Buchanan,	92,000 00
December 20	383	President of the Trenton Banking Company,	5,525 00
20	384	James A. Buchanan,	76,539 61
23	390	Wilson C. Nicholas,	7,055 00
24	399	William Jones,	549,319 96
24	400	Edward Cutts,	14,623 91
26	403	John C. Faber,	100,000 00
29	414	Richard Smith,	28,515 36
29	415	Jonathan Smith,	61,193 39
29	416	Thomas T. Tucker,	16,270 50
29	417	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
31	425	Seth Wheaton,	14,655 28
			5,526,918 07
March 15	2569	Thomas T. Tucker, moneys arising from stock purchased,	492,394 41
			6,019,312 48

C—Continued.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
April 21	177	James W. McCulloch,	$594,000 00
June 28	674	James W. McCulloch,	143,810 52
July 3	65	Jonathan Smith,	89,418 20
3	66	Jonathan Smith,	223 54
8	92	Bank of the United States,	2,000,000 00
16	154	James W. McCulloch,	1,844 50
25	194	Samuel Frothingham,	118,000 00
25	195	Lynde Catlin,	106,000 00
August 8	259	Bank of the United States.	11,000,000 00
15	280	Lynde Catlin,	120,000 00
September 2	387	J. B. Dandridge,	56,967 36
2	388	J. B. Dandridge,	142 41
9	427	Richard Smith,	71,868 79
9	428	Richard Smith,	179 67
30	541	H. R. Pynchon,	909 36
30	542	H. R. Pynchon,	2 27
October 30	163	Jonathan Smith,	142,542 14
30	164	Jonathan Smith,	356 35
November 4	196	Bank of the United States,	43,776 13
10	223	Nathan Waterman, Jun.	4,053 37
10	224	Nathan Waterman, Jun.	10 13
10	225	John Rice,	202 35
12	232	Samuel Frothingham,	19,769 50
12	233	Samuel Frothingham,	344 42
12	234	Lynde Catlin,	4,797 03
12	235	Lynde Catlin,	576 99
24	284	James W. McCulloch,	81,065 64
24	285	James W. McCulloch,	206 44
24	286	Bank of the United States,	354,661 89
26	290	John Rice,	6 25
			14,955,735 25

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to the agents who purchased the stock.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
July 3	66	Jonathan Smith,	$223 54
16	154	James W. McCulloch,	1,844 50
September 2	388	J. B. Dandridge,	142 41
9	428	Richard Smith,	179 67
30	542	H. R. Pynchon,	2 27
October 30	164	Jonathan Smith,	356 35
November 10	224	Nathan Waterman, Jun.	10 13
12	233	Samuel Frothingham,	344 42
12	235	Lynde Catlin,	576 99
24	285	James W. McCulloch,	206 44
26	290	John Rice,	6 25
			3,892 97

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of temporary loans.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
April 26	207	Jonathan Smith,	$500,000 00
June 28	675	Isaac Ilsley,	50,000 00
			550,000 00

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest on temporary loans.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
March 19	2594	Farmers' bank of Virginia,	$5,498 63
May 9	288	Jonathan Smith,	8,050 00
July 25	196	Cumberland Bank,	4,557 53
			18,106 16

C—Continued.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
February 10	2288	William Whann,	$3,437,667 15
March 6	2484	John Graham,	50 00
14	2566	Benjamin Austin,	155,000 00
July 25	197	James Manney,	105 40
August 5	245	James H. Blake,	105 05
			3,592,927 60

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1817, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the redemption of Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
May 5	266	Lynde Catlin,	$88,870 00
5	267	Lynde Catlin,	34 62
15	313	James W. McCulloch,	40,000 00
15	314	James W. McCulloch,	19,950 00
17	322	Lynde Catlin,	48,472 56
17	323	Lynde Catlin,	121 18
28	493	Jonathan Smith,	199,500 00
28	494	Jonathan Smith,	498 75
28	495	Lynde Catlin,	12,825 00
28	496	Lynde Catlin,	32 06
31	519	James W. McCulloch,	8,885 57
			419,189 74

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants, for commissions to the agents who purchased the stock.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
May 5	267	Lynde Catlin,	$34 62
17	323	Lynde Catlin,	121 18
28	494	Jonathan Smith,	498 75
28	496	Lynde Catlin,	32 06
			686 61

RECAPITULATION.

Interest on Louisiana stock,	$328,329 69
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt,	6,019,312 48
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,	14,955,735 25
Reimbursement of temporary loans,	550,000 00
Interest on temporary loans,	18,106 16
Principal and interest of Treasury notes,	3,592,927 60
Redemption of Louisiana stock,	419,189 74
	25,883,600 92

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Cc.

Recapitulation of the several warrants drawn, according to law, on the Treasurer of the United States in the year 1816, *under the following heads, viz:*

Interest, &c. of domestic debt, amount thereof as per last annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, page 13,		$7,925,037 68
Interest on Louisiana stock, as per ditto, page 14,		639,502 35
Reimbursement of temporary loans, as per ditto, page 15,		1,225,000 00
Interest on temporary loans, as per ditto, page 15,	$74,092 46	
To which add this amount, forming a part of the payment of interest on temporary loans, as entered in the Treasury books, warrant No. 247,	8,464 22	
		82,556 68
Principal and interest of Treasury notes, as per ditto, page 16.	15,896,524 61	
Deduct this amount, which was erroneously included in warrant No. 443, dated 31st December, 1816, afterwards corrected to the true amount,	86,433 20	
		15,810,091 41
		$25,682,188 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Amount of remittances during the year 1817 *for the payment of interest upon the Louisiana six per cent. stock.*

£24,675 at 1¾ per cent. advance, -		- $111,585 80	
11,325 at 2 per cent. advance, -		- 51,339 98	
1,000 at 2⅜ per cent. advance, -		- 4,538 88	
6,000 at 2¼ per cent. advance,		- 27,266 65	
£43,000 sterling.		194,731 31	
250,000 guilders at 38 cents, -	$95,000		
93,950 guilders at 40 cents, -	37,580		
343,950 guilders.		- 132,580 00	
Applied to the purchase of remittances,		- 327,311 31	
Paid agents for commissions on the purchase of bills, - - - -		1,018 38	
Warrants issued in the year 1817 on account of the interest of the Louisiana stock,		$328,329 69	

Gain on remittances:	
£43,000 at par, - -	- $191,111 11
343,950 guilders at par, -	- 137,580 00
	328,691 11
Paid for remittances, - -	- 327,311 31
Gain on remittances in 1817, -	- $1,379 80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Dd.

Amount of remittances during the year 1817 *for the redemption of the Louisiana six per cent. stock.*

Grs.	st.							
600,050	00	at 40 cents, - - - - - - -						$240,020 00
56,318	14	- - - - - -				$22,527 48		
		Deduct one-fourth per cent., - - - -				56 32		
								22,471 16
233,432	10	at 39¾ per cent., - - - - -						92,789 41
25,000	00	at 39½ per cent., - - - - -						9,875 00
136,788	12	at 39 per cent., - - - - -						53,347 56
1,051,589	16							
		Applied to the purchase of remittances,	-	-	-	-		418,503 13
		Paid agents for commission on the purchase of bills,		-	-	-		686 61
		Warrants issued in the year 1817 on account of remittances,			-	-		419,189 74
Gain on remittances, 1,051,589 16 guilders at par,					-	-	-	$420,635 92
Paid for remittances, - - - - - - -							-	418,503 13
Gain on remittances, - - - - - - -							-	$2,132 79

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Repayments into the Treasury during the year 1817, *in relation to the public debt.*

No. of warrant.	Date.	On whom drawn.	For what purpose.	Amount.
2789	March 25	James Cox, - -	Agent for purchasing bills of exchange, being the cost and damages on a bill of exchange drawn by Briscoe & Partridge on Alexander Glennie, Son, & Co., of London, for £450 sterling; returned protested for non-payment, - -	$2,416 00
2793	March 31	Benjamin Austin, -	Commissioner of loans, Massachusetts, for moneys heretofore advanced to him for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded domestic debt of the United States, -	83,134 00
2799	March 31	Peter Freneau, -	Late commissioner of loans, South Carolina, for moneys heretofore advanced him for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded domestic debt of the United States, -	880 45
31	Dec. 31	Robert Rowan, -	Late commissioner of loans, North Carolina, for moneys heretofore advanced him for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded domestic debt of the United States, -	400 00
32	Dec. 31	William Habersham, -	For moneys heretofore advanced him for the payment of principal and interest of Treasury notes, - - - - -	53,528 95
33	Dec. 31	Benjamin Austin, -	Late commissioner of loans, Massachusetts, for moneys heretofore advanced him for the payment of principal and interest of Treasury notes, - - - - -	95,989 31
34	Dec. 31	William Few, -	Late commissioner of loans, New York, for moneys heretofore advanced him for the payment of principal and interest of Treasury notes, -	224,216 09
				$460,564 80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Estimate of the application made in the year 1817 *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *On account of principal.*		
1. Reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, estimated at -	$1,603,997 70	
2. Reimbursement of temporary loans, - - - -	550,000 00	
3. Reimbursement of principal of Treasury notes, - - -	3,058,234 00	
4. Stock purchased, - - - - -	14,955,735 25	
5. Redemption of Louisiana stock, - - - -	419,189 74	
		$20,587,156 69
II. *On account of interest and charges.*		
1. Interest on the domestic funded debt, estimated at - -	$5,559,801 00	
2. Interest on Louisiana stock, domesticated, - - -	168,225 00	
3. Interest on temporary loans, - - - -	18,106 16	
4. Interest on Treasury notes, - - - -	161,959 25	
5. Interest and charges on the Louisiana stock, payable in London and Amsterdam, - - - - $481,386 00		
Commissions to agents in America purchasing bills, - 1,018 38		
	482,404 38	
		6,390,495 79
		$26,977,652 48

Treasury Department, Register's Office, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

An estimate of the funds provided before the 1st *of January*, 1818, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

On account of foreign debt.		
Cash in the hands of the agents at London and Amsterdam, 31st Dec. 1816, (per statement B,)		$374,408 11
Remittances made them in 1817, (per statement D,) - - - -		328,691 11
		703,099 22
Amount applied during the year 1817, (per preceding estimate F,) is calculated to have been for interest and charges in Europe, - - - - -		482,404 38
		220,694 84
The amount of protested bills outstanding and unrecovered on the 31st December, 1817, was -		(*a*) 135,072 52
		$355,767 36

Treasury Department, Register's Office, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(a) List of bills of exchange purchased on account of Louisiana stock, returned under protest for non-payment, and remaining unrecovered on the 31*st of December*, 1817.

A. Brown's bill for 60,000 gilders, - - - - -				$24,000	
Brown & Hackman's bill for 60,000 guilders, - - - -				24,000	
				48,000	
Of which there has been received in part, - - - -				34,643	
					$13,357 00
	By whom drawn.	On whom drawn.	In whose favor.	Amount.	
				£ s. d.	
Purchased in 1815.	Minturn & Champlin,	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	Tho. Eddy and Minturn & Post,	4,000 0 0	
	Jacob Barker, -	Tho. K. Hazard & Co.,	Ab. Barker and Fr. Depeyster,	3,000 0 0	
	Jacob Barker, -	Tho. K. Hazard & Co.,	Minturn & Champlin, and Post & Minturn, - - -	5,000 0 0	
	Jacob Barker, -	Tho. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock & Barker, and Robert Bowne, - -	2,500 0 0	
	Jacob Barker, -	Tho. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock & Barker, and Ab. Barker,	4,139 13 5	
	Jacob Barker, -	Tho. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock & Barker, and J. L. Bowne, and Howland & Co.,	2,500 0 0	
	Minturn & Champlin,	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	Robert Bowne, and Henry King & Co., - - - -	4,000 0 0	
	Part of Jacob Barker's bill for £8,046 6*s.* 5*d.*	Th. Mullet, & J. J. Evans & Co. - - -	A. Barker and F. Depeyster, -	2,246 6 5	
				£27,385 19 10	
				at 4*s.* 6*d.* -	121,715 52
					$135,072 52

H.

A statement of the funded debt of the United States January 1, 1818, *with its redemption for the year* 1817.

Amount redeemed under the sixth section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, as per statement,		$15,881,784 50
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st January, 1818, subject to a reduction for the redemption of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks in the year 1817, the accounts whereof have not been adjusted at the Treasury, and exclusive of stock which may be issued under the acts authorizing the funding of Treasury notes, and of 3 per cent. stock for interest on the old registered or unfunded debt,		(a) 100,608,798 21
(a) *Consisting of*—		
Old six per cent. and deferred stocks,	$6,228,490 73	
Three per cent. stock,	13,465,088 25	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,669,108 99	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	10,291,700 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (11 millions,)	6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions,)	15,522,272 81	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions,)	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (25 and 3 millions,)	13,011,455 19	
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	9,505,625 41	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	1,162,814 83	
Seven per cent. stock,	8,629,507 49	
Five per cent. stock,	7,000,000 00	
	100,608,798 21	116,490,582 71
Amount of debt on the 1st January, 1818, brought down,		$100,608,798 21
Deduct estimated amount of reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks in 1817,		1,603,997 70
		99,004,800 51
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st January, 1817, as per statement No. 2, which accompanied the Secretary's report of the 5th December, 1817, viz:		
Old six per cent. and deferred stocks,	$26,609,191 75	
Deduct amount reimbursed,	20,076,836 67	
	6,532,355 08	
Three per cent. stock,	16,158,180 79	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	10,923,500 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,984,746 72	
		$36,678,782 59
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (11 millions,)	7,810,500 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions,)	18,109,377 43	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions,)	8,498,581 95	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (25 and 3 millions,)	15,954,619 85	
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	12,288,149 64	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	60,834 02	
Seven per cent. stock,	8,856,960 00	
Five per cent. stock,	7,000,000 00	
		78,579,022 89
		115,257,805 48
Amount of debt funded in 1817, arising from Treasury notes cancelled at the Treasury and the several loan offices, viz:		
Seven per cent. stock,	$105,538 00	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	1,127,239 23	
		1,232,777 23
		$116,490,582 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

List of certificates to be cancelled on account of the redemption of the public debt, from April 1 to December 31, 1817.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	No. of endorsement.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
			1817.				
Treasury, -	14,576	1	July 3,	Old six per cent. -	$11 00		
Do. -	17,802	2	July 24,	Do. -	12 94		
Do. -	17,752	3	August 6,	Do. -	431 11		
Do. -	17,753	4	August 27,	Do. -	431 11		
						$886 16	
New Hampshire,	244	5	Sept. 15,	Do. -	-	57 22	
Massachusetts,	779	6	August 2,	Do. -	69,788 83		
Do. -	791	7	Sept. 12,	Do. -	90,000 00		
Do. -	792	8	Sept. 12,	Do. -	18,932 99		
						178,721 82	
Rhode Island,	-	9	July 14,	Do. -	58 66		
Do. -	-	10	August 20,	Do. -	325 55		
Do. -	-	11	Sept. 1,	Do. -	339 83		
Do. -	-	12	Sept. 4,	Do. -	55 02		
Do. -	-	13	Sept. 21,	Do. -	2,105 12		
						2,884 18	
Connecticut,	1,499	14	August 28,	Do. -	148 01		
Do. -	1,502	15	August 28,	Do, -	344 95		
Do. -	1,505	16	Sept. 1,	Do. -	17 89		
Do. -	1,507	17	Sept. 3,	Do. -	143 99		
						1,154 84	
New York, -	2,210	18	Sept. 16,	Do. -	70,000 00		
Do. -	2,211	19	Sept. 16,	Do. -	54,778 55		
						124,778 55	
Pennsylvania,	2,903	20	June 12,	Do. -	90,402 02		
Do. -	2,906	21	June 16,	Do. -	24,890 80		
Do. -	2	22	July 2,	Do. -	51,639 70		
Do. -	5	23	July 16,	Do. -	28,161 71		
Do. -	38	24	August 13,	Do. -	53,763 71		
Do. -	9	25	July 15,	Do. -	93,450 00		
Do. -	10	26	July 15,	Do. -	93,450 00		
Do. -	11	27	July 15,	Do. -	93,450 00		
Do. -	12	28	July 15,	Do. -	93,846 35		
						623,054 29	
Maryland, -	750	29	Sept. 10,	Do. -	-	2,200 28	
Virginia, -	1,240	30	August 23,	Do. -	-	5,196 31	
							$938,933 65
Treasury, -	12,373	31	July 24,	Deferred six per cent.	6 47		
Do. -	9,654	32	August 3,	Do. -	5 50		
						11 97	
New Hampshire,	245	33	Sept. 15,	Do. -	-	28 61	
Massachusetts,	780	34	August 2,	Do. -	61,313 02		
Do. -	790	35	Sept. 12,	Do. -	522 03		
						61,835 05	
Rhode Island,	-	36	July 14,	Do. -	29 33		
Do. -	-	37	August 20,	Do. -	65 54		
Do. -	-	38	August 20,	Do. -	488 75		
Do. -	-	39	August 21,	Do. -	1,769 89		
Do. -	-	40	Sept. 1,	Do. -	171 65		
Do. -	-	41	Sept. 4,	Do. -	27 96		
						2,553 12	
Connecticut,	1,500	42	August 28,	Do. -	422 47		
Do. -	1,503	43	August 28,	Do. -	74 01		
Do. -	1,506	44	Sept. 1,	Do. -	8 94		
Do. -	1,508	45	Sept. 3,	Do. -	71 99		
						577 41	
New York, -	2,212	46	Sept. 16,	Do. -	80,000 00		
Do. -	2,213	47	Sept. 16,	Do. -	32,149 91		
						112,149 91	
Pennsylvania,	2,904	48	June 12,	Do, -	28,107 64		
Do. -	2,907	49	June 16,	Do. -	10,500 95		
Do. -	1	50	July 1,	Do. -	6,400 00		
Do. -	3	51	July 2,	Do. -	30,779 86		
Do. -	6	52	July 16,	Do. -	3,286 34		
Do. -	13	53	July 15,	Do. -	80,000 00		
Do. -	14	54	July 15,	Do. -	78,764 31		
Do. -	39	55	August 13,	Do. -	48,894 22		
						286,733 32	
Maryland, -	751	56	Sept. 10,	Do. -	-	469 11	
Virginia, -	1,241	57	August 23,	Do. -	-	1,146 02	
							466,504 52
Treasury, -	11,123	58	July 3,	Three per cent. -	9 92		
Do. -	17,745	59	July 24,	Do. -	9 70		
Do. -	17,702	60	August 6,	Do. -	101 40		
Do. -	17,703	61	August 27,	Do. -	101 40		
						222 42	
New Hampshire,	204	62	July 7,	Do. -	239 96		
Do. -	246	63	Sept. 15,	Do. -	42 91		
						282 87	
Massachusetts,	781	64	August 2,	Do. -	90,000 00		
Do. -	782	65	August 2,	Do. -	48,137 10		
Do. -	789	66	Sept. 12,	Do. -	1,221 24		
						139,358 34	

LIST—Continued.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	No. of endorsement.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
			1817.				
Rhode Island,	-	67	July 14,	Three per cent. -	$44 00		
Do. -	-	68	July 31,	Do. -	10 51		
Do. -	-	69	August 20,	Do. -	52 98		
Do. -	-	70	August 21,	Do. -	2,777 87		
Do. -	-	71	Sept. 1,	Do. -	113 15		
Do. -	-	72	Sept. 1,	Do. -	164 00		
Do. -	-	73	Sept. 4,	Do. -	16 45		
						$3,178 96	
Connecticut,	1,501	74	August 28,	Do. -	111 01		
Do. -	1,504	75	August 28,	Do. -	595 40		
Do. -	1,509	76	Sept. 3,	Do. -	108 00		
						814 41	
New York, -	2,208	77	Sept. 16,	Do. -	67,000 00		
Do. -	2,209	78	Sept. 16,	Do. -	40,267 53		
						107,267 53	
Pennsylvania,	2,905	79	June 12,	Do. -	56,166 27		
Do. -	15	80	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	16	81	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	17	82	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	18	83	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	19	84	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	20	85	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	21	86	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	22	87	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	23	88	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	24	89	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	25	90	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	26	91	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	27	92	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	28	93	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	29	94	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	30	95	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	31	96	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	32	97	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	33	98	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	34	99	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	35	100	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	36	101	July 15,	Do. -	97,966 00		
Do. -	37	102	July 15,	Do. -	97,969 45		
Do. -	40	103	August 13,	Do. -	41,218 19		
						2,350,605 91	
Maryland, -	752	104	Sept. 10,	Do. -	-	5,268 35	
Virginia, -	1,242	105	August 23,	Do. -	-	86,093 75	
							$2,693,092 54
Treasury, -	11	106	July 1,	Louisiana domesticated,	8,000 00		
Do. -	12	107	July 1,	Do. -	8,000 00		
Do. -	37	108	July 1,	Do. -	10,000 00		
Do. -	38	109	July 1,	Do. -	10,000 00		
Do. -	39	110	July 1,	Do. -	10,000 00		
Do. -	45	111	July 1,	Do. -	3,000 00		
Do. -	48	112	July 1,	Do. -	1,000 00		
Do. -	6	113	August 6,	Do. -	400 00		
Do. -	43	114	August 6,	Do. -	100 00		
Do. -	92	115	August 6,	Do. -	1,000 00		
Do. -	93	116	August 6,	Do. -	10,000 00		
Do. -	94	117	August 6,	Do. -	10,000 00		
						71,500 00	
New York, -	150	118	Sept. 16,	Do. -	-	97,000 00	
Massachusetts,	1	119	August 2,	Do. -	-	2,000 00	
Pennsylvania,	29	120	June 12,	Do. -	4,000 00		
Do. -	44	121	June 12,	Do. -	1,000 00		
Do. -	1	122	July 11,	Do. -	1,000 00		
Do. -	2	123	July 15,	Do. -	93,250 00		
Do. -	3	124	July 15,	Do. -	93,250 00		
Do. -	4	125	July 15,	Do. -	93,250 00		
Do. -	5	126	July 15,	Do. -	93,250 00		
Do. -	6	127	August 13,	Do. -	53,100 00		
						432,100 00	
Maryland, -	6	128	Sept. 10,	Do. -	-	29,200 00	
							631,800 00
Rhode Island,	-	129	July 17,	Six per cent. of 1812,	-	250 00	
Pennsylvania,	3	130	June 12,	Do. -	2,950 00		
Do. -	2	131	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	3	132	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	4	133	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	5	134	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	6	135	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	7	136	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	8	137	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	9	138	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	10	139	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	11	140	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	12	141	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	13	142	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 00		
Do. -	14	143	July 15,	Do. -	95,338 56		

LIST—Continued.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	No. of endorsement.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
			1817.				
Pennsylvania,	16	144	Sept. 15,	Six per cent. of 1812,	$94,134 44		
Do. -	17	145	Sept. 15,	Do. -	94,134 44		
Do. -	18	146	Sept. 15,	Do. -	94,134 44		
						$1,524,747 88	
Maryland, -	9	147	April 24,	Do. -	29,000 00		
Do. -	4	148	Nov. 5,	Do. -	50,000 00		
						79,000 00	
							$1,603,997 88
Pennsylvania,	13	149	June 12,	Exchange of 1812,	10,000 00		
Do. -	1	150	July 15,	Do. -	70,000 00		
Do. -	2	151	July 15,	Do. -	73,417 71		
Do. -	3	152	Sept. 15,	Do. -	62,220 02		
						215,637 73	
Maryland, -	5	153	April 19,	Do. -	50,000 00		
Do. -	6	154	April 21,	Do. -	50,000 00		
						100,000 00	
							315,637 73
Pennsylvania,	272	155	June 12,	Six per cent. of 1813,	2,751 86		
Do. -	6	156	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	7	157	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	8	158	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	9	159	July 15.	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	10	160	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	11	161	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	12	162	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	13	163	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	14	164	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	15	165	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	16	166	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	17	167	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	18	168	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	19	169	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	20	170	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	21	171	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	22	172	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	23	173	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	24	174	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	25	175	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	26	176	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	27	177	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	28	178	July 15,	Do. -	98,189 00		
Do. -	29	179	July 15,	Do. -	98,192 62		
Do. -	33	180	Sept. 15,	Do. -	74,801 36		
Do. -	34	181	Sept. 15,	Do. -	74,801 35		
Do. -	35	182	Sept. 15,	Do. -	74,801 35		
						2,583,695 54	
Maryland, -	163	183	April 24,	Do. -	–	3,409 08	
							2,587,104 62
Rhode Island,	-	184	July 9,	$7,500,000 loan, -	–	22 73	
Pennsylvania,	533	185	June 12,	Do. -	5,591 02		
Do. -	1	186	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	2	187	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	3	188	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	4	189	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	5	190	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	6	191	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	7	192	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	8	193	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	9	194	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	10	195	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	11	196	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	12	197	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	13	198	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	14	199	July 15,	Do. -	99,600 70		
Do. -	17	200	Sept. 15,	Do. -	84,911 70		
Do. -	18	201	Sept. 15,	Do. -	84,911 70		
Do. -	19	202	Sept. 15,	Do. -	84,911 69		
						1,654,735 91	
Maryland, -	142	203	April 24,	Do. -	–	7,590 92	
							1,662,349 56
Pennsylvania,	1	204	July 15,	Six per cent. of 1814,	80,000 00		
Do. -	2	205	July 15,	Do. -	73,049 66		
Do. -	3	206	July 15,	Do. -	55,457 88		
						208,507 54	208,507 54
Rhode Island,	-	144	July 9,	$10,000,000 loan,	–	227 27	
Pennsylvania,	78	145	June 12,	Do. -	2,207 12		
Do. -	1	146	July 15,	Do. -	80,000 00		
Do. -	2	147	July 15,	Do. -	90,293 49		
Do. -	2	148	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	3	149	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	4	150	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	5	151	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	6	152	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	7	153	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	8	154	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	9	155	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		

LIST—Continued.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	No. of endorsement.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
			1817.				
Pennsylvania,	10	156	July 15,	$10,000,000 loan,	$98,995 00		
Do. -	11	157	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	12	158	July 15,	Do. -	98,995 00		
Do. -	13	159	July 15,	Do. -	99,004 92		
Do. -	3	160	Sept. 15,	Do. -	4,656 14		
Do. -	16	161	Sept. 15,	Do. -	42,969 08		
						$1,408,075 75	
							$1,408,303 02
Do. -	2	162	July 15,	$6,000,000 loan, -	96,704 00		
Do. -	3	163	July 15,	Do. -	96,704 00		
Do. -	4	164	July 15,	Do. -	96,704 00		
Do. -	5	165	July 15,	Do. -	96,704 00		
Do. -	6	166	July 15,	Do. -	96,704 00		
Do. -	7	167	July 15,	Do. -	96,704 00		
Do. -	8	168	July 15,	Do. -	96,704 00		
Do. -	9	169	July 15,	Do. -	96,711 33		
Do. -	12	170	Sept. 15,	Do. -	67,571 59		
Do. -	13	171	Sept. 15,	Do. -	67,571 59		
Do. -	14	172	Sept. 15,	Do. -	67,571 59		
						976,354 10	
Maryland, -	129	173	April 18,	Do. -	50,000 00		
Do. -	130	174	April 18,	Do. -	75,000 00		
Do. -	131	175	April 18,	Do. -	75,000 00		
Do. -	133	176	April 19,	Do. -	75,000 00		
Do. -	134	177	April 19,	Do. -	75,000 00		
						350,000 00	
			1816.				1,326,354 10
Treasury, -	412	178	Dec. 17,	Six per cent. of 1815,	5 11		
			1817.				
Do. -	443	178	Feb. 20,	Do. -	3 60		
						8 71	
Pennsylvania,	229	179	June 12,	Do. -	2,500 00		
Do. -	1	180	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	2	181	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	3	182	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	4	183	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	5	184	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	6	185	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	7	186	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	8	187	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	9	188	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	10	189	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	11	190	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	12	191	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	13	192	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	14	193	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	15	194	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	16	195	July 15,	Do. -	98,060 00		
Do. -	17	196	July 15,	Do. -	98,063 93		
Do. -	19	197	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	20	198	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	21	199	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	22	200	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	23	201	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	24	202	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	25	203	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	26	204	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
Do. -	27	205	Sept. 15,	Do. -	95,303 16		
						2,527,252 37	
Maryland, -	141	206	April 19,	Do. -	90,000 00		
Do. -	142	207	April 19,	Do. -	80,000 00		
Do. -	143	208	April 19,	Do. -	30,000 00		
Do. -	144	209	April 21,	Do. -	55,263 15		
						255,263 15	
							2,782,524 23
Rhode Island,	-	210	July 9,	Seven per cent. -	-	5 91	5 91
Pennsylvania,	-	211	July 15,	Treasury note stock,	12,547 22		
Do. -	-	212	Sept. 15,	Do. -	12,711 20		
						25,258 42	25,258 42
				Add stock purchased in December quarter, 1817:			16,649,373 72
Pennsylvania,	3	213	Nov. 3,	Seven per cent. -	83,246 15		
Do. -	4	214	Nov. 3,	Do. -	83,246 15		
Do. -	5	215	Nov. 3,	Do. -	83,246 15		
Do. -	6	216	Nov. 3,	Do. -	83,246 15		
						332,984 60	332,984 60
							16,982,358 32
				Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks paid previously to purchase, - -	-	-	1,100,573 82
							$15,881,784 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 27, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Nominal amount.	Unredeemed amount.	Cost.
Old six per cent. stock,	$938,933 65	$87,069 62	$87,129 62
Deferred stock,	465,504 52	216,794 73	216,959 96
Three per cent. stock,	2,693,092 54 at 65 p. ct.	1,750,510 02	1,750,462 52
Exchanged stock,	315,637 73	315,637 73	314,587 73
Louisiana stock,	631,800 00	631,800 00	632,301 57
	5,044,968 44	3,001,812 10	3,001,441 40
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	1,603,997 88	1,603,997 88	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, sixteen million loan,	2,587,104 62	2,587,104 62	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, seven and a half million loan,	1,662,349 56	1,662,349 56	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, ten million loan,	1,408,303 02	1,408,303 02	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, six million loan,	1,326,354 10	1,326,354 10	11,950,400 88
Six per cent. stock of 1814,	208,507 54	208,507 54	
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	2,782,524 23	2,782,524 23	
Seven per cent. stock,	332,990 51	332,990 51	
Treasury note stock,	25,258 42	25,258 42	
	$16,982,358 32	$14,939,201 98	14,951,842 28
Amount paid for commissions,	- -	- -	3,892 97
Amount of warrants, per statement C,	- -	- -	14,955,735 25

15th CONGRESS.] No. 519. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 10, 1818.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the petition of N. Goddard and others, formerly owners of the ship Ariadne and of her cargo, reported:

That the facts upon which the decision of Congress will probably depend in this case appear to be correctly stated in the petition, and confirmed by the documents which accompany it. The Ariadne and her cargo have been condemned as prize of war, on the ground of her having on board, at the time of capture, a license which secured her from molestation by British cruisers on her voyage to Spain, after the declaration of war in 1812. The object of the petitioners is to procure the remission of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States.

It seems very certain that the exposure to condemnation, on the principles of national law, of a merchant vessel which employed an enemy's license or passport, was not generally admitted by our professors of law, nor known by the Legislature when the voyage in question was undertaken; under such circumstances, the petitioners urge that their error was unintentional, and their ignorance venial. They observe, that subsequent to the capture of the Ariadne, an act prohibiting the use of these licenses was proposed in Congress and rejected; and they might add, that this rejection could not have resulted from an opinion that the trade was unlawful without a new expression of the legislative will, because Congress had provided for the case of a trade much more clearly illegal, under an enemy's license, to an enemy's port. Where the Executive department of the Government has the power to remit a forfeiture, it constitutes, in the opinion of the committee, in ordinary cases, an objection to legislative interference; but it would be hard to apply this principle to a case in which (as is stated in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury which accompanies this report) "it has been determined by the Executive authority that relief cannot be granted by the Executive department." The Secretary adds, in the same letter, that if the penalty had been within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it would have been remitted upon proof of the facts stated in the petition. Upon the principles upon which remission has been ordinarily granted by the Department, the committee submit a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 520. [1st SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 12, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 11, 1818.

In obedience to the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five-franc pieces," passed 29th of April, 1816, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the director of the mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 7, 1818.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th ultimo, and, agreeably to your direction, have caused assays to be made of the several species of foreign gold and silver coins made current in the United States by an act of Congress passed the 29th of April, 1816. The result of the assayer's report is as follows:

				QUALITY. car.	grs.
5 pieces of British gold coins of various dates,				22	0
5 pieces of Portuguese	do.	do.	very nearly	22	0
5 pieces of French	do.	do.		21	$2\frac{3}{8}$
5 pieces of Spanish	do.	do.		20	$3\frac{1}{4}$

			oz.	dwt.	grs.
5 silver crowns of France,	do.		10	18	12
5 five-franc pieces of France,	do.		10	16	12

From the above report it appears,

1. That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal being of the same quality with those of the United States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains, as regulated by law.

2. That the intrinsic value of the gold coins of France will be at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{351}{691}$ grains: i. e. one grain in $125\frac{7}{11}$ dollars more than the weight by law, or one dollar in 3,455 more than their legal value.

3. That the intrinsic value of the gold coins of Spain will be at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{60}{111}$ grains: i. e. one grain in $24\frac{2}{3}$ dollars more than the weight by law, or one dollar in 703 more than their legal value.

4. That the intrinsic value of silver French crowns will be $117\frac{7}{10}$ cents per ounce, or one-tenth of a cent more than their legal value.

5. That the intrinsic value of the silver five-franc pieces of France will be at the rate of $116\frac{6}{10}$ cents per ounce, or $\frac{6}{10}$ of a cent in the ounce more than their legal value.

It may however, sir, be observed, that, from long experience by the assayer of the mint, it is found that the quality of foreign coins, especially of silver, is somewhat variant, as will appear by comparing the above report with that of the last year. Their respective values, therefore, as regulated by the laws of 1816, are probably as near their average intrinsic value as can well be ascertained.

I have the honor to be, sir, with very great respect, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 521. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ON BRITISH VESSELS AND THEIR CARGOES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 17, 1818.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: WASHINGTON, *February* 12, 1818.

I lay before the House of Representatives copies of two communications received at the Department of State from the minister of Great Britain, and submit to their consideration the propriety of making such legislative provisions as may be necessary for a compliance with the representations contained in them.

By the express terms of that compact, it was, when ratified by the two Governments, to be in force for the term of four years *from the day of its signature*. The revocation of all the discriminating duties became, therefore, the obligation of both Governments *from that day*; and it is conceived that every individual who has been required to pay, and has paid, any of the extra duties revoked by the convention, has a just and lawful claim upon the respective Governments for its return. From various accidents, it has happened that both here and in Great Britain the cessation of the extra duties has been fixed to commence at different times. It is desirable that Congress should pass an act providing for the return of *all* the extra duties *incompatible with the terms of the convention* which have been levied upon British vessels or merchandise after the 3d of July, 1815. The British Parliament have already set the example of fixing that day for the cessation of the extra duties of export, by their act of 30th of June last; and the minister of the United States in London is instructed to require the extension of the same principle to *all* the extra duties levied on vessels and merchandise of the United States in the ports of Great Britain since that day. It is not doubted that the British Government will comply with this requisition, and that the act suggested may be passed by Congress, with full confidence that the reciprocal measure will receive the sanction of the British Parliament.

JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

SIR: WASHINGTON, *November* 18, 1816.

I have the honor to call your attention to one of the provisions of an act of the United States Congress, passed on the 27th of April last, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," which appears to have originated in some misapprehension of the real nature of one of the principal manufactures of Great Britain, and which has had an operation, not only very prejudicial to the British manufacturer, but contrary, as it should seem, to the spirit and intent of the second article of the commercial treaty.

By the second article of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it is stipulated "that no higher duties shall be imposed on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign countries."

By the act of the United States, to which I have referred, it is, among other things, enacted in the sixth section, that upon importation into the United States, iron in bars and bolts, except iron manufactured by rolling, shall pay a duty of 45 cents per hundredweight; and that in bars and bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and anchors, it shall pay a duty of $1 50 per hundredweight.

It was probably not known that the bar and bolt iron manufactured in Great Britain is, in the last process, rolled; whereas, the same article, both in Sweden and in Russia, instead of being rolled, is, in the same process, hammered; but when the iron is manufactured into bar or bolt, whether by rolling or hammering, it is in precisely the *same* process of manufacture, and is, in every respect, applicable to the same purposes of use and ulterior manufacture, and consequently is, to all intents, a "like article." But by the inequality of the duties which have been imposed, it seems to have been imagined that rolled bar and bolt iron is in a stage of manufacture beyond that of hammered iron; and you will observe that this supposition is strengthened by the circumstance of its being classed with anchors, which are in a state of complete and finished manufacture, and are worth £35 per ton in the British market, whilst bar and bolt iron is only worth £11 per ton.

It is to be assumed, that whenever duties are imposed on any foreign article in a graduated scale proportioned to its manufactured state, it is intended that the duty should be regulated by that state alone, and not by the process by which it is brought to that state. Iron in a certain state of manufacture is to be charged with a certain duty; the means of bringing it to that state, whether by hammering or rolling, is not to be had in consideration; for if it were, the effect would be to force each nation to use exactly the same process, and (what certainly never could have been intended) to check and punish the application of ingenuity and improvement.

Considering, therefore, that the bar and bolt iron manufactured in Great Britain is, according to the true spirit and intent of the second article of the treaty of commerce, in every respect, a "like article" with that manufactured in Sweden and Russia, it is hoped that such measures will be taken by the Government of the United States as will allow of its admission to importation at the same rate of duty, and will place the British manufacturer in that state of equality, in respect to foreign nations, as may accord with the undoubted intention of the late treaty of commerce between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES BAGOT.

Mr. Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

SIR: WASHINGTON, *December* 8, 1817.

In my letter to the Secretary of the Department of State of the 9th of July, 1816, I had the honor to point out the difference of the periods at which effect had been given in the two countries to the convention of the 3d of July, 1815, and to request that all discriminating duties of a nature similar to those described in His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's order in council, of the 17th of August, 1815, which might have been levied between the date of that order and the 22d of the following December, upon goods imported into the United States in British built ships, might be refunded.

No mention having been made in His Royal Highness's order in council of alien tonnage duties, they were not adverted to in the application which I had then the honor to make; but as it was known that they had in fact been remitted by Great Britain, the American Legislature, in strict observance of the spirit and intention of the convention, included them in the act passed on the 3d of last March authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause repayments to be made of certain alien duties. By this act, however, it was only provided that the alien tonnage duties levied upon British ships in American ports subsequently to the 17th of August, 1815, should be refunded; whereas, the same duties levied upon American ships in British ports were remitted from the date of the signature of the convention.

In order, therefore, that His Majesty's subjects may partake of the full benefit of the reciprocity intended by the convention, I have the honor to request that remission may also be made of the amount of the alien tonnage duties which may have been levied upon British ships in the ports of the United States, between the 3d of July and the 17th of August, 1815.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES BAGOT.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 522. [1st SESSION.

DEFECT IN THE LAW REGULATING THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 21, 1818.

The enclosed papers are submitted to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, who can, if judged expedient, add a clause to the bill for amending the collection laws, in conformity with the suggestions of the Attorney General.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FEBRUARY 5, 1818.

The Attorney General will have the goodness to inform me whether the opinion given upon the questions presented in the within letter is correct.

If the iron proved to be different from what it was represented to be, would it not have been liable to forfeiture, especially upon the party's availing himself of the mistake to the injury of the Government?

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SIR: NEW YORK, *February* 3, 1818.

Permit me to state, for the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, that several cases have recently occurred in this district, which indicate a defect in the existing laws for the collection of duties. Several cases have lately happened, and the bonds sent to me for collection, in which the penalty of the bond is insufficient to cover the amount of duties liquidated and ascertained as due the United States. The existing laws require one suit only

to be brought against both the principal and surety. The proceeding is joint against both, and they plead jointly for their defence, that at the time the bond became due and payable, the amount mentioned in the condition of the bond was tendered to the collector. The fact was so, and I dare not take issue upon it. I have lately discontinued two suits upon this state of the pleadings, where the penalty of the bond in each case was $600, the condition $300, and the duties liquidated at $800. No want of attention could be attributed to the officers of the customs, for the entry was of hammered iron; but, upon unlading the iron, it was found to be rolled instead of hammered, and liable to a high instead of a low duty. The only remedy in this case is, to prosecute the importer for the difference in a special action; and this remedy is ever very questionable. It has been decided in the circuit court of the United States for the first circuit, by Judge Story, that the obligors to a custom-house bond have their election either to pay the sum mentioned in the condition, or the liquidated duties, and that this alternative is for *their* benefit. (The United States *vs.* Thompson *et al.*, 1 Gallison, 388.) The supreme court of this State has decided, that upon the acceptance of the custom-house officers of a bond for duties, the claim of the United States is confined to the bond, which extinguishes all other claims for the duties. (Tom. *vs.* Goodrich *et al.*, 2 Johnson's Rep., 213.) If these rules of law are correct, the United States are without remedy in the cases I have stated. It is certainly but reasonable that the alternative in the condition of the bond should be for the benefit of the United States, and that the obligors should be bound to pay either the sum mentioned in the condition, or the amount of duties, (at the option of the United States,) to be ascertained as due, and arising on the merchandise entered, &c. I apprehend that both of the decisions to which I have referred would be deemed law in the courts of the United States in this district, and preclude the United States from recovering the real amount of duties due, either in a suit upon the bond, or in an action against the importer; first, because the parties to the bond have tendered the amount specified in the condition; second, because, having received at the custom-house a bond for the duties, the claim of the United States must be confined to the bond.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN FISK.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: WASHINGTON, *February* 21, 1818.

I have not been in a hurry to answer your questions on Mr. Fisk's letter, (which is now returned,) because it relates to no specific case which requires despatch, and because I was anxious to learn from the judges of the Supreme Court the course of adjudication in their respective circuits on the questions growing out of it.

Mr. Fisk states correctly the points decided in the cases which he cites, and I cannot learn that they have been differently decided. The law, I think, had better be amended; but, instead of wording the condition of the duty bond in the old form, and giving the United States the option of taking either the sum expressed in the condition of the bond or the real amount of duties, let the penalty be set at a sum which shall be certainly sufficiently large to cover the amount of duties; and let the condition (naming no sum) be to pay the amount of duties as they shall be ascertained at the custom-house on unlading the ship. This proposition is the result of a conference with the Chief Justice.

The particular kind of iron not being included in the manifest is, in my opinion, forfeitable under the law as it now stands.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Treasury Department.*

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 523.** [1st SESSION.

EMOLUMENTS OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 2, 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1818.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th of February, 1817, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House, at their next session, "whether any, and, if any, what alterations or modifications are required to be made in the several acts fixing the emoluments of collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors," I have the honor to report:

A general arrangement for regulating the emoluments of the officers of the customs throughout the United States, according to the services which they are respectively required to render, the expenses to which they are subjected, and to other circumstances, calculated to have an influence upon a subject of this nature.

Among these circumstances may be enumerated the relative value of money, and the comparative salubrity of the climate in which they are severally called upon to perform their duties.

Proceeding upon these principles, it will be discovered that the emoluments of the collectors in the Southern States must necessarily be higher than in the Northern, or even in the Middle States.

In fixing the commissions of the collectors of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, for the purpose of enabling them respectively to receive the maximum of the emoluments to which they are limited by the existing laws, I have been influenced not only by the circumstances which have been already explained, but also by the consideration that in those ports the whole time and attention of the collectors are equally required for the proper discharge of their duties. The principal difference between them consists in the greater or less expenditure of money in clerk hire, which in all of them will be paid out of the public Treasury. In reducing the commissions of the collectors of the large ports, where considerable surpluses have been paid into the Treasury during the year 1816, due allowance has been made for the excessive receipts of that year. The great amount of the revenue arising from the customs during that year must be constantly kept in view, to avoid the danger of overestimating the emoluments to which collectors of the ports next in grade to those which have been enumerated will be entitled. The receipts from the customs for that year have been ascertained

to exceed $36,000,000; whereas, those of succeeding years are estimated at $20,000,000. There must, therefore, be made a reduction in the commissions of that year, in the proportion of sixteen to thirty-six, in order to ascertain the commissions for any series of successive years, at the same rate of commission.

Taking this rule of calculation for our guide, I am persuaded that the rate of commission proposed in the statement which accompanies this report will not be considered too great.

In many of the small ports, where salaries are allowed not only to the naval officers and surveyors, but to the collectors, no information is possessed except that which is presented by comparing the gross amount of their receipts with the receipts of other officers of the same class where revenue to nearly the same amount is secured. This rule must necessarily be imperfect, but it is hoped that the local knowledge of the members of the different sections of the Union may correct the inequalities likely to result from that imperfection.

The strong temptation to smuggling which is presented through the whole extent of our inland frontier, and the small amount of the fees and commissions which are received in the districts into which that line of our frontier is distributed, has, from the best information which has been obtained, rendered it necessary to increase the salaries of the collectors of those districts.

In relation to the naval officers and surveyors of the customs, there can be no difficulty in determining that their emoluments are generally an inadequate compensation for the services which they render.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed that the fees of office be generally increased twenty-five per centum upon the rates now established by law.

It is also proposed that the fees received by the collector be equally divided between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor; the naval officer paying one-fourth, and the surveyor one-fifth of the expenses of office rent, fuel, and stationary of the custom-house.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 524.** [1st SESSION.

DUTY ON SALT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 3, 1818.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying a duty on imported salt, reported:

That the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the statement which accompanies it, which they report to the House, explains the principal objections to the repeal of the duty in question, which have induced the committee to concur in the opinion of the Secretary.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 5, 1818.

In reply to your letter of the 12th ultimo, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means "to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries;" requesting any information or opinion which I may think proper to communicate, and particularly an estimate of the revenue which has accrued from the salt duty in the years 1816 and 1817, I have the honor to submit a statement of the revenue accruing from that duty during the years 1815, 1816, and the first two quarters of 1817, and of the amount paid upon the exportation of pickled fish, as well as of the allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries.

Deducting the bounty and allowances from the gross amount of duty, and apportioning the remainder between the two years and a half, the period within which it has accrued, the annual average revenue arising from that duty is estimated at $810,016. But as the war prevented importations to any considerable extent during the first quarter of the year 1815, if that quarter should be omitted in the estimate, the annual revenue arising from the duty on salt during the period embraced by the statement would exceed $900,000. By comparing the revenue of the first two quarters of the year 1817 with that which accrued in the year 1816, it appears that there has been a considerable diminution during the latter period; it may, therefore, be unsafe to estimate it above $800,000 a year.

The revenue in the annual report of the Treasury has been estimated for the year 1818 at $24,525,000, including the internal duties, which have been since repealed. The revenue for that and for the next two years may be estimated at $22,025,000. The expenditures for the same year have been estimated at $21,946,351 74, which being deducted from the estimated revenue, there would remain a surplus of revenue, beyond the expenditure at present authorized by law, of $78,648 26.

It therefore appears that, if the salt tax shall be repealed, there will be a deficit in the revenue of more than $700,000 annually, until the proceeds of the lands in the State of Mississippi and in the Alabama Territory shall be applicable to the current expenses of the Government. During this interval the deficit will have to be supplied by the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January of the present year.

As it is uncertain what appropriations may be made during the present session of Congress, beyond those authorized by existing laws, and upon which the estimates of expenditure for the year 1818 are founded, it is impossible to determine whether the balance in the Treasury will be equal to the supply of the deficiency which the repeal of the duty upon salt will create. It may be proper also to observe, that, after paying the interest of the public debt, and reimbursing the old six per cent. and deferred stock, according to the principles of the funding system, the appropriation of ten millions of dollars, constituting the sinking fund, will be unequal to the discharge of the Louisiana debt during the years 1818 and 1819. The deficiency was intended to be supplied from the

balance remaining in the Treasury, under the provisions of the act of the last session of Congress, providing for the redemption of the public debt. A reduction of the balance in the Treasury, so as to prevent its application to this object, ought to be carefully guarded against.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

Statement showing the amount of duty which accrued on salt imported during the years 1815 *and* 1816, *and from the* 1st *of January to the* 30th *June*, 1817, *together with the amount paid for bounty on pickled fish exported, and for allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries during the same period.*

Period.	Duty on salt.	Bounty.	Allowances.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1815, - - - -	$855,448 40	-	$1,811 74
From 1st January to 31st December, 1816, - - - -	1,100,745 70	$586 80	84,736 26
From 1st January to 30th June, 1817, - - - -	232,183 74	1,836 20	76,786 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 18, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 525. [1st SESSION.

THE BANKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 9, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 6, 1818.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within the said District," I have the honor to state that the president and directors of the banks embraced by the said act have deposited in this Department statements of the situation of the said banks respectively on the 1st day of January, 1818.

From an attentive examination of these statements, I am of opinion that the concerns of these banks have been prudently conducted, that there is no just reason to doubt their solidity, and that there exists no cause of danger arising from any kind of mismanagement.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 526. [1st SESSION.

HYPOTHECATION OF PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 12, 1818.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred a resolution of the 4th of February, directing an inquiry into the legality of transfers of public debt made to the Bank of the United States, to secure the payment of loans made to them, reported:

That they do not perceive in the words or principles of the law incorporating the bank any reason to object to the practice which they understand to prevail, of admitting as a substitute for personal security that which results from a deposite of stock, with a power to sell it when it may be necessary to enforce payment of the debt. If the object of the law in limiting the articles in which the bank may trade be to secure to the mercantile community the facilities which a large banking capital should offer, this practice well conforms to such a design. If the object be (although this is not probable) to prevent the competition of the bank in the purchase of stock, and its consequent enhancement in price, although the practice may prevent the necessity of some sales, this beneficial effect, which may sometimes mitigate commercial distress, cannot be objected to by a just and humane Government. Nor can it be objected to the practice in question that it may enable the bank to throw into the market a quantity of stock which would depress its value, since this would be to injure the bank as well as the Government, and since it implies an absolute power to dispose of the property, while the power of the bank is considered as contingent and temporary.

On the whole, the committee do not understand the practice to be one which gives to the bank an interest in the price of stock, or an opportunity of speculating in its rise or fall. It is substantially a security which may be promptly enforced—useful to the merchant, whose loans it facilitates, and to the bank, whose debts it secures.

15th Congress.] No. 527. [1st Session.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 20, 1818.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred a resolution of the 10th January last, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback upon refined sugar exported from the United States, and a memorial from the merchants and distillers of Boston, praying that a drawback may be allowed upon the exportation of spirits distilled from foreign materials, reported:

That having applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to know the construction which had been given to the act of the present session for repealing the internal duties in relation to the subjects above stated, they received from him the letters which accompany this report. It appears that doubts have been entertained as to the precise operation of the act above mentioned upon the drawbacks allowed by the act of the 30th April, 1816, but the Secretary of the Treasury has considered these drawbacks as falling with the abolition of the internal duties, and a circular instruction to that effect has been given to the collectors. The existence of a doubt affords a sufficient reason for an explicit provision by law, and the committee are of opinion that the provision ought to be for a continuance of the drawbacks. The only objection that has been offered is, that it will be difficult to distinguish between refined sugar and spirits made from foreign and those made from domestic materials. The committee believe there is little danger from this source to be apprehended at present, the use of the domestic material being precluded by circumstances which render it decidedly for the interest of the manufacturer to give a preference to the foreign material. If a change should take place in this respect, Congress may at any time alter the law.

Under this view of the matter, the committee have instructed their chairman to propose a section in the bill now pending, supplementary to the law for the collection of the internal revenue, making a provision to the effect above mentioned. It is unnecessary, therefore, to submit any resolution.

15th Congress.] No. 528. [1st Session.

DUTIES ON DAMAGED GOODS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 24, 1818.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of Oliver H. Hicks and Lockwood De Forest, merchants of New York, reported:

The petitioners state, that on the 8th June, 1816, they imported into the district of New York, in the schooner Eliza, from Berbice, thirty-nine tierces and one barrel of coffee; that, immediately upon landing it, the wharf being crowded, it was removed into the store of the petitioners; that, some time afterwards, they sold it by samples taken from a number of the casks, and on the 8th August following commenced delivering it to the purchaser. It was then discovered that eighteen of the casks were damaged, and, upon an application to the collector for an appraisement, and deduction of the duties, he had no power to act, the time allowed by law having expired. The petitioners then had it examined by the wardens of the port, and appraised by four merchants, and they pray Congress to pass an act authorizing a deduction of the duties in proportion to the damage.

The act of Congress authorizing a deduction of duties on damaged goods provides that no such allowance for the damage on goods that have been entered, and on which the duties have been paid or secured, and for which permit has been granted, and which on an examination prove to be damaged, shall be made, unless proof to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the custom-house within ten days after landing such merchandise.

In this case the coffee had been entered, the duties secured, permit granted, and the merchandise actually in the possession of the owners, and under their observation, two months before any damage was alleged; and the case is, therefore, within both the letter and spirit of the law.

Although it may be proper for Congress to grant relief in cases coming within the letter of the law, though not within its spirit, it would be a dangerous precedent to relieve in a case coming clearly within the mischief designed to be guarded against, and that too by the act of the owner.

The act of Congress is intended to guard against all the means of fraud, and has allowed the owner ten days for the discovery of the damage, presuming it necessary for the safety of the revenue that a longer time should not be afforded.

In this case, the owners took the merchandise from the wharf at their own risk; if they neglected to examine it sooner, it is their own fault, and there is no reason shown to the committee why a greater indulgence should be given than is allowed in ordinary cases.

It does, however, appear that this coffee did not altogether escape the observation of the petitioners; they actually sold it by samples; and though it so happened that the samples were all taken from the sound casks, it is not an accident for which the Government should be liable. The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

15th Congress.] No. 529. [1st Session.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO PURCHASERS OF PUBLIC LANDS TO COMPLETE THEIR PAYMENTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 27, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 27, 1818.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, instructing the Committee on Finance "to inquire into the expediency of extending further time to the purchasers of public lands to complete their payments for the same."

In answering your request for information upon this subject, I have the honor to observe, that, in general, the means of meeting with punctuality the demands of the Government upon the purchasers of public lands have never, at any period, been more ample. If the seasons have for several years past been unfavorable to abundant crops, the high price which the surplus of those crops have commanded has amply rewarded the labors of the husbandman.

The inability of the purchaser to comply with his engagements to the Government must be sought, if it exists, in other causes than the want of liberal prices for his surplus products. It, in fact, is to be found in the inundation of certain sections of the Union with a paper currency, which, without possessing the essential properties of a circulating medium, has, by the facility with which it has been obtained, excluded from circulation the bills of banks of more established credit and of more general currency. In order to diminish the pressure which was apprehended in passing from paper to specie payments by the banks, during the winter and spring of 1817, the paper of all incorporated banks which ostensibly discharged their bills in specie was received by the collectors and receivers of public money. At that period there was in the public Treasury more than a million and a half of the bills of various banks, which were not current, and was therefore inapplicable to the current expenses of the Government. By giving time to the banks by which these bills had been issued, it was hoped that they would be able to redeem their notes by establishing credits with banks of greater stability and of more extensive credit. In many instances this expectation has been realized; but the diminution, thus effected, has been nearly balanced by the receipt since that time of the bills of banks which will not be entered as specie to the credit of the Treasury by the Bank of the United States, its offices, or State banks employed as offices of deposite. It is a fact, that there is now in the Treasury more than a million of dollars of special deposite, which cannot be immediately applied to the emergencies of the Government. To bring an evil of this magnitude to a termination as prompt as the public interest would permit, the collectors and receivers of public money throughout the nation have been instructed to receive in payment of duties, taxes, and public lands, nothing but current specie, the bills of the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State and other local banks employed as offices of deposite, and the bills of such other banks as will be received by them and credited as specie for the use of the United States. It may be proper to observe, that the Bank of the United States and its offices receive as specie the bills of all local banks which pay specie, that are established in the places where that bank and its offices are respectively established. The local banks employed as offices of deposite by the Bank of the United States have, it is believed, generally adopted the same rule. The enclosed list of the offices, and local banks employed by the Bank of the United States in that character, will enable the committee to form some estimate of the number of banks, the bills of which are receivable by the Government under the existing regulations. The number is not accurately ascertained, but it is presumed that the number of State and local banks, the bills of which are received in all payments due to the Government, exclusive of those which are employed as offices of deposite, cannot fall short of one hundred. From this view of the subject, it is manifest that no pressure can be produced by the instructions which have been recently given to the collectors and receivers of public money, except in those sections of the Union where the multiplication of local insulated banks, with little, and, in some cases, no capital, have driven from general circulation the paper of banks whose credit is perfectly established. The bills of such banks are driven from circulation within the immediate sphere of the circulation of the local banks, by their assuming the character of articles of commerce, the value of which is continually fluctuating, but always of greater value than the bills of such local banks. As articles of commerce, they are exported from the districts of country inundated with the bills of local and insulated banks. By this course of things, the inhabitants of such districts are unable to procure any other bills than those of the little local banks, which, compared with the bills of the Bank of the United States, and of those of the banks which are received by that bank and its offices, are greatly depreciated. These bills cannot be received by the Government consistently with the public interest, or with the obligations imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the existing laws. To pay the demands of the Government in those districts in any other than the bills of the local banks will subject the debtors for public lands to a loss equal to the depreciation of those bills compared with the bills which are receivable. The expediency of extending the time of payment depends upon the difficulty and the loss to which the public debtors will be subjected by refusing to receive depreciated paper in satisfaction of their debts. The state of the Treasury does not render it expedient to press unnecessarily upon the public debtors. The only ground upon which the expediency of the measure may be questionable is, that the evil from which relief is intended to be given is the creation of those who are to be relieved. The events of the last autumn and winter, in the section of the country where the expediency of extending the time of payment alone exists, are calculated to produce an impression that the cause of the evil is not there understood, and that it will probably be increased until this important discovery shall be made.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman Committee on Finance.*

15th Congress.] No. 530. [1st Session.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 27, 1818.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Hutchison, in behalf of himself and partner, reported:

The petitioners state that in the year 1815 they imported into New York a quantity of merchandise, which they were desirous of reshipping from the United States, and to obtain a drawback. Being ignorant themselves of the requisites necessary to obtain the benefit of drawback, they applied to the deputy naval officer, who undertook to have the proper entries made, and to superintend the whole business; that the deputy naval officer, however, failed to apprize them of the necessity of giving the bonds required by the act of Congress, and being themselves ignorant of the law, they neglected to enter into any such bonds; that the goods were re-exported, and regularly landed at the foreign port to which the vessel cleared out. The bonds having never been given, however, the petitioners have been denied the benefit of drawback, and they pray Congress to allow it, as though the bonds had been regularly given.

The committee consider that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to allow the plea of ignorance of the requisites of the law to dispense with their provisions. In this instance the bonds were the most essential part of the whole business, and indispensable to the safety of the revenue. If the petitioners applied to the deputy naval officer for advice, rather than to the regular officer of the district, the United States should not be liable for his omission or want of information. The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

15th Congress.] No. 531. [1st Session.

DUTY ON SLATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 1, 1818.

Mr. Seybert, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of the New York Slate Company, reported:

That the petitioners state they have discovered beds of excellent slate; that a company has been established and incorporated for the purpose of opening the quarries thereof. Their work had continued during sixteen years, giving employment to about one hundred laborers, and yielding a moderate profit to those concerned; but that their business has been depressed in consequence of heavy importations of foreign slate, which they attribute to the low prices paid for the freights. Some persons who are engaged in similar works, in their letters, which have been submitted to your committee, state that they can do as well by importing as by making slates; from which fact your committee derive the satisfaction that your memorialists cannot suffer very materially in case of a continued depression of an occupation which is not essentially connected with our independence or comfort; and they yield the more readily to these considerations, as the depressed state of one branch must tend to the support of another of greater importance, viz. the navigation of our country. Slates are very bulky, and for their transportation require a considerable amount of tonnage.

Your petitioners pray that the present duty, ad valorem, paid upon slate imported, may be abolished, and that in lieu thereof a specific duty, according to their schedule annexed to the petition, may be laid thereon.

From a document connected with the memorial, it appears that $19 60 is the cost for one thousand slates delivered in New York, and that slates of the same description may be there imported from foreign countries at $8 55 the thousand, making a difference of $11 05 in favor of the imported article, which your petitioners contemplate should be obviated by Congress laying a duty of $4 on the slates aforesaid, in lieu of fifty-eight cents, which is now paid thereon. Other examples are stated by your petitioners, which afford similar results, and must demonstrate the impossibility of affording the protection required by your petitioners. Although Congress should grant the duty which they solicit on the slates of the description above referred to, it is evident that $7 05 would remain in favor of the imported slates, which is nearly equal to the cost of foreign slate when it is delivered in the city of New York.

Your committee are satisfied of the inexpediency of legislating on this subject, and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

15th Congress.] No. 532. [1st Session.

FISHING BOUNTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 6, 1818.

Mr. Seybert, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of Seth Sprague, of the town of Duxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, reported:

That your petitioner states that he was the sole owner of the Nine Sisters, a vessel duly enrolled and licensed to be employed in the cod fishery, and measuring sixty-six tons; that said vessel commenced her fishing voyage on the 25th of April, 1816, and returned into the port above mentioned on the 29th day of June following, laden with fish; and that she sailed again on her fishing voyage on the 11th of July ensuing. Said vessel was observed, on and about the 10th day of September following, on the great bank of Newfoundland; since which time she has not been heard of. Your petitioner presumes that the vessel aforesaid, together with her crew, was lost at sea; and he further states that she was loaded with fifteen hundred and fifty-six bushels of imported salt, on which the duties were paid, and that the collector of the district of Plymouth has refused to pay the bounty on said fishing vessel, as she did not return according to law. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that Congress will authorize the collector aforesaid to pay the bounty allowed by law to your petitioner, to be divided between him and the legal heirs of the late crew of the vessel aforesaid, in the same manner as if said vessel and crew had returned into port.

The collector of the district of Duxbury certifies that Seth Sprague, your petitioner, previous to the departure of the vessel aforesaid, did produce the fishing agreement made conformably to law. Noah Simmons, Jun., of Duxbury, deposeth that, on the 10th day of September, 1816, he saw the schooner Nine Sisters, belonging to Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, on the great bank of Newfoundland, on a fishing voyage, and that he then had conversation with the master and crew of said vessel; that he saw her, for the last time, two or three days after said 10th of September; and he has no doubt that the said vessel sunk at sea, whilst on a fishing voyage in 1816, and that all the people on board perished.

From the statements and depositions above referred to, it appears that the schooner Nine Sisters aforesaid had been actually employed at sea during the term of four months, in the manner prescribed by law; but that the certificate required to be produced to the collector, stating, on the oath of the owner or owners of the vessel, the particular days on which the vessel sailed and returned on the several voyages or fares she may have made in the preceding fishing season, could not be furnished, in consequence of the vessel having, as is presumed, been sunk at sea, and the loss of all her crew. Taking the facts for granted as they are stated in the several papers hereinbefore referred to, your committee consider the provisions of the law to have been complied with, as far as the nature of the case would admit. Had the vessel returned into port, she would have been entitled to the bounty prayed to be granted; a bill is, therefore, reported for the relief of Seth Sprague and others.

15th Congress.] No. 533. [1st Session.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 7, 1818.

Mr. Seybert, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorials of sundry paper stainers, citizens of Boston, Rhode Island, Hartford, and several towns in New York, reported:

That your petitioners state that, prior to and during the late war, this branch of the arts had made considerable progress in the United States, and might, in their opinion, be made fully competent to supply the demand of our country; that, since the conclusion of the peace, great quantities of paper hangings have been imported, which were sold at very reduced prices; in consequence of which, the occupation of your memorialists has been very much depressed. They attribute the injury which they have sustained to frauds practised on our revenue by means of invoices below the real cost; and they confidently believe that, if the present duty on imported paper hangings be doubled, the domestic establishments might supply our demand at reasonable prices.

The duty which is at present laid on paper hangings imported into the United States is thirty per centum ad valorem; which, in the opinion of your committee, ought to be adequate to the protection of any branch of manufacture which is at present adapted to the condition of the United States. In as far as evasions of our revenue laws have hitherto proved successful, your committee confidently hope that the bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," will, in future, secure the revenue from frauds, and your petitioners from injury; they, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

15th Congress.] No. 534. [1st Session.

PROPOSITION TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES TO SIGN AND ISSUE BILLS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 9, 1818.

Sir: Treasury Department, *April* 7, 1818.

I have been informed by the President of the Bank of the United States that the board of directors have applied to the Congress of the United States for permission to issue bills and notes signed by other persons than the president and cashier of that bank. The intimate connexion which necessarily exists between that institution and the department of the Executive Government confided to my direction may render it excusable on my part to present to the Committee on Finance, under whose consideration the subject has been placed by the Senate, some of the reasons which appear to me necessarily connected with the application. It is not my intention to urge the sanction of the committee to the particular modification sought by the bank. I shall attempt only to satisfy the committee that, under the existing provisions of the charter, as construed by the corporation, it is impossible to put into circulation an amount of bills of suitable denominations to supply the necessary and indispensable demands of the community.

The president and cashier of the bank have to sign and countersign all the bills of the bank and of its various offices. They have, in addition to the ordinary duties of president and cashier of a bank, to perform all the duties of commissioner of loans for the State of Pennsylvania, and of agents for the payment of pensioners of every description for that State. They are necessarily charged with the general superintendence of all the offices established by the bank, from the district of Maine to the State of Louisiana, involving a most extensive correspondence, and imposing upon them an examination of the weekly returns of those offices. This examination is necessarily imposed upon these officers, who are bound to watch over the interests of the bank generally, and to supply the wants of the different offices; to transmit specie where there is a demand for it, and to withdraw it from points where, from the course of trade or other causes, it may have temporarily accumulated. The duty of transmitting the public funds wherever required within the United States demands and receives their unremitted attention. From the view here presented of the various and important duties assigned to them by the charter, many of which are so intimately connected with the Government as to constitute them highly important officers, it will be readily perceived that but a very small portion of their time can be devoted to the mechanical labor of signing bills and notes. It may, indeed, be said that the corporation, having the power of appointing such *officers* and *servants* as the interest of the institution may require, may appoint other officers, who may be charged with the superintendence of the interests of the institution generally, and of course with the correspondence, and distribution of the capital of the bank among the different offices, according to their various wants and necessities arising out of the course of trade, or any other cause. Such a course might, indeed, be pursued; but it would be an entire inversion of the established principle of action, not only in institutions of this nature, but of right reason, when applied to all associations whatsoever.

The signing of bills and notes is a mere mechanical act. The superintendence of an institution so extensive and complicated, intimately connected not only with the Government, but with all the wants and conveniences of society, especially influencing in a very high degree the commercial transactions of the nation, requires intellects of more than ordinary elevation, and information as various as the wants and conveniences of civilized society. To metamorphose the highest officers of the institution into mere machines, the operations of which are to be confined to tracing certain characters infinitely repeated, whilst subordinate *officers* or *servants* are invested with duties requiring the highest order of intellect and the most extensive degree of information, would indeed be an inversion of the established ideas of the moral fitness of things.

It is not my intention, nor is it the wish of the bank, to relieve the president and cashier from the mechanical labor of signing bills. This duty will always be performed by them, as far as a due attention to their other and more important duties will permit.

The reasons and facts which I have presented, in order to prove that it is impossible for the president and cashier to sign the bills necessary to the wants and convenience of the community, are supported by the experience of the bank. Twenty offices have been established, and applications for others remain suspended from the impossibility of furnishing them with bills for circulation. Two of those which were organized more than six months past have not yet been supplied with bills to commence operations. Several of those established in the western country have been so scantily supplied as to render their operations extremely circumscribed. That established at Augusta, in Georgia, will probably be abandoned, on account of the impossibility of supplying it with bills to make the employment of capital profitable. It is understood that the measure is now under the consideration of the directors. It will be hardly necessary to prove that the failure to supply the different offices with a proper amount of bills of suitable denominations can be the result of nothing but the impossibility of furnishing that supply under the provisions of the charter. The failure must be ascribed to this impossibility, or to the negligence of the officers of the bank. The character and standing of the gentlemen to whom the neglect would be imputed forbid the admission of the charge. It may, indeed, be alleged that the labor of issuing bills will be daily diminished, as the supply will always be increasing. To this it may be answered, that the number of offices for some time to come will be increased, and that, as the labor of signing bills diminishes, the time necessarily devoted to the superintendence of the multiplied and varied concerns of the bank will increase; that, according to the course of trade, bills issued in one section of the Union will accumulate in another; and that, although a portion of those bills may in the ordinary course of trade find their way back, or be diffused over other portions, so as to diminish, in a considerable degree, such an accumulation, yet a considerable portion of them will remain where they are not wanted, whilst local deficiencies will be created in other places. If the bank is enabled to issue bills so as to meet the demands of the community for them, it will be its interest to supply the local wants thus created by new emissions, rather than to incur the expense and risk of transmitting those which have accumulated in particular districts to where they are wanted. This source of demand for new bills, together with the necessary supplies for lost or worn bills, will find ample employment for two persons who shall be devoted to the issuing of bills. If the bank is enabled by Congress to facilitate the issuing of bills, any surplus which accumulates in particular districts will be destroyed, and new ones issued to supply their place, and circulated where they are demanded. It is the practice with the Bank of England never to reissue their bills. It is not believed that any additional security is derived to the bank or to the community from this practice. It is mentioned simply to present to the mind of the committee

the extensive means which that institution possesses of issuing bills. It is confidently believed that neither the governor nor deputy governor of that bank ever signs a bill.

I understand that the proposition of the bank is to authorize the presidents and cashiers of the various offices to issue bills for their offices respectively. This proposition appears to me to be injudicious. The multiplication of signatures upon bills, beyond the necessity of the case, is an evil which ought not to be permitted. It is, however, urged in favor of it that the bills of the offices are intended for local circulation, and that the signatures of the president and cashier of an office will be more likely to be known in their own districts than those of the president and cashier of the bank itself. This argument is specious rather than solid. Not one man in a hundred who receives bills or notes of the bank can have any other knowledge of the handwriting of the persons whose names are signed upon the bills than that which he derives from the frequent examination and comparison of the signatures upon the bills which he receives. It is, moreover, manifest from what has already been stated, and it is established by universal experience, that bills issued at the offices will circulate in the most distant parts of the nation from the place of their issue. As the organization of the bank becomes more perfect, and the principles upon which it acts become more extensively known; as it will by experience be enabled to correct the eccentricities of its officers, and discard any errors which its own directors may, from inadvertence, or from some real or supposed pressure, have committed, the circulation of its bills will become general, and the idea of locality be entirely laid aside. It would, therefore, in my humble opinion, be unwise to permit the presidents and cashiers of the offices to issue bills under their own signatures alone. Two officers, whose time should be exclusively devoted to signing of bills and notes, with the occasional aid which they would receive from the president and cashier of the bank, in signing bills of large denominations, would give to the bank all the facilities which a due regard to the interests of the community can require.

In closing this communication, it may be proper to state that, independent of the convenience of the community and the interest of the bank, the Government itself has a direct interest in conferring upon the bank the authority of issuing notes and bills with more facility than it at present enjoys. According to existing laws, specie and the bills and notes of the Bank of the United States are alone receivable in all payments to the Government. It requires no argument to prove that the contributions of various kinds required by the Government from the citizens cannot at this time be paid in specie. It is not in the power of Congress to give to its citizens this ability. An act of Congress will not bring from foreign regions the gold and silver coin necessary to effect this object. But it can cause to be put in circulation a sufficiency of what it has made a legal tender, to enable the citizens who may owe the Government to discharge their debts. That the necessary supply of this currency has not been furnished, is notoriously manifest; that the failure to furnish this supply has been the result of the incapacity of the bank to sign bills according to the provisions of the charter, has, I trust, been satisfactorily established.

The bill now upon your table for the relief of the purchasers of public land is in a considerable degree the result of that incapacity. It is certainly true, that if banks had not been improvidently multiplied in certain sections of the Union, the Bank of the United States and its offices would have consented to receive as specie from the officers of the Government the bills or notes of the local banks, which would have in some degree prevented the pressure which is now operating so oppressively in the northwestern section of the country.

This paper, however, it must be recollected, is no legal tender. It could become so only indirectly, through the agency of the Bank of the United States. However stable the banks in that section might have been under a different state of things than that which unfortunately exists, the people would have been equally unable, as at present, to discharge their dues to the Government according to law; and this inability would necessarily be ascribable to the incapacity of the bank to sign the amount of bills necessary to enable the community to discharge its debts to the Government. The Congress is now apprised of the emergency. Specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States alone are receivable at the Treasury. Specie cannot be obtained for that purpose. Bills of the Bank of the United States cannot be put into circulation to a sufficient amount for that object, because the officers of the bank are not able to sign them. The power ought to be given, the bills of other banks ought to be receivable, or further time ought to be allowed the public debtor to make his payments. Sound policy, probably, would require the application of the first and the last of these remedies. The power of issuing bills with more facility would not afford relief so promptly as to supersede the necessity of suspending temporarily the time of payment. The suspension of payment, unaccompanied by other relief, would probably find the public debtors, at the expiration of the suspension, but little improved in their capacity to discharge their debts.

In addition to the foregoing considerations, it may be proper to state that lands to a great amount will be sold in the course of the summer, autumn, and winter of the present year, in the Michigan and Missouri Territories. The bills of the western banks, which circulate almost exclusively in those Territories, have not that credit and currency in many instances which would justify their receipt at the Treasury if the law permitted it. There is, therefore, great danger that much loss will be sustained in the sale of those lands for the want of a sound circulating medium in that section of the Union. The losses which the Treasury has already incurred by the receipt of bills and notes of banks which have already failed, or whose credit is doubtful, strongly indicate the necessity of avoiding further loss from that source, even at the risk of incurring a greater in the depreciated price which may consequently be received for the public lands. It has already been ascertained that, of the special deposites received during the years 1815 and 1816, more than $250,000 are of a description which justifies the most serious apprehension of the eventual loss of the greatest portion of that amount. It is my duty to suggest the propriety of giving more efficient remedies against corporate bodies for the recovery of debts. The power of summoning the debtors of the corporation as garnishers, as in cases of attachment against absent debtors, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the committee.

I remain, with sentiments of the highest respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman Committee on Finance.*

15th Congress.] No. 535. [1st Session.

AMOUNT OF FUNDED DEBT SUBSCRIBED TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE AMOUNT SOLD BY THE BANK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, ON THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 15, 1818.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of the funded debt of the United States, bearing an interest of seven, six, and three per cent., which has been paid by the subscribers towards the capital of the Bank of the United States, distinguishing the amount of each which has been paid upon the several instalments; stating the sums and species of funded debt sold by the bank; how much thereof was redeemed by the United States; how much has been sold without the United States; and how much is now held by the bank; I have the honor to submit the statements A and B, and such parts of the correspondence between this Department and the president of the bank [Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4] as relate to this subject; which, together, furnish all the information, required by the resolution, which it is in the power of the Department to furnish.

It may be proper, however, to observe, that the bank had sent to Europe two millions of the funded debt, which had been paid by the subscribers, which was intended to be sold or pledged for the purpose of raising specie. When the redemption of the stock held by the bank was about to be effected, it was not known whether the whole or any part of the stock in Europe had been sold. The board of directors concluded that stock sold by the bank without the United States, in conformity with the charter, could not be redeemed at the will of the Government; and that as it was probable that the stock then in Europe had been sold or pledged, it could not be redeemed. This construction was rejected by the Treasury; but an offer was made to receive from the bank an equal amount of the same kind of stock, provided the bank would, as the agent of the commissioners of the sinking fund, purchase it at its own expense, and deliver it at par to the Government. This proposition was accepted by the bank, and has been carried into effect.

The only sum remaining in the hands of the bank, subject to redemption at the will of the Government, is the $421,668 58 admitted to be in the hands of the bank, by the letter of the president, (marked No. 4.)

This amount will be immediately redeemed according to the provisions of the charter.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, *President pro. tem. of the Senate.*

A.

The Register begs leave to report to the Secretary of the Treasury that the funded debt of the United States, on the 31st December, 1817, is stated at the following sums:

Six per cent. stocks,	$70,011,081 74	
Three per cents.,	13,464,862 35	
Seven per cents.,	8,630,879 49	
		$92,106,823 58
That the following sums were extinguished of the public funded debt, by payments made by the subscribers towards the capital of the Bank of the United States:		
Six per cent. stocks,	$11,471,256 24	
Three per cents.,	2,253,221 45	
Seven per cents.,	332,984 60	
Old six per cent. and deferred stocks, unredeemed amounts,	107,916 95	
		14,165,379 24

That the statement from the Bank of the United States, which accompanies this report, and is respectfully referred to, exhibits the amount received from the subscribers to the said institution on account of the several instalments, and exhibits the sum and species of funded debt sold by the bank without the United States, and of the replacing of the same by purchase, and included in the sum herein stated of $11,471,256 24 six per cent. stocks, as more particularly explained by the bank in their note at the foot of the said statement.

That the foregoing sums of	$92,106,823 58
And	14,165,379 24
With the five per cent. loan of	7,000,000 00
And, extinguished by purchases, (other than the instalments paid to the Bank of the United States, before stated,) as per accounts settled at the Treasury,	1,716,725 86
Amount to	114,988,928 68
Add reimbursement of old six per cent. and deferred stocks in 1817,	1,603,998 34
And temporary loans paid off in 1817,	550,000 00
	117,142,927 02
Deduct the amount of stock issued on the redemption of Treasury notes in the year 1817,	1,335,121 54
Leaves the amount of the funded debt, on the 1st January, 1817, including temporary loans, as stated on the 28th November, 1817, and referred to by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, dated the 5th December, 1817, to Congress,	$115,807,805 48

NOTE.—It will be perceived, upon a comparison of the statement made by the Bank of the United States with this statement, that there is a variation in the amount of the six per cent. stock of $43,767 13, stated less by the bank than in this statement, and which, on re-examination, may affect the balance of stock remaining in the possession of the bank in six per cent. stock, stated at $316,589 33.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 14, 1818.

B.

A statement of funded debt of the United States, received on account of the respective instalments to the capital of the Bank of the United States, and of the disposition thereof.

	Six per cents.	Three per cents.	Seven per cents.	Old six per cents.	Deferred six per cents.
Received on account of the 1st instalment,	$6,173,878 46	$1,092,109 19	$65,221 52	$38,217 36	$23,006 54
Received on account of the 2d instalment,	5,127,949 64	1,136,725 14	232,925 62	335,707 06	135,649 05
Received on account of the 3d instalment,	442,250 34	165,107 45	35,167 46	340,622 29	42,427 81
	$11,744,078 44	$2,393,941 78	$333,314 60	$714,546 71	$201,083 40
Of the above there has been redeemed by the United States, - -	$9,427,489 11	$2,253,221 45	$332,984 60	$374,196 35	$158,764 31
Sold in London, - - - -	(a) 2,000,000 00				
In possession of the Bank of the United States, redeemable at the will of the Government of the United States, -	316,589 33	140,720 33	330 00	340,350 36	42,319 09
	$11,744,078 44	$2,393,941 78	$333,314 60	$714,546 71	$201,083 40

(a) This sum, pledged in London for the purpose of procuring specie for the bank, and sold there, is redeemable at the period sstated in the certificates of the said stock; but as the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the commissioners of the sinking fund, claimed the right of redemption at the will of the Government, the bank, in conformity to a compromise proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the commissioners of the sinking fund, did purchase, as the agent of the said commissioners, an equal amount of similar stock, and delivered the same at the par value thereof, the bank paying the difference between the par value and the actual cost of the said stock, conditioned that the terms of redemption of the two millions sold in London should be according to the periods stated in the certificates thereof; which agreement has been duly confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 9, 1818. W. JONES, *President*.

No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1817.

To enable the commissioners of the sinking fund to redeem the funded debt held by the bank, it will be necessary to transmit to this office a descriptive list, showing the amount of the different descriptions in its possession.

Upon the receipt of this list, warrants will issue at the Treasury in favor of the bank, bearing date on the 1st day of July of the present year. The warrants for the amount sent to Europe, and directed to be sold, will be transmitted to the bank as soon as it shall have completed the purchase of an equal amount.

An impression has hitherto prevailed that the seven per cent. stock subscribed to the bank could not be redeemed under the existing law, as the rate to which the commissioners are limited in their purchases is below that to which it was subscribed to the bank; but, upon a more deliberate examination of the provisions of the third section of the act to provide for the reduction of the public debt, doubts have arisen on the subject. The use of the words "purchase and redemption" in that section presents rather a confused idea, as there is a manifest distinction between the terms both in theory and practice.

The question will be more deliberately examined, and the result communicated to the bank before the warrants are issued.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President U. S. Bank.*

No. 2.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 3, 1818.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, and now transmit the enclosed descriptive list of the funded debt held by the bank, agreeably to your request; which list includes the two millions sent by Mr. Sergeant, to wit:

In 6 per cent. stock of 1814, - - - - -	$7,236 83
6 per cent. stock of 1815, - - - - -	392,886 82
6 per cent. stock of eleven million loan, - - -	329,450 00
6 per cent. stock of seven and a half million loan, - - -	122,176 64
6 per cent. stock of sixteen million loan, - - -	926,068 34
6 per cent. stock of ten million loan, - - - -	68,376 47
6 per cent. stock of six million loan, - - - -	153,804 90
	$2,000,000 00

Owing to the irregularity of some of the commissioners, the negligence of others, and the want of information from some of the loan offices, as to the commissioners by whom the stock was transmitted in order to be transferred to the bank, the amount of the funded debt is yet imperfect, and not sufficiently defined to enable the bank to give an accurate detailed list. In many cases surplus sums have been delivered to the commissioners, owing to the distance between the places of subscription and the loan offices; and, in many of these cases, the commissioners have erroneously transferred the whole amount to the bank instead of the specific sum subscribed, and of course the bank will have to retransfer these surpluses to the subscribers. In other cases deficiencies appear, and, until these errors can be corrected, the statement will exhibit but an approximation, which, however, cannot be far from the truth.

Some funded debt will no doubt be paid on account of the third instalment, and as soon as it may be practicable to furnish a complete and correct statement of the whole of the funded debt received on account of the capital stock of the bank, it shall be transmitted to the Department. The paper herewith enclosed, and the explanations which I have the honor now to submit, will exhibit all the information on the subject which it is at this time in the power of the bank to afford.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 6, 1818.

By referring to your statement of the Bank of the United States of the 23d ultimo, it appears that there is in possession of the bank, funded debt of the United States, of various descriptions, four hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents. As the same statement presents an item of funded debt pledged as security for bills and notes discounted, it is presumed that the former must be stock paid to the bank by the subscribers. The amount held in Europe is also stated to be $2,054,264 26. I will thank you to inform me, as early as possible, whether the first item, and the difference between the last-mentioned sum and $2,000,000, is not stock held by the bank, subject to the right of redemption secured to the United States under the charter.

I will also thank you to give me such information, in conformity with the enclosed resolution of the Senate, as you can readily furnish.

I am, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank U. S.*

No. 4.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 9, 1818.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant, and hasten to submit the information therein required.

The statement herewith enclosed contains all the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, and also exhibits the actual amount of the balance of funded debt subscribed by individuals, companies, and corporations, to the capital of the bank, and now remaining in its possession, redeemable at the will of the Government.

The statement of the 23d ultimo, to which you refer, exhibits the sum of $421,668 58,* which is the actual value of the balance above mentioned, reduced according to the rates at which the several species of stock were subscribed.

The item in the same statement designated "bills discounted on personal security and pledged funded debt," is stock belonging to and standing in the names of the borrowers, and held by the bank as collateral security for the payment of their respective obligations.

The amount stated to be pledged in Europe is the two millions of six per cent. stock originally pledged and ordered to be sold in London; the sale had not been finally closed at the last dates received, but was progressing as fast as the partial demand for our stocks would admit. The last price quoted is 104½, including dividend. This item in the statements of the bank rendered to the Treasury remains unaltered, waiting for the final account of sales, and the orders to transfer the balance of the stock to the European purchasers.

The $54,264 26 included in that item is not in fact funded debt, but the premium paid by the bank on the two millions purchased under the compromise with the commissioners of the sinking fund, and charged in that item until the final account of the sale of the two millions in London shall be received, from which it is hoped the bank may be reimbursed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 536. [1st SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 15, 1818.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied with sundry statements, which have been prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States," passed April 2, 1792.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

* The actual value of the stock described in the last item of the enclosed statement, at the rate at which it was subscribed, is $436,156 54; the difference between this sum, and that in the statement of the 23d ultimo, $14,487 96, is not regularly accounted for by the commissioners, but the whole is included in the statement now rendered.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 15, 1818.

The statements herewith, marked A, B, and C, have been prepared pursuant to the seventh section of an act of Congress, passed the 2d of April, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States."

They contain all the information relative to the transactions of the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury to enable me to afford.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the balance of the gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1816; the amount deposited from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1817; the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposites; allowance for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1817, to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:

	Oz. dwts. gr.	Dolls. cts. m.
Balance of gold bullion, &c. remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1816,	857 8 3	15,257 47 0
Gold bullion deposited from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1817,	2,410 17 19	42,860 15 5
	3,268 5 22	58,117 62 5
Gold coins made at the Mint, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817,	None.	
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1817,	3,268 5 22	58,117 62 5
Gold coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, since the 31st December, 1815,	-	3 87 5
Balance of silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the the 31st of December, 1816,	7,529 14 22	8,686 77 0
Silver bullion deposited from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1817,	740,130 10 0	853,996 57 5
Total amount,	747,660 4 22	862,683 34 5
Amount paid for deposites of silver, from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1817,	-	602,600 68 0
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States,	-	5,182 48 0
Add silver coins in the hands of treasurer of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1817,	-	40 5
		607,783 56 5
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1816,	-	06 5
Silver coins made from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1817, 1,215,567 half-dollars,	526,745 13 16	607,783 50 0
Allowances made to melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage for same period,	2,056 12 9	2,373 02 5
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, 31st December, 1817,	218,857 18 21	252,526 82 0
As above,	747,660 4 22	862,683 34 5

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 15, 1818.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

B.

The Mint of the United States in account current of copper purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1817.

Dr.	Troy weight.	Cost of copper.
	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Dolls. cts. m.
To amount of rough copper and copper planchets* purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1816, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 25th of February, 1817. -	959,352 10 16	271,017 93 0
To amount of copper planchets fit for striking, purchased in the quarters ending June and September, 1817, viz: 100,835 pounds avoirdupois weight, at 7,000 grains to the pound avoirdupois. - - - - - - -	122,542 6 8	31,279 67 0
To this sum, lost in exchange upon remittances made to William Harrold and M. R. Boulton, for the purchase of copper. - - - - -	-	509 26 0
To this sum, paid M. R. Boulton for interest charged by him. - - -	-	27 44 0
	1,081,895 5 4	302,834 30 0
To amount gained on the coinage of copper. - -	-	52,824 40 0
	1,081,895 5 4	355,658 70 0

Cr.	Troy weight.	Value of copper, at the rate of 7 dwts. to a cent.
	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Dolls. cts. m.
By amount of rough copper and copper planchets accounted for from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1816, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 25th February, 1817.	954,895 4 14	313,491 37 0
By amount of cents delivered by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States. - - - - - - - - - -	54,932 6 0	18,834 00 0
Amount accounted for . -	1,009,827 10 14	332,325 37 0
By balance on hand, viz:		
In hands of the treasurer of the Mint. - - - - - -	60,229 2 0	20,650 00 0
In hands of the chief coiner of the Mint. - - - - - -	7,826 4 13	2,683 33 0
	1,077,883 5 7	
By this amount, being the weight of copper planchets spoiled in striking, and the loss arising from planchets weighing more than 7 dwts. each, and rough copper unaccounted for,† - - - - - - - - - -	4,011 11 17	
	1,081,895 5 4	355,658 70 0

Comptroller's Office, *April* 15, 1818.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

C.

Summary statement exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint; the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposites; and the amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1817, *viz:*

Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage, up to the 31st of December, 1816. -	-	$13,536,501 06 0
Value of gold coins, made from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817, per account A. - - - - - - - - -	None.	
Value of silver coins, made from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817, per account A. - - - - - - - - - -	$607,783 50 0	
Value of copper coins, made from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817, per account B. - - - - - - - - - -	39,484 00 0	
		647,267 50 0
Total value of gold, silver, and copper. - -	-	14,183,768 56 0
Nett charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, to the 31st of December, 1816. - - - - - - - - - - -	494,927 91 5	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period. - -	42,473 44 0	
	537,401 35 5	
From which deduct amount of wastage on gold and silver, to the 31st of December, 1816. - - - - - - - - $51,210 65 5		
Also amount of wastage from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817. - - - - - - - - 2,373 02 5		
	53,583 68 0	
		483,817 67 5

* The amount of rough copper planchets spoiled in striking, &c., unaccounted for per last annual statement, has been reduced on this statement 590 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dwts., owing to the planchets weighing less than 7 dwts. each.

† Of this amount, 144 lbs. 8 oz. 7 dwts. of planchets spoiled in striking appear to have been received by the treasurer of the Mint from the chief coiner, to be used as alloy in the coinage of gold and silver.

Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817, - - - - - - -	-	$32,016 71 0
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver, to the 31st of December, 1816,	$51,210 65 5	
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817, - - - - - - - -	2,373 02 5	
	53,583 68 0	
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposites, to the 31st of December, 1816, - - - - - - $7,773 59 0		
Also this sum, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1817, 31 98 5		
	7,805 57 5	
		45,778 10 5
		561,812 49 0
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1817, - - - - -	-	52,824 40 0
Nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1817, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery, - - - - - - -	-	488,988 09 0

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 15, 1818.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 537.** [2d SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the "Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and incidental receipts, during the year 1816, amounted to - - $36,743,574 07

VIZ:

Customs, - - - - -	$27,569,769 71
Internal duties, - - - -	4,396,133 25
Direct tax, - - - - -	2,785,343 20
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - -	1,754,487 38
Postage and incidental receipts, - - -	237,840 53

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1817 amounted to 24,387,993 08

VIZ:

Customs, (see statement A,) - - -	$17,547,540 89
Internal duties and direct tax, (see statement B,) - -	4,512,287 81
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, (see statement C,) -	2,015,977 00
Postage and incidental receipts, - - -	312,187 38

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which have accrued during the first three quarters of the present year, exceeds $21,000,000; and that the sales of the public lands, during the same period, greatly exceed, both in quantity and value, those of the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The payments into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to - - - - - - $17,167,862 26

VIZ:

Customs, - - - - -	$13,401,409 65
Internal revenue and direct tax, - - -	993,574 36
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - -	1,875,731 20
Interest upon bank dividends, - - -	525,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts, - - -	49,438 19
Repayments into the Treasury, - - -	322,708 86

And the payments into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at - - - - - - 5,000,000 00

Making the total amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1818, - 22,167,862 26

Which added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, exclusive of $8,809,872 10 in Treasury notes, amounting to - - - - 6,179,883 38

Makes the aggregate amount of - - - $28,347,745 64

Amount brought forward, - - - - -			$28,347,745 64
The application of this sum for the year 1818 is estimated as follows, viz: To the 30th September the payments, exclusive of $9,148,237 40 of Treasury notes, which have been drawn from the Treasury and cancelled, have amounted to - -		$16,760,337 05	
viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, -	$3,289,806 28		
Military service, including arrearage, - -	5,620,263 08		
Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, - -	2,383,000 00		
Public debt, exclusive of $9,148,237 40 of Treasury notes which have been drawn out of the Treasury and cancelled,	5,467,267 69		
During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to -		9,475,000 00	
viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, -	$520,000 00		
Military service, - - - -	1,175,000 00		
Naval service, - - - -	575,000 00		
Public debt to 1st January, 1819, - -	7,205,000 00		
Making the aggregate amount of - - - -			26,235,337 05
And leaving on the 1st day of January, 1819, a balance in the Treasury estimated at -			$2,112,408 59

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1817, as appears by statement No. 1, amounted to - -			$31,835,788 29
By the same statement, it appears that the funded debt contracted subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1812, amounted to - - - - -			68,071,933 14
Making, together, the aggregate amount of - - - -			99,907,721 43
Which sum agrees with the statement of the unredeemed amount on the 1st day of October, 1817, as per last report, excepting the sum of $4,123 98 over estimated, and which has now been corrected by actual settlement.			
On the 1st day of January, there was added to the above amount for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following stock was issued, viz:			
In six per cent. stock, - - - -		$234,422 10	
In seven per cent. stock, - - - -		99,019 00	
			333,441 10
			$100,241,162 53
From which deduct seven per cent. stock purchased in the fourth quarter of 1817,		$332,984 60	
And also the reimbursement of old six per cent. and deferred stock, between 1st October, 1817, and 1st January, 1818, - - -		800,830 98	
			1,133,815 58
Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st January, 1818, as per statement No. 2, amount to - - - - -			99,107,346 95
From the 1st January to 30th September, 1818, inclusive, there was by funding Treasury notes and three per cent. stock ($20 08) issued, added to the public debt, as appears by statement No. 3, the amount of - - - - -			73,795 49
			99,181,142 44
From which deduct the amount of stock purchased and redeemed during that period, per statement No. 4, - - -		$415,993 87	
And also the estimated amount of the final reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock, - - -	$709,312 03		
And the estimated reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock,	230,401 76		
		$939,713 79	
			1,355,707 66
Making on that day, as appears by statement No. 3, the aggregate amount of -			97,825,434 78
Since the 30th September there has been redeemed, or provision made for the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana stock, unpaid on the 1st October, 1818,		4,977,950 00	
And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred six per cent. stock, on the 1st day of January, 1819, by estimate, - -		252,091 63	
			5,230,041 63
There will remain unredeemed, by estimate, on the 1st day of January, 1819, the sum of -			$92,595,393 15
By statement No. 5, the Treasury notes which are yet in circulation are estimated at -			$297,506 00
By statement No. 6, it appears that the whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands, amounts to			4,282,151 12
Of which sum there has been received at the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as appears by statement C, the sum of - - -			1,026 684 00
Leaving outstanding, at the date of the several returns from the land districts, the sum of -			3,255,467 12

It is proper, however, to observe that extensive sales were made in the Alabama Territory in the months of September, October, and November, of which no returns have yet been received.

Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1819.

In the annual report of the state of the Treasury, of the 5th December, 1817, the permanent revenue was estimated at $24,525,000 per annum; and the annual expenditure, according to the then existing laws, was stated at $21,946,351 74. By the acts of the last session of Congress, the internal duties, estimated at $2,500,000 per annum, were repealed, whilst the expenditure was augmented to nearly $25,000,000; and that of the ensuing year is estimated at not less than $24,515,219 76.

The apparent deficit produced by these acts, and by the application of more than $2,500,000 to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of $10,000,000 for that object, has been supplied by the receipts into the Treasury, on account of the arrearage of the direct tax and internal duties, and by the balance of more than $6,000,000, which was in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818.

These temporary sources of supply being nearly exhausted, the expenditure of the year 1819 must principally depend upon the receipts into the Treasury from the permanent revenue during that year. As was anticipated in the last annual report, the reaction produced by the excessive importations of foreign merchandise, during the years 1815 and 1816, acquired its greatest force in the year 1817.

It is presumed that the revenue which shall accrue during the present year from imports and tonnage may be considered as the average amount which will be annually received from that source of the revenue.

It is ascertained that the bonds taken for securing duties which were outstanding on the 30th day of September last, exceeded $23,000,000; and the receipts into the Treasury from that source of revenue, during the year 1819, are estimated at		$21,000,000 00
Public lands,		1,500,000 00
Direct tax and internal duties,		750,000 00
Bank dividends, at 6 per cent.,		420,000 00
First payment of bonus due by the Bank of the United States,		500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts,		50,000 00
Amounting, together, to		$24,220,000 00
Which added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1819, estimated at		2,112,408 59
Makes the aggregate amount of		$26,232,408 59
The probable authorized demands on the Treasury, during the year 1819, are estimated to amount to		$24,515,219 76
viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	$1,619,836 31	
Military Department, including the Indian Department, permanent Indian annuities, military and revolutionary pensions, and arming the militia,	8,666,252 85	
Navy Department, including $1,000,000 00 for the gradual increase of the navy,	3,802,486 60	
Public buildings, and for discharging the demands of the contractors for making the Cumberland road,	326,644 00	
Public debt,	10,000,000 00	
For building custom-houses and public warehouses at New Orleans, and other ports,	100,000 00	
Which being deducted from the amount estimated to be received into the Treasury, including the balance on the 1st day of January, 1819, leaves a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1820, of		$1,717,188 83

In presenting this estimate of receipts for the year 1819, it is necessary to premise, that the sum to be received from the customs is less than what, from the amount of the outstanding bonds, would, under ordinary circumstances, be received. The amount of the sales of public lands during the last year, and the sum due at this time by the purchasers, would justify a much higher estimate of the receipts from that important branch of revenue, if the most serious difficulty in making payments was not known to exist. The excessive issues of the banks, during the suspension of specie payments, and the great exportation of the precious metals to the East Indies during the present year, have produced a pressure upon them, which has rendered it necessary to contract their discounts for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation a large proportion of their notes. This operation, so oppressive to their debtors, but indispensably necessary to the existence of specie payments, must be continued until gold and silver shall form a just proportion of the circulating currency. In passing through this ordeal, punctuality in the discharge of debts, both to individuals and to the Government, will be considerably impaired; and well founded apprehensions are entertained that, until it is passed, payments in some of the land districts will be greatly diminished.

The extent to which the payments into the Treasury, during the year 1819, will be affected by the general pressure upon by the community, which has been described, and which is the inevitable consequence of the overtrading of the banks, and the exportation of specie to the East Indies, aggravated by the temporary failure of the ordinary supply of the precious metals from the Spanish American mines, cannot, at this time, be correctly appreciated. Should it exceed what has been contemplated in this report, the appropriations must be diminished, the revenue enlarged by new impositions, or temporary loans authorized to meet the deficiency. As the expenditure of the year 1820 will be greatly reduced by the irredeemable quality of the public debt, after the redemption of the remaining moiety of the Louisiana stock, which may be effected on the 21st day of October, 1819, a resort to temporary loans, or to the issue of Treasury notes, to the amount of the deficiency, should any occur, is believed to be preferable to the imposition of new taxes, which would not be required after that year.

All which is respectfully submitted:

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1818.

A.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, of payments for bounties and allowances, and for expenses of collection, during the year 1817.

DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Bounties & allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports, &c.					
$21,981,486 75	$323,494 82	$12,666 00	$3,889,167 59	$99,248 97	$18,329,231 01	$781,690 12	$17,547,540 89

NOTE.—The statements exhibiting the details of the revenue for the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, similar to those which accompanied the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury previous to the year 1815, are in a state of forwardness, and will be completed in a short time.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 16, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

A statement of moneys received into the Treasury from internal duties and other sources during the year 1817.

From new internal duties,	$2,676,882 77	
New direct tax,	1,833,737 04	
Old internal revenue,	1,218 00	
Old direct tax,	450 00	
		$4,512,287 81
Miscellaneous receipts, viz:		
Postage of letters,	29,371 91	
Fees on letters patent,	4,680 00	
United States' moiety of the nett proceeds of prizes captured,	52,652 26	
Nett proceeds of gunboats, &c. sold per act of 27th February, 1815,	2,134 69	
Cents and half cents coined at the Mint of the United States,	18,834 00	
Rent of the Salt Spring, in the Steubenville district,	76 80	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures,	5 25	
Surplus proceeds of property sold for the payment of direct taxes of 1815,	417 17	
Shares in the Georgia Mississippi Company adjudged to the U. S.	1,500 52	
Proceeds of sale of a temporary custom-house on Sullivan's island,	88 48	
Interest on stock in the Bank of the United States,	202,426 30	
		312,187 38
		$4,824 475 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 21, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

Lands sold, and moneys and stock received in payment for them, in 1817 *and* 1818.

WHERE SOLD.	Quantity.	Amount.	Cash and stock received.	Of which stock received.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1817:	Acres.			
In offices northwest of the Ohio river,	1,412,631	$3,097,253	$1,749,146	
In offices in Mississippi,	*394,767	825,403	344,590	$133,753
In offices in Alabama,	*202,465	811,764	235,379	179,285
	2,009,863	4,734,420	2,329,015	313,038
From 1st January to 30th September, 1818:				
In offices northwest of the Ohio river,	1,212,034	2,505,194	1,471,790	
In offices in Mississippi,	*265,828	531,805	252,181	126,298
In offices in Alabama,	*430,020	3,183,947	827,807	466,540
	1,907,882	$6,220,946	$2,551,778	$592,838

Accounts of sales in August and September have not been received from St. Louis.
Accounts of sales in September, 1818, have not been received from Canton, Shawneetown, and Edwardsville.
Accounts of sales in July, August, and September, 1818, have not been received from Huntsville, in Alabama.

*By the act of the 3d of March, 1817, directing a sum of money to be paid to the State of Georgia equal to the amount of Mississippi stock received into the Treasury prior to the final payment due that State, the amount so paid is to be retained by the Treasury out of the specie receipts from the Mississippi and Alabama lands, before the holders of that stock have any claim upon those receipts.

Total amount of stock received, as per annual statement, dated 30th September, 1817,		$431,120
Deduct amount received in first three quarters of 1817, viz:		
East of Pearl river,	$83,725	
West of Pearl river,	61,834	
Huntsville,	750	
Milledgeville,	164,003	
	310,312	
	120,808	
Stock received in 1817,	313,038	
Stock received in 1818, three quarters,	592,838	
Total stock received to 30th September, 1818,		$1,026,684

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 16, 1818.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner Gen. Land Office.*

No. 1.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1*st October*, 1817.

Old six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$1,262,212 96	
Deferred six per cent. stock, do.	4,067,678 09	
Three per cent. stock,	13,465,088 25	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	10,291,700 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,669,108 99	
		$31,835,788 29
Six per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan,	6,206,502 12	
Ditto, 1813, 16 do.	15,522,272 81	
Ditto, 1813, 7½ do.	6,836,232 39	
Ditto, 1814, 25 & 3 do.	13,011,455 19	
Ditto, 1815,	9,505,625 41	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	1,033,961 13	
Seven per cent. do.	8,955,884 09	
Five per cent stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
		68,071,933 14
		$99,907,721 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1*st January*, 1818.

Old six per cent. stock, unredeemed amount,			$711,385 70	
Deferred six per cent. stock, unredeemed amount,			3,817,674 37	
Three per cent. stock,			13,465,088 25	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,			10,291,700 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,			80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,			2,669,108 99	
				$31,034,957 31
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of eleven millions,			6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of sixteen millions,			15,522,272 81	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of seven and a half millions,			6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, loan of twenty-five and three millions,			13,011,455 19	
Six per cent. stock of 1815,			9,505,625 41	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,			1,268,383 23	
Seven per cent. Treasury note stock,			8,721,918 49	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank United States,)			7,000,000 00	
				68,072,389 64
			(A)	$99,107,346 95
(A) Unredeemed amount 1st January, 1817,		$115,807,805 48		
Add Treasury note stock issued in 1817, viz:				
Of six per cent., (amount A,)	$1,232,807 63			
Of seven per cent., (amount B,)	197,949 00			
		1,430,756 63		
			$117,238,562 11	
Deduct stock purchased in 1817:				
Amount, as per statement A accompanying report of last year, including three per cent. nominal,	$15,548,799 90			
Seven per cent. stock, purchased in the 4th q'r of 1817, as per statement B,	332,984 60			
		$15,881,784 50		
Reimbursement of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in 1817,		1,699,430 66		
Temporary loans paid off,		550,000 00		
			18,131,215 16	
	As above,		-	$99,107,346 95

Statement exhibiting the total amount of the six and seven per cent. Treasury note stock issued, to the 31st December, 1817.

At what office issued.	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.
Treasury,	$31,214 77	$201,057
New Hampshire,	61,534 98	121,150
Massachusetts,	427,718 00	3,037,697
Rhode Island,	7,924 00	162,405
Connecticut,	- -	79,499
New York,	336,777 31	4,723,559
Pennsylvania,	- -	699,847
Delaware,	940 00	
Maryland,	30,231 97	14,761
Virginia,	- -	1,866
North Carolina,	8,756 92	1,180
South Carolina,	281,026 27	8,008
Georgia,	107,517 43	3,880
	1,293,641 65	9,054,909
Deduct so much thereof included in the statement of the funded debt to 1st January, 1817,	60,834 02	8,856,960
	(A)$1,232,807 63	(B) $197,949

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st October, 1818.

Deferred six per cent. stock, unredeemed amount,	$3,519,810 27	
Three per cent. stock,	13,454,575 68	
Louisiana stock,	9,955,900 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,669,108 99	
		$29,679,394 94
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of eleven millions,	6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of sixteen millions,	15,522,272 81	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of seven and a half millions,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, loan of twenty-five and three millions,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	9,505,625 41	
Treasury note stocks:		
Six per cent. (funded)	1,337,004 99	
Seven per cent. (funded)	8,726,964 49	
Five per cent.	7,000,000 00	
		68,146,039 84
Amount, September 30, 1818,		$97,825,434 78
Amount as stated January 1, 1818,	99,107,346 95	
Add stock issued in 1818, to the date of the last returns:		
Treasury note six per cent. $68,729 41		
Seven per cent. 5,046 00		
Three per cent., for int. on old registered debt, 20 08		
	73,795 49	
		99,181,142 44
Deduct stock purchased:		
Old six per cent., (unredeemed amount,) $2,073 67		
Deferred, (unredeemed amount,) 67,462 34		
Three per cent. 10,532 65		
Louisiana, 335,800 00		
Treasury note six per cent. 107 65		
Six per cent. of 1814, 17 56		
	415,993 87	
Stock reimbursed:		
Old six per cent. 709,312 03		
Deferred six per cent. 230,401 76		
	939,713 79	
		1,355,707 66
As above, to 30th September, 1818,		97,825,434 78
Stock reimbursable in the fourth quarter of 1818:		
On the 31st December, Deferred six per cent.	252,091 63	
On the 22d October, Louisiana,	4,977,950 00	
		5,230,041 63
Estimated amount unredeemed, January 1, 1819,		$92,595,393 15

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Comparative statement of the funded debt of the United States, between the 1st of October, 1817, and the 1st of October, 1818.

Amount of the funded debt, as stated on the 1st October, 1817, and referred to in estimate No. 3, accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, dated December 5, 1817, - -	$99,911,845 41	
Deduct this sum, ascertained by Treasury settlements to have been paid for reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks to 1st October, 1817, more than the amount estimated, - $4,115 08		
And this sum short, stated in account of stock purchased, - 8 90		
	4,123 98	
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st Oct'r, 1817, as per statement herewith,		$99,907,721 43
To which add:		
Treasury note stock issued in the fourth quarter of 1817, six per cent.	234,422 10	
seven per cent.	99,019 00	
		333,441 10
		100,241,162 53
Deduct:		
Seven per cent. stock, purchased in the fourth quarter of 1817, -	332,984 60	
And old six per cent. and deferred stocks, reimbursed, - -	800,830 98	
		1,133,815 58
Amount of the funded debt on 1st January, 1818, as per statement herewith,	- -	99,107,346 95
To which add:		
Stock issued in the first three quarters of 1818, Treas. note six per ct.	68,729 41	
seven do.	5,046 00	
three do.	20 08	
		73,795 49
		99,181,142 44
Deduct:		
Stock purchased during the same period, - - - -	415,993 87	
Reimbursement of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, estimated at	939,713 79	
		1,355,707 66
Amount of the debt on the 1st October, 1818, estimated at - - -	- -	$97,825,434 78

No. 4.

Statement of stock purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1818.

Names of agents.	Nominal and unredeemed amount of old debt.							New debt.					
	Nominal am't of old six per cent. stock.	Unredeemed amount of old six per cent. stock.	Nominal amount of deferred six per cent. stock.	Unredeemed amount of deferred six per cent. stock.	Nominal amount of three per cent. stock.	Three per cent. stock purchased at 65.	Louisiana six per cent. stock.	Treasury note 6 per cent. stock.	Six per cent. stock of 1814.	Interest allowed.	Commissions to agents, and expenses of advertising.	Total stock purchased, including 3 per cent. at 65.	Total cost, including interest.
Jonathan Smith, - -	$9,394 05	$280 69	$7,907 41	$3,327 95	$74 00	$18 10	$54,100 00	-	-	$24 47	$142 84	$57,756 74	$57,138 71
Richard Smith, - -	3,230 34	111 49	6,108 50	2,592 01	1,270 19	825 61	-	-	-	13 16	8 85	3,529 11	3,542 27
James W. McCulloch, -	1,720 64	57 61	27,422 58	11,748 20	215 19	139 86	15,300 00	$107 65	$17 56	45	136 92	27,370 88	27,371 33
Lynde Catlin, - -	36,170 70	1,111 87	109,750 41	46,657 33	-	-	127,900 00	-	-	874 98	441 35	175,669 20	176,544 18
Ward Woodbridge, -	1,355 94	19 95	677 97	279 07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299 02	299 02
H. R. Pynchon, - -	4,365 29	226 77	5,472 12	2,482 37	73 86	48 00	-	-	-	30 34	14 29	2,757 14	2,787 48
J. B. Dandridge, -	3,576 08	234 25	701 18	302 75	8,673 47	5,637 76	-	-	-	-	15 43	6,174 76	6,174 76
Baring & Brothers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,500 00	-	-	-	-	138,500 00	135,445 00
	$59,813 04	$2,042 63	$158,040 17	$67,389 68	(*a*)$10,366 71	(*a*)$6,699 33	$335,800 00	$107 65	$17 56	$943 40	$759 61	$412,056 85	$409,302 75

To which add the difference between the nominal amount of 3 per cent. stock on the sums herein stated, (marked *a*,) and the cost at 65, - 3,686 46
And the unredeemed amount (as per statement B,) of last year - - - - - - - - 250 56

$415,993 87

Amount of stock purchased, as above stated, brought down, - - - - - - - - $412,056 85

To which add the items, included in statement B of last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of purchases subsequent to October 1, 1817, viz:

Seven per cent. stock, purchased of the Bank of the United States, - - - - -	$332,984 60	
Old six per cent. stock, - - - - - - - - - -	31 04	
Deferred stock, - - - - - - - - - -	72 66	
Three per cent. stock, nominal amount (*b*) $225 94, at 65, - - - - -	(*b*) 146 86	
		333,235 16
		$745,292 01

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 19, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

No. 5.

A statement of the several denominations of Treasury notes issued, showing the amount outstanding, by estimate, on the 30th September, 1818, viz:

Treasury notes were issued under several acts of Congress—			
Of the 30th June, 1812,			$5,000,000
25th February, 1813,			5,000,000
4th March, 1814,			10,000,000
26th December, 1814,			8,318,400
24th February, 1815, of $100 notes,	*$4,969,400 00		
Small Treasury notes,	3,392,994 00		
		8,362,394	
Total amount issued,			$36,680,794
Of the above amount, there have been cancelled at the Treasury,			$27,336,240
Drawn into the Treasury by warrants, and in a course of settlement, for the purpose of being cancelled, viz:			
In small Treasury notes,	$3,345,923 00		
In notes including interest, $5,817,890 61			
Deduct the estimated amount of interest 377,890 61			
	5,440,000 00		
Small Treasury notes in the several banks, viz:			
New Hampshire, 9 00			
Branch Bank Washington, 1,116 00			
	1,125 00	8,787,048	
In the Auditor's Office, in a course of cancelment, for six per cent. stock issued at the Treasury,	14,196 02		
New Hampshire,	1,914 97		
Massachusetts,	81,848 40		
Rhode Island,	2,446 08		
New York,	19,326 31		
Maryland,	42,881 26		
Maryland,	460 00		
Virginia,	140 00		
South Carolina,	13,619 64		
Georgia,	103,955 60		
	280,788 28		
In the Branch Bank, Washington,	21 95		
	280,810 23		
From which deduct the estimated amount of interest included in the above sum,	20,810 23		260,000
Balance outstanding, by estimate, viz:			
In small Treasury notes,	45,946 00		
Other notes,	251,560 00		
		297,506	
As above,			$36,680,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

* Ascertained amount from Treasury settlement.

No. 6.

Statement of the claims awarded by the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled An act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed the 3d of March, 1815.

Awards in favor of.	Amount.
Individuals claiming under—	
The Upper Mississippi Company,	350,000 00
Tennessee Company,	531,428 05
Georgia Mississippi Company,	1,412,134 96
Georgia Company,	1,887,040 95
Citizens' rights,*	101,547 16
Dollars,	4,282,151 12

Names of claimants.	Amount of each award.
Ebenezer Jackson, as trustee of—	
Mathias Maker,	$187,142 67
James Strawbridge,	45,714 25
Robert Stewart,	37,142 82
William Coleman,	4,285 71
William Coleman, by D. Boardman,	1,428 57
Jonathan Ogden,	2,857 14

Names of claimants.	Amount of each award.
Ebenezer Jackson, as trustee of—	
Thomas Young,	$47,142 81
Levi Hollingsworth,	2,857 14
Simon Jackson,	4,285 71
C. G. Champlin and C. Champlin,	28,571 40
Tunno and Coffin,	9,999 99
Jeremiah Mason,	1,428 57
David Racon,	2,857 14
William Payne,	9,999 99
George Blake,	2,857 14
Jona. Hastings,	1,428 57
Robert Means,	4,285 71
James Gardner,	1,428 57
John Jackson,	1,428 57
Samuel Dexter,	25,714 26
Ebenezer Jackson, in his own right,	14,285 70
Wm. Lovett and James G. Forbes,	2,857 14
Charles Wayland,	5,714 28
James Sterling,	1,428 57
John Whipple,	1,428 57
Thomas Cumming, for heirs of Wm. Poe,	7,142 85

* Including $625, issued to the representatives of George Pearson, per act of April, 1818.

STATEMENT No. 6—Continued.

Names of claimants.	Amount of each award.
Benj. Joy, for heirs of Jona. Arnold,	$12,857 13
James Thwaite,	1,428 57
Arthur Harper, by E. Jackson, att'y,	8,571 42
Charles Matthews, by W. W. Bibb, att'y,	1,428 57
Robert Flourney,	2,857 14
Arthur Fort,	2,857 14
Chas. C. Broadhead and Chas. L. Platt,	1,428 57
Benjamin Joy and Samuel Dexter, agents for and in behalf of the Directors of the New England Mississippi Land Comp.	1,007,633 89
Adam Tunno and James Miller, by Benjamin Joy, agent,	312,200 00
Valentine Jones, by Rob. E. Griffith, att'y,	17,500 00
Hugh Rose, by Benjamin Joy, attorney,	17,500 00
Sophia Harris, by John G. Chapple, att'y,	2,800 00
James Lloyd,	9,150 47
Rufus G. Amory,	21,345 77
Joseph and Henry Sewall, executors of Samuel Sewall,	13,771 45
John Coles,	4,820 00
Rufus G. Amory,	1,820 00
Joseph Sewall,	6,885 73
Joseph Wilson,	6,885 73
William Sullivan,	3,442 86
John Tucker,	13,771 45
Charles Cushing,	6,885 73
Charles Cushing's heirs,	3,442 86
Wm. Stackpole,	13,992 20
The President and Directors of the Union Bank of Boston,	82,354 21
John C. Jones,	27,451 40
Sarah Russell, executrix of Joseph Russell's estate,	13,725 70
Rufus G. Amory, adm'r of Patrick Jeffery,	13,725 70
Andrew Craigie,	54,902 81
Andrew Craigie,	22,876 17
Joseph Otis,	2,287 62
The heirs of Margaret Newman,	8,578 56
The heirs of Margaret Newman,	16,013 32
Henry Newman,	3,145 47
Walter Sims,	37,745 68
Walter Sims,	57,190 43
Alexander Macomb,	13,992 13
Hezekiah B. Pierpont, ex'r of William Constable,	13,992 13
Gulian Ludlow,	4,140 57
Charles McEvers,	2,516 36
George Barnwall,	537 59
Samuel Ward,	19,055 77
Samuel Ward,	13,771 39
Stephen Alling,	2,859 51
Samuel Huntingdon,	5,719 02
John Adam,	1,143 80
Elias Shipman,	1,715 70
Daniel Coit,	2,859 51
George Brinkerhoof, David J. Green, and David Stout, Jr., assignees of Joseph Howland,	2,859 51
John Coffin Jones, Jas. Lloyd, and Thomas Dickason, trustees of the Boston Location,	157,959 95
John T. Apthorp,	14,640 75
James Perkins,	7,320 37
Wm. Payne,	7,320 00
Gardner Green,	7,320 37
James and Thomas H. Perkins,	11,438 08
John Derby,	25,163 78
Wm. Sullivan,	9,150 47
Wm. Payne,	2,287 61
Wm. Scollay's heirs,	18,300 94
Benjamin Joy,	54,902 81
James Sullivan's heirs,	9,150 47
Wm. Sullivan,	2,287 61
James and Thomas H. Perkins,	13,992 21
S. & W. H. Vernon,	1,734 01
Thomas and S. Douglass,	1,868 22
The heirs of Jonathan and W. Arnold,	21,412 08
Hugh Rose,	67,228 07
Thomas Tunno,	17,586 28
Samuel Dexter,	13,771 45
Samuel Dexter,	22,876 17
Mary Gilman,	18,300 94
Mary Gilman,	44,837 29
Ruggles Whiting,	13,725 70
Artemas Ward,	$6,885 73
Henry Sands,	8,443 56
Robert Morris, Jr. and John Mowall, Jr., assignees of C. Sands,	16,887 10
Thomas Mullet,	28,595 11
John Jackson,	10,169 90
Robert Sands,	5,085 00
Daniel Boardman,	5,085 00
Jacob Sebor,	10,169 90
Eli Williams,	48,611 86
Daniel Boardman,	44,162 64
Dan. Boardman, assignee of Henry Hunt,	5,569 56
Richard L. Hunt, executor of Thomas Hunt,	41,644 48
Peter Griffin,	11,803 06
Wm. Paulding,	3,176 25
Wm. Hobroyd and Benjamin Hoppin,	2,833 56
Robert and Hamilton Stewart,	1,875 00
John Michael,	1,837 00
James Thweatt,	4,343 93¾
Thomas Tunno,	1,379 31¼
Agnes Smith and Hugh Smith,	625 00
William Wallace,	9,999 99
Frederick Farmer,	8,571 42
Susan Hamell,	1,428 56
Bedford Brown,	2,857 14
Daniel W. Cox,	1,428 57
Thomas Young, for himself and Alexander Kettell,	52,758 84
James Lyle,	12,810 00
Valentine Jones,	67,228 07
Wm. Wickoff, by Samuel F. Conover, attorney,	2,058 84
Elizabeth Sergeant, by Samuel F. Conover, attorney,	2,058 84
Philip P. P. Middleton, by Samuel F. Conover, attorney,	4,117 68
Robert Imley, by S. F. Conover, attorney,	2,058 84
Samuel F. Conover,	2,058 84
James Johnston,	1,428 57
Ezekiel Williams, Jr.	357 14
Thomas Mitchell,	1,428 57
Jacob Douning,	4,621 25
John Leamy and D. W. Coxe, assignees of Nalbro Frazier,	2,027 50
Elizabeth Clayton,	625 00
John Whipple,	3,641 87½
Wm. Wallace,	3,339 81
Nathaniel Pendleton,	5,719 02
Joseph Darling,	714 87
Wm. and Sarah Leffingwell,	357 43
John Russ,	2,859 51
Abraham Bishop,	5,719 02
Elizabeth Wooster,	2,144 62
Russle Goodrich, ex'r of Catharine Miller,	12,545 00
Joseph Beavan, adm'r of John C. Nightingale, in Georgia,	6,272 50
John Whipple, adm'r of do., in Conn.,	6,272 50
John Morgan,	2,859 51
Russle Goodrich, ex'r of Cath. Miller,	31,839 84
Joseph Beavan, adm'r of John C. Nightingale, in Georgia,	15,919 92
John Whipple, adm'r of do., in Conn.,	15,919 92
Hamilton Stewart, by D. Boardman, att'y,	3,202 64
Comfort Sands, adm'r of Lewis Sands,	5,719 00
Robert Flourney, by B. Hall, attorney,	6,405 28
Eleazer Early, in his own right,	16,505 00
Do. trustee of J. B. Barnes,	1,000 00
Do. for adm'rs of Thomas Glascock,	11,500 00
Do. attorney of the representatives of Amb. Gordon,	10,000 00
Benjamin Sherrard,	3,000 00
Judah Hays,	6,885 72
Heirs of Moses M. Hays,	3,442 86
John Mallowny,	5,380 00
Ann Kittera,	4,448 12
Elisha Gordon,	2,058 84
Samuel Richards,	2,058 84
Thomas Cumming, guardian of the heirs of Wm. Poe,	660 12½
Rebecca Leaming and others, heirs and devisees of Thomas Leaming,	2,857 14
John Taylor,	1,428 57
Wm. Payne,	55,965 64
Silas Betton and Amos Kent, executors of John Prentis,	6,885 72

STATEMENT No. 6—Continued.

Names of claimants.	Amount of each award.
Ebenezer Jackson, trustee for and in behalf of the persons named as *cestuy que trusts*, in the report of June 28, 1815, holding 296 shares in the Tennessee Company,	$2,600 36
Ebenezer Jackson, in his own behalf,	87 85
Arthur Harper,	52 71
Wm. Lovett and James G. Forbes,	17 57
Charles Wayland,	35 15
James Sterling,	8 78½
John Whipple,	8 78½
Thomas Cumming, for heirs of Wm. Poe,	43 92½
Benj. Joy, for heirs of J. Arnold,	79 06
James Thwaite,	8 78½
Charles Matthews,	8 78½
Frederick Farmer,	52 71
Bedford Brown,	17 57
John Taylor,	8 78½
Daniel W. Coxe,	8 78½
Wm. Wallace,	61 46½
James Johnston,	8 78½
Ezekiel Williams, Jr.	2 19
Thomas Mitchell,	8 78½
Rebecca Leaming and others, heirs and devisees of Thomas Leaming,	17 57
Robert Flourney,	17 57
Arthur Fort,	17 57
Chas. C. Broadhead and Chas. L. Platt,	8 78½
Walter Sims,	78,357 16
James Smedley, adm'r *de bonis non* of Oliver Philips,	8,430 57
Alexander C. Glass and Wm McIntire, assignees of Thomas and H. Ely,	910 57
Benj. Joy and Samuel Dexter, agents of and in behalf of the Directors of the New England Mississippi Land Company,	12,000 00
Wm. A. Fenneille,	2,857 14
Janet McLaws and Wm. Urquhart, ex'rs of Andrew Innis,	15,931 81
Samuel Pitkin,	1,071 43
Charles Matthews, administrator of John Matthews,	13,552 00
Stephen Lawrence, adminis't'r of Samuel Lawrence,	4,312 00
Peter Early and Joel Early,	18,516 96
Thos. Cumming, guardian of Wm. Poe's heirs,	1,848 00
Charles L. Matthews,	6,160 00
Samuel Bull,	12,320 00
Joseph W. Alsop,	924 00
Josiah Williams,	616 00
Ebenezer Sage,	1,848 00
Lemuel Storrs,	1,232 00
Arthur W. Magill,	6,160 00
John J. Chappell,	3,080 00
Jacob Sebor,	4,928 00
Jacob Michael,	6,160 00
The heirs of Wm. Williamson,	55,440 00
Eleazer Early, in his own right,	3,829 16
Do. trustee of J. Barnes,	232 00
Do. adm'r of Th. Glascock,	2,668 00
Do. att'y for reps. of Ambrose Gordon,	2,320 00
Benjamin Sherwood,	696 00
Benj. Joy and Samuel Dexter, for and in behalf of the Directors of the New England Mississippi Land Company,	35,170 43
Eleazer Early,	2,857 14
Walter Sims,	3,338 06
Robert and Hamilton Stewart,	18,480 00
Wm. Lovett and James G. Forbes,	14,784 00
James J. Roosevelt,	4,928 00
James Berrill,	4,928 00
Isaac Marquanell,	3,696 00
Samuel Whitemore,	3,696 00
Hester Smith,	3,080 00
Wm. Cairnes,	616 00
Augur Tomlinson,	616 00
Jonathan O. Walker,	616 00
Benj. Joy and Samuel Dexter, for and in behalf of the Directors of the New England Mississippi Land Company,	22,757 41
Eleazer Early,	17 57
Benjamin Joy,	57,190 00
Daniel Boardman,	985 60
Arthur Harper,	$11,271 86
The heirs of Wm. Colhoun,	5,561 06½
Nathaniel Twining,	2,827 81½
Henry Seymour and Thomas Seymour, guardians of heirs of J. Chenward, Jr.	2,859 51
Robert Randolph,	1,428 57
The heirs and devisees of Wm. Williamson,	6,160 00
John N. Cumming, Richard Stockton, and Azariah Hunt, ex'rs of John Rhea,	2,058 84
James Goodwin, adm'r of Jane Goodwin, and guardian of E. H. and J. H. Goodwin,	3,080 00
Thomas Cumming,	1,428 57
James J. Bull,	2,833 55
Garrett Wikoff, Samuel Wikoff, and Joseph Holmes, ex'rs of Jos. Holmes, dec.	860 25
Wm. Whann,	260 62½
Peter Early, executor of Joel Early,	14,925 25
Edward Jarvis, adm'r of Leon. Jarvis,	18,300 80
James J. Bull,	25 96
Janet McLaws,	2,456 88
Samuel Pitkin,	428 92½
Ezekiel Williams,	428 92½
Jonathan Smith, guardian to the heirs of Jared Barnes,	1,745 12½
James Thweatt,	3,490 25
Thomas Cumming,	1,745 12½
Robert Randolph,	1,745 12½
Nicholas Long,	3,490 25
Mary Gilman,	436 28
Wm. Hunter,	6,980 50
James Johnston,	1,745 12½
John Mallowny,	218 14
Ann Kittera,	218 14
Henry C. Gaither, Henry C. Dorsey, Henry Gaither of Daniel, Frederick Gaither, guardian of Henry Gaither of Frederick, and Benj. Gaither, guardian of William Henry Gaither, devisees of Colonel Gaither,	1,745 12½
Jonathan Coit, ex'r of J. Bulgin,	2,617 68½
John Leamy and Daniel C. W. Coxe, assignees of Nalbro Frazier,	5,235 37½
Hugh Nesbit,	1,745 12½
Robert Flourney,	6,980 50
Bartholomew Hornsfield,	1,745 12½
Samuel Dexter, trustee of Eliz. Mor,	747 90½
Samuel Dexter,	2,742 34½
Elisha Tracy,	308 00
Benjamin D. Sims,	4,312 00
Michael Nourse,	872 56
Edward Rowell,	1,745 12½
Nich. Long, for his fourth of $12,211 50, decreed to the grantees of Georgia Mississippi Company,	3,052 87½
Thomas Cumming, for his fourth of do.	3,052 87½
Heirs and reps. of Amb. Gordon, for do.	3,052 87½
Do. of Th. Glascock, for do.	3,052 87½
Daniel Wadsworth,	1,281 23
Thomas Cumming,	8 78½
Robert Randolph,	8 78½
Cochran McClure,	17 57
Richard Napier,	8 78½
Wm. A. Fenneille,	17 57
Samuel Pitkin,	6 59½
Cochran McClure,	2,857 14
Richard Napier,	1,428 57
Daniel Wadsworth, surviving partner of Sandford & Wadsworth,	1,578 28
Russell Goodrich, ex'r of Cath. Miller,	211 68½
John Miller, adm'r of J. C. Nightingale,	211 68½
Amasa Jackson,	24,831 90
Jonathan Coit, ex'r of James Bulgin,	2,617 68½
Thomas Coit,	5,719 02
The representatives of George Pearson, per act of April, 1818,	625 00
Dollars,	4,282,151 12½
Amount of certificates issued,	4,273,113 79½
Amount of certificates to be issued,	9,037 33
Dollars,	4,282,151 12½

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 18, 1818. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 19, 1818.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the enclosed statements of the sales of public lands during the year 1817, and the first three quarters of the year 1818, which were intended to have accompanied the annual report of the Treasury, but which were not then prepared.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and in the Territory of Michigan, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 31st of December, 1817, showing also the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on the 1st of January, 1817, and 1st of January, 1818.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers 1st January, 1817.	In the hands of individuals 1st January, 1817.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balance due 1st Jan. 1818.		Total balance due 1st January, 1818.
						For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres. 100ths.		Acres. 100ths.									
Marietta, -	22,474 54	$50,270 12	970 43	$17,791 51	$105,783 34¾	$32,169 92	$314 88	$41,923 00	$1,381 47	$124,198 42¾	$6,656 96	$130,855 38¾
Zanesville, -	89,091 50	180,094 64	3,179 50	17,320 48	459,275 51	148,217 05	447 33	156,551 56	6,667 25	491,600 43	2,318 72	493,919 15
Steubenville, -	41,958 03	95,764 88	4,798 87	13,035 90	452,694 10	137,067 19	1,617 40	140,697 55	6,685 15½	413,009 19½	2,720 38½	415,729 58
Canton, -	70,735 61	358,175 20	3,258 61	47,319 70½	703,915 06½	247,628 87	962 33	276,181 12	9,023 50	815,423 72½	9,743 95½	825,167 68
Chilicothe, -	61,077 88	126,787 82	7,226 41	28,332 91½	257,481 01½	94,386 10	6,228 43½	81,957 76	3,730 45	296,111 16	37,031 80	333,142 96
Cincinnati, -	272,340 29	578,417 36	30,814 59	26,926 28½	1,033,518 41½	409,042 53	10,974 63	397,440 53	12,727 58½	1,213,867 87½	25,800 70½	1,239,668 58
Jeffersonville, -	256,350 92	512,701 78	16,397 20	5,237 63½	821,961 89	259,822 81	2,935 39½	252,986 77	6,627 63½	1,077,776 26½	5,446 04	1,083,222 30½
Vincennes, -	286,558 36	570,923 52	16,629 97	224,502 44¾	679,658 55	228,489 70	2,758 82	438,077 94	11,912 58½	1,024,851 19	3,001 62¾	1,027,852 81¾
Shawneetown, -	72,384 93	144,799 86	4,218 99	5,520 48	167,651 38	55,778 29½	410 54	24,786 12	2,166 26	257,083 48½	34,346 39	291,429 88
Kaskaskia, -	90,493 75	180,987 51	3,839 29	18,020 58½	88,278 83	61,983 56	379 93	74,929 33	3,442 09	207,662 71	1,632 72	209,295 43
Edwardsville, -	149,165 35	298,330 70	4,321 46	11,702 98	39,221 03	74,560 74	400 15	46,027 01	1,925 57	263,391 14	38,310 14	301,701 28
Detroit.*												
	1,412,631 16	$3,097,253 39	95,655 32	$415,710 92¼	$4,809,439 13¼	$1,749,146 76½	$27,429 84	$1,931,558 69	$66,289 55¾	$6,184,975 60¼	$167,009 44¾	$6,351,985 05

* See next year.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and in the Territory of Michigan, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 30th of September, 1818; showing also the receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on the 1st of January, 1818, and 30th of September, 1818.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers 1st January, 1818.	In the hands of individuals 1st January, 1818.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balance due 30th Sept. 1818.		Total balance due 30th September, 1818.
						For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres. 100ths.		Acres. 100ths.									
Marietta, -	8,124 35	$19,445 41	602 47	$6,656 96	$124,198 42¾	$20,732 11½	$106 23½	$10,519 61	$1,020 71½	$123,017 95¼	$15,848 75	$138,866 70¼
Zanesville, -	55,796 91	113,807 42	1,585 46	2,319 72	491,600 43	116,056 92	166 91	96,942 92	2,639 74	489,517 84	18,793 98	508,310 82
Steubenville, -	12,897 89	28,285 57	715 26	2,720 38½	413,009 19½	80,760 01½	75 00	64,533 44	4,144 65½	360,609 75	14,802 31	375,411 06
Canton, -	9,322 18	19,881 92	-	9,742 95½	815,423 72½	110,981 01	743 41	113,582 59	4,789 95½	725,068 04½	2,351 41½	727,419 46
Chilicothe, -	28,534 15½	58,959 93	3,429 40	37,031 80	296,111 16	69,444 05	787 56	79,302 75	2,307 08	286,414 60	24,866 02	311,280 62
Cincinnati, -	168,143 67	360,004 24	10,139 06	25,800 70½	1,213,867 87½	299,676 28	895 12	296,773 11	8,577 48½	1,275,090 95	20,126 39	1,295,217 34
Jeffersonville, -	180,245 41	360,490 82	8,228 64	5,446 04	1,077,776 26½	221,170 15¼	821 91½	215,229 70	5,647 56	1,217,918 84¾	5,738 93¼	1,223,657 78
Vincennes, -	297,056 19	599,370 17	8,329 86	3,001 62¾	1,024,851 19	270,076 23	897 65	211,392 40	7,064 11	1,355,042 78	54,621 34¾	1,409,664 12¾
Shawneetown, -	216,315 16	433,780 34	3,413 00	34,346 39½	257,083 48½	112,689 47	338 00	84,413 45	3,666 22	578,512 35½	58,956 19½	637,468 55
Kaskaskia, -	121,052 86	242,105 73	2,700 61	1,632 72	207,662 71	68,975 10	269 25	43,700 00	1,681 85	381,062 59	25,225 97	406,288 56
Edwardsville, -	121,923 15	243,847 06	7,077 26	38,310 14	263,391 14	78,787 92	707 73	93,717 25	1,039 22	429,158 01	22,341 59	451,499 60
Detroit,* -	25,694 67	91,358 00	-	-	-	22,282 17	-	-	1,352 25	69,075 83	20,929 92	90,005 75
	1,245,106 59½	$2,571,336 61	46,221 02	$167,009 44¾	6,184,975 60¼	$1,471,631 43¼	$5,808 78	$1,310,107 22	$43,930 84	$7,290,489 55	$284,602 82	$7,575,092 37

TOTAL SALES OF LAND NORTHWEST OF OHIO.

	Acres.	
From the opening of the offices to the 1st of October, 1817, as per account laid before Congress in December, 1817, - - -	8,469,641.56	$18,051,652 97
From the 1st of October, 1817, to the 31st of December, 1817, - - - - - - - - - - -	460,889.46¼	922,807 87
From the 1st of January, 1818, to the 30th of September, 1818, - - - - - - - - - -	1,245,106.59½	2,571,336 61
Total from opening offices to the 30th of September, 1818, - - - -	10,175,637.61¾	$21,545,797 45

Registers and Receivers' returns for Edwardsville for September, 1818, not arrived, will be included in the next year.
Receivers' returns for Kaskaskia for September, 1818, not arrived, will be included in the next year.
Registers and Receivers' returns for St. Louis, for third quarter, 1818, not arrived, will be included in the next year.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner General Land Office.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 16, 1818.

* Including sales prior to this year, pre-emption rights.

Statement of lands sold in the State of Mississippi from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 31st of December, 1817; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balance due both on the 1st of January and 31st December, 1817.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers 1st January, 1817.	In the hands of individuals 1st January, 1817.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balance due Dec. 31, 1817.		Total balance due December 31, 1817.
						For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	Expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
West of Pearl river, - -	138,119 73	277,233 78	19,829 68	51,143 84	881,603 16	164,621 76	6,555 63	179,683 28	7,364 84	1,003,770 81	28,717 48	1,032,488 29
East of Pearl river, - -	256,648 19½	548,169 44	13,442 79	134,301 63½	455,595 36½	179,969 23¾	1,680 56¼	1,700 00	7,758 58	825,476 13	301,812 29¼	1,130,288 42¼
	394,767 92½	825,403 22	33,272 47	185,445 47½	1,340,198 52½	344,590 99¾	8,236 19¼	181,383 28	15,123 42	1,829,246 94	333,529 77¼	2,162,776 71¼
Of which stock, received west of Pearl river, - -						27,991 16						
Of which stock, received east of Pearl river, - -						105,762 17						
Dollars, -						133,753 33						

Statement of lands sold in the State of Mississippi from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 30th of September, 1818; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balance due both on the 1st of January and 30th September, 1818.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers 1st January, 1818.	In the hands of individuals 1st January, 1818.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balance due Sep. 30, 1818.		Total balance due September 30, 1818.
						For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repaym'ts.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres. 100ths	Dolls. Cts.	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
West of Pearl river, - -	157,139 06	314,284 02	6,725 77	28,717 48	1,003,770 81	163,791 86	680 42	177,422 30½	5,518 39	1,151,943 39	9,568 64½	1,164,512 03½
East of Pearl river, - -	108,688 95	217,521 66½	9,254 23¾	304,812 29¼	825,476 13	96,199 33	1,110 65	191,858 24	9,231 91¼	947,909 11½	199,921 47	1,147,830 58½
	265,828 01	531,805 68½	15,980 00¾	333,529 77¼	1,829,246 94	259,991 19	1,791 07	369,280 54½	14,750 30¼	2,102,852 50½	209,490 11½	2,312,342 62
Of which stock, received west of Pearl river, - -						82,422 30						
Of which stock, received east of Pearl river, - -						45,001 45						
Dollars, -						127,423 75						

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 16, 1818.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Statement of lands sold in Alabama Territory, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 31st of December, 1817; showing also the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time; with the balance due both on the 1st January and 31st December, 1817.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers, 1st Jan. 1817.	In the hands of individuals, Jan. 1, 1817.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balance due Dec. 31, 1817.		Total balance due Dec. 31, 1817.
						For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repaym'ts.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Huntsville, Madison county, - -	3,834.96	7,669 91	2,010.43	8,744 67	115,775 69¼	44,959 64	424 68	37,725 87	2,445 19	78,910 64¼	13,533 25	92,443 89¼
Milledgeville, - - - - -	198,630.06	804,094 41	2,239.26	-	-	190,320 14	4,478 52	177,843 03	6,805 60	618,252 79	5,671 51	623,924 30
	202,465.02	811,764 32	4,249.69	8,744 67	115,775 69¼	235,279 78	4,903 20	215,568 90	9,250 79	697,163 43¼	19,204 76	716,368 19¼

Of which stock, received at Madison county, -	1,450 00
Of which stock, received at Milledgeville, -	177,835 28
Dollars,	179,285 28

Statement of lands sold in Alabama Territory, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 30th of September, 1818; showing also the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers during the same time; with the balance due both on the 1st of January and 30th September, 1818.

OFFICES.	Lands sold, after deducting reversions.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of Receivers, Jan. 1, 1818.	Due by individuals, Jan. 1, 1818.	Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balance due Sept. 30, 1818.		Total balance due Sept. 30, 1818.
						For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	In Treasury.	For expenses and repaym'ts.	From individuals.	By Receivers.	
	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Huntsville, Madison county, - -	406,893.97	3,137,678 19	33,736.97	13,533 25	78,910 64¼	814,956 51½	6,693 00	802,519 08⅝	21,787 12	2,408,325 31¾	4,183 56	2,412,508 87¾
Milledgeville, - - - - -	23,126.56	46,269 07	4,070.21	5,671 51	618,252 79	12,851 45	8,140 43	10,418 86	1,030 32	659,810 84	7,073 78	666,884 62
	430,020.53	3,183,947 26	37,807.18	19,204 76	697,163 43¼	827,807 96½	14,833 43	812,937 94½	22,817 44	3,068,136 15¾	11,257 34	3,079,393 49¾

Of which stock, received at Madison county, -	456,198 67
Of which stock, received at Milledgeville, -	10,441 45
Dollars,	466,640 12

NOTE.—No return has been received from Huntsville for the third quarter of the present year.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 16, 1818.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Total sales of land in Mississippi and Alabama.

	Acres.	Dollars.
From the opening of the offices to the 1st October, 1817, as per account laid before Congress in December, 1817,	1,690,632.96	3,981,269 26
From 1st October, 1817, to 31st December, 1817,	127,329.54	253,638 11
From 1st January, 1818, to 30th September, 1818,	695,848.54	3,715,752 94
Total from opening offices, to 30th September, 1818,	2,514,111.04	7,950,660 31
Total stock received, viz:		
Up to 1st October, 1817,	-	431,120 92
From 1st October, 1817, to 31st December, 1817,	-	64,559 88
From 1st January, 1818, to 30th September, 1818,	-	594,063 87
		1,089,744 67

NOTE.—No return has been received from Huntsville for the third quarter of the present year.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 16, 1818.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 538. [2d SESSION.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 7, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1818.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April last, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to procure from the Bank of the United States sundry statements of its concerns and transactions, and to lay them before the Senate immediately after the commencement of the next session of Congress, I have the honor to submit the enclosed statements and communications made to this Department by that institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1818.

The enclosed resolution is submitted to the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the information required by it in time to be communicated to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress. It is presumed that the statement required by the second member of the resolution may be furnished up to the 30th of September next.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

I have the honor to transmit the statements required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April, a copy of which you were pleased to communicate in your letter of the 11th June last.

The statements are numbered in the order of the several members of the resolution, and the details and accompanying remarks it is considered will render them perfectly intelligible.

In respect to the payments made on account of the cash part of the second and third instalments of the capital of the bank, it is impossible to designate the amount actually paid in coin.

When the second instalment became due, the Bank of the United States was in operation, and had issued a large amount of its notes; bills were also discounted and passed to the credit of individuals, and specie received on deposite; therefore, the notes of and checks on the bank were equivalent to specie, and would have drawn out the specie to pay the cash part of the instalment, if the literal formality of paying in specie had been required. The general course pursued by the subscribers was to deposite the coin and notes in the bank, and draw a check for the precise amount of the cash part of the instalment.

The banks in the principal cities resumed specie payment on the 20th of February, 1817, and the third instalment became due on the 1st of July following; their notes were, of course, received in all payments due to the bank and to the revenue, and also on deposite, for which specie was liable to be drawn; of course, the notes of and checks on the Bank of the United States, and the notes of the banks actually paying specie, were indiscriminately received with gold and silver in payment of the cash part of this instalment.

In the statement exhibiting the debts due to the bank and its offices, the amount of bills discounted bears an undue proportion to the relative trade and importance of the respective places; but the efforts of the board of directors to produce a more equal apportionment have been counteracted by circumstances which they could not control, the origin of which may be referred to the state of the currency and of domestic exchange at the period immediately preceding the establishment of the bank, the consequences of which are yet visible in the moneyed operations of those places.

The funds of the cities east of Philadelphia, derived from the sale of their imported commodities, had been suffered to accumulate during the late war, and until the establishment of the bank, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to an immense amount, in anticipation of that event and the prospects entertained of the consequent improvement in the currency. The public revenue had also accumulated in the middle and western sections of the United States, to the amount of many millions, particularly in the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia; and the banks of those places were greatly indebted to those to the eastward of them respectively.

Shortly after this period, as you will recollect, sir, the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia agreed to resume specie payments on the 20th of February, under a special agreement with the Bank of the United States, which, in order to bring about this desirable and indispensable event, engaged its credit and resources in protecting the debtor banks, and in liquidating these immense balances by actual remittances to the eastward in specie and bills at par as the only possible means of maintaining what had been so happily begun. In the mean time, the public deposites in the banks of those places which had been transferred to the Bank of the United States, and the revenue subsequently collected in the same, were chiefly expended in the cities east of the Susquehannah.

These circumstances have constantly maintained so great a demand for exchange in the eastern cities, that the directors have been unable to extend the discounts at the offices at New York and Boston, as they have earnestly desired to do, without getting in debt to the banks of those places, and incurring the immediate liability to a demand of payment in specie; of the large importations of which by the Bank of the United States, at a great expense, not one dollar has been expended south or west of Philadelphia. It is a fact, corroborated by the experience of all banks, that their operations must necessarily be regulated by those of the banks in their immediate vicinity, otherwise those which are the most prudent or parsimonious will become the creditors of those who are the most liberal or extravagant; the consequence of which is an immediate specie responsibility. The Bank of the United States and its offices do not form an exception to this rule; and facts have demonstrated that a bank of very limited resources, governed by an avaricious policy, and applying its means not to the purpose of public accommodation, but to the traffic in specie, by collecting the bills of other banks, drawing out the specie for sale, and repeating the operation daily, may subject the largest capital to incessant contribution. It is conceived that what has been said will satisfactorily prove that the Bank of the United States could not remit and liquidate debts of the southern, western, and middle sections to the eastern cities, and at the same time loan a large additional capital to the latter; and that if the latter have not participated in the loans of the bank in proportion to their great wealth and commerce, they have at least derived as substantial benefits from the operations of the bank as any other section of the Union.

In regard to the discounts on bills secured by the pledge of public and corporate stocks, it is respectfully observed that these loans originated in the sudden redemption of $13,000,000 of the funded debt, part of the capital of the bank, with the public funds which had been transferred to the bank in the manner represented. This event took place in a few months after the bank had commenced its operations, when few of its offices were in operation, and while the circumstances of the institution precluded the possibility of an equitable distribution of its capital. It therefore became a desirable object to employ this capital for the benefit of the institution without delay; and the only question which the case appeared to involve was, whether the loans ought to be made on the collateral security of public and corporate stocks, or on the more precarious security of mere personal responsibility, where that species of accommodation did not appear to admit of so great an extension. The board determined upon the former course, and proceeded to discount bills on the pledge of stock, without regard to persons or place, and indiscriminately, to the extent which it was offered; and, of course, the greatest loans have been where the greatest amount of stock was held. The whole amount of the loans on pledged stock of every description has not at any time reached by two millions the amount of funded debt redeemed by the Government, although the original amount of the funded debt, part of the capital of the bank, was intended to have been $28,000,000. To have loaned these funds in New York and Boston would have required their previous conversion into specie, or the funds of those cities, which, from the course of exchange and the extraordinary demand for specie, was impracticable; and to have demanded the immediate payment of specie due by the banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore, District of Columbia, and the western country, would have been to require impossibilities. The funds were therefore loaned where they were current, and in their operation produced the gradual diminution of the debts due by the banks in those places to the Bank of the United States which they had not the ability to discharge in specie on demand. The reason why no part of the coin in possession of the bank is exhibited in the statement No. 2 of the existing capital of the bank is assigned in the note annexed to that statement; but the whole amount of specie in the bank and its offices at that time was $2,815,208 96, as exhibited in the general statement rendered to the Department.

The crisis in which the directors of the Bank of the United States have acted has been one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. The policy and effect of their administration cannot be appreciated by an abstract view of any single measure: it must be taken in connexion with every other which it involves. They have earnestly endeavored to promote the interest of the public and of the institution, but they disclaim the presumption that would exempt them from error.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank of the United States.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 27, 1818.

I have the honor to return the statements which were enclosed in your letter of the 11th instant. By comparing these statements with the reports of the Register of the Treasury, which are now transmitted for your consideration, it will appear that the amount of the funded debt purchased or redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from the bank exceeds the whole amount stated by you to have been received by the bank; whilst it is admitted that about $400,000 of the funded debt was in the possession of the bank at the date of those state-

ments. The information required by the resolution is more detailed than that which is furnished by the bank. You have given the amount of funded debt subscribed to the bank, at each of the payments, without distinguishing between the different species of stock of which the several payments were composed. It is, I think, manifest, that the resolution requires this distinction.

The difference between the amount of stock stated to have been received by the bank at the different periods of the payment, and that which has been redeemed, arises, probably, from the circumstance of excluding in the statement made by the bank all the stock which was received at dates subsequent to the several periods when the different instalments became due.

As soon as the statements required by the resolution of the Senate are received, they will be communicated to that body.

I remain, &c., &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President U. S. Bank.*

The President of the Bank of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1818.

I have the honor to retransmit the statements required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th April last, which were communicated with my explanatory letter of the 11th ultimo, and returned under cover with your letter of the 27th ultimo, having substituted, agreeably to your construction of the first member of that resolution, a statement more in detail, exhibiting the amount of the several species of funded debt subscribed to the bank, and including as well the payments made subsequently to the times prescribed by the charter, as the payments made at those periods, which the words of the resolution appeared alone to require: thus at once embracing the whole amount of the capital stock actually paid in gold and silver coin, or bank notes and checks equivalent thereto, and in funded debt; from which the amount of funded debt redeemed by the Government from the bank being deducted, shows the balance of funded debt remaining as a part of the capital stock of the bank at this time. The result accords with the statement No. 1 of the Register of the Treasury, showing the amount of the several species of funded debt redeemed from the bank, with the books of the bank and the loan office carefully examined.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The President of the Bank of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1818.

I have the honor to return the statement No. 2 of the Register of the Treasury, showing the "amount of stock to the credit of the Bank of the United States, per dividends, to the 30th June, 1818." This statement refers to the date just mentioned, but appears also to be brought up to the 21st October, as the moiety only of the Louisiana debt held by the bank at the former date is included in the amount.

The notes, however, which I have added to the foot of the statement, reconcile the statement No. 1, rendered by order of the Senate, with the statement No. 2 of the Register, with which it agrees within one cent.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 1.

Statement showing what sum was actually paid by the subscribers on account of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, at the several times of payment prescribed by the charter, in gold and silver coin, and what sum in the funded debt of the United States, including also the payments made subsequent to the times prescribed by law.

When due.	Payments.	Amount of coin, &c. paid, as explained in the notes annexed to the 2d and 3d payments.	Amount of funded debt paid.										Total payments.
			Five per cents	Six per cents.	Three per cents.		Seven per cents.		Old six per cents.		Deferred six per cents.		
					Nominal val.	Real value.	Nom. value.	Real value.	Nom. value.	Real value.	Nom. value.	Real val.	
1817. Jan. 1, 1816.	Subscription on account of the United States, -	–	7,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,000,000 00
July 1 to 23, 1817.	First instalment,* - - - - -	1,428,694 45	–	6,173,878 46	1,692,109 19	709,870 97	65,221 52	69,167 44	38,217 36	6,231 13	23,006 54	11,857 55	8,400,000 00
Jan. 1,	Second instalment,† - - - - -	3,534,557 99	–	5,171,725 77	1,136,869 59	738,965 23	232,925 62	248,089 07	335,707 06	39,528 68	135,649 05	65,213 58	9,798,080 32
July 1,	Third instalment,‡ - - - - -	9,136,915 53	–	442,250 34	165,107 45	107,319 84	35,167 46	37,456 86	340,622 29	31,024 36	42,427 81	19,731 38	9,774,698 31
	Dollars, -	14,100,167 97	7,000,000	11,787,854 57	2,394,086 23	1,556,156 04	333,314 60	355,013 37	714,546 71	76,784 17	201,083 40	96,802 51	34,972,778 63
	Total amount of funded debt, value at the rate subscribed, - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,872,610 66
	Total amount of coin, - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,100,167 97
	Amount of capital stock paid in, - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,972,778 63
	Of the above stocks there has been purchased of the bank by the Commissr's of the Sinking Fund,	–	–	11,471,265 24	2,253,221 45	1,464,593 94	332,984 60	354,661 89	374,196 35	34,082 34	158,764 31	73,834 61	
	Redeemed by the United States at different quarterly periods, - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	340,350 36	42,701 83	–	5,921 69	
	Redeemed by the United States a moiety of 65,000 dollars, Louisiana stock, on 21st October, 1818,	–	–	32,500 00									
	Remaining in possession of the bank, - -	–	7,000,000	284,089 33	140,864 78	91,562 10	330 00	351 48	–	–	42,319 09	17,046 21	
	Dollars, -	–	7,000,000	11,787,854 57	2,394,086 23	1,556,156 04	333,314 60	355,013 37	714,546 71	76,784 17	201,083 40	96,802 51	
	Total value of funded debt purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,398,438 02
	Do. do. redeemed by the U. States,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81,123 52
	Do. do. in possession of the bank, -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,393,049 12
	Total am't of funded debt subscribed to the capital,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$20,872,610 66

*The cash part of this instalment was paid entirely in coin. †The cash part of this instalment was paid in gold and silver coin, and in notes of and checks on the Bank of the United States. All payments made subsequent to the time prescribed by law, on account of the second instalment, were charged with the interest from the day on which payment was due to the day of actual payment. ‡The cash part of this instalment was paid in gold and silver coin, in notes of and checks on the bank and its offices, for money previously deposited and liable to be drawn out in specie, and in notes of other banks actually paying specie. All payments made subsequent to the time prescribed by law, on account of the third instalment, were charged with the interest from the day on which payment was due to the day of actual payment.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States at this time, and of what it consists; in which no gold or silver coin is exhibited, because the disposable part of the capital having been loaned out, the gold and silver coin in possession of the bank is applicable only to the redemption of its notes and payment of its deposites.

1818. September 30,	Five per cent. stock of the United States, - - - -	$7,000,000 00
	Funded debt of the United States (various kinds) at the rate subscribed, -	430,926 60
	The residue of the capital is absorbed in the debts due by individuals for money loaned, which is secured by endorsed bills and notes, or notes of hand secured by deposites of public and corporate stocks, - - - -	27,541,642 03
	Total amount of capital at this time, - -	$34,972,568 63

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of the debts due to the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount due at Philadelphia, and the amount due at the offices of discount and deposite, respectively.

1818. Sept. 30.	To Bank of the United States, viz:			
	In London, Paris, and Amsterdam, - - - -		$1,530,576 04	
	For the funded debt part of the capital, - - - -		7,430,926 60	
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		8,834,089 62	
	From sundry banks paying specie, - -	$2,079,485 77		
	For notes of sundry banks paying specie on hand,	455,284 57		
		2,534,770 34		
	Deduct amount due sundry banks paying specie, -	789,394 61		
			1,745,375 73	
	Debts due Bank United States, Philadelphia, - - -		- -	$19,540,967 99
Sept. 28,	To office of discount and deposite at Portsmouth, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		232,962 48	
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, - - -		19,301 77	
	Debts due Bank United States at Portsmouth, - - -		- -	252,264 25
Oct. 1,	To office of discount and deposite at Boston, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		410,257 00	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	284,880 47		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	26,402 00		
		311,282 47		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	40,126 81		
			271,155 66	
	Debts due Bank United States at Boston, - - -		- -	681,412 66
Oct. 1,	To office of discount and deposite at Providence, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		471,683 46	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	8,345 24		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	5,882 55		
		14,227 79		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	9,712 15		
			4,515 64	
	Debts due Bank United States at Providence, - - -		- -	476,199 10
Sept. 28,	To office of discount and deposite at Middletown, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		384,118 34	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	2,262 78		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	43,482 87		
		45,745 65		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	8,393 94		
			37,351 71	
	Debts due Bank United States at Middletown, - - -		- -	421,470 05
Sept. 30,	To office of discount and deposite at New York, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		1,913,884 35	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	666,483 98		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	238,828 60		
		905,312 58		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	157,466 10		
			747,846 48	
	Debts due Bank United States at New York, - - -		- -	2,661,730 83

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

1818.				
Sept. 28,	To office of discount and deposite at Baltimore, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		$8,482,379 77	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	$195,681 07		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	225,222 04		
	From Bank of Somerset, - - -	68,262 62		
		489,165 73		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	86,195 81		
			402,969 92	
	Debts due Bank United States at Baltimore, - - -		- -	$8,885,349 69
Sept. 27,	To office of discount and deposite at Washington, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		1,505,963 75	
	From banks paying specie,* - - -	226,890 04		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	85,498 44		
		312,388 48		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	43,065 75		
			269,322 73	
	Debts due Bank United States at Washington, - - -		- -	1,775 286 48
Sept. 30,	To office of discount and deposite at Richmond, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		2,608,170 93	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	161,877 15		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	124,409 18		
		286,286 33		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	75,001 31		
			211,285 02	
	Debts due Bank United States at Richmond, - - -		- -	2,819,455 95
Oct. 1,	To office of discount and deposite at Norfolk, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		1,286,673 23	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	44,246 73		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	45,437 32		
		89,684 05		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	7,840 42		
			81,843 63	
	Debts due Bank United States at Norfolk, - - -		- -	1,368,516 86
Sept. 29,	To office of discount and deposite at Fayetteville, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		623,379 70	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	69,783 63		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	56,706 00		
		126,489 63		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	26,623 41		
			99,866 22	
	Debts due Bank United States at Fayetteville, - - -		- -	723,245 92
Sept. 29,	To office of discount and deposite at Charleston, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		2,681,709 33	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	501,256 40		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	477,220 00		
		978,476 40		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	15,256 99		
			963,219 41	
	Debts due Bank United States at Charleston, - - -		- -	3,644,928 74
Sept. 30,	To office of discount and deposite at Savannah, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		1,083,247 04	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	1,881 18		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	190,465 00		
		192,346 18		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	123,543 33		
			68,802 85	
	Debts due Bank United States at Savannah, - - -		- -	1,152,049 89
Oct. 2,	To office of discount and deposite at Lexington, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - - -		1,656,247 41	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	285,094 60		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	130,722 00		
			415,816 60	
	Debts due Bank United States at Lexington, - - -		- -	2,072,064 01

* The debt due by the Bank of Columbia has lately been transferred to the books of the Bank United States at Philadelphia.

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

1818.				
Sept. 29,	To office of discount and deposite at Louisville, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - -		$1,034,513 18	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	$140,386 99		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	34,682 00		
		175,068 99		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	7,512 05		
			167,556 94	
	Debts due Bank United States at Louisville, - - -		- -	$1,202,070 12
Sept. 28,	To office of discount and deposite at Chilicothe, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - -		631,211 99	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	87,639 68		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	62,240 12		
		149,279 80		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	370 31		
			148,909 49	
	Debts due Bank United States at Chilicothe, - - -		- -	780,121 48
Oct. 3,	To office of discount and deposite at Cincinnati, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - -		1,863,529 63	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	787,491 81		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	70,670 00		
		858,161 81		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	12,472 08		
			845,689 73	
	Debt due Bank United States at Cincinnati, - - -		- -	2,709,219 36
Sept. 30,	To office of discount and deposite at New Orleans, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - -		2,009,054 37	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	572,046 44		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	52,329 00		
		624,375 44		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie, -	29,517 00		
			594,858 44	
	Debts due Bank United States at New Orleans, - - -		- -	2,603,912 81
Oct. 1,	To office of discount and deposite at Pittsburg, viz:			
	For bills discounted, - - - -		1,008,254 30	
	From banks paying specie, - - -	39,500 00		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand, -	146,967 20		
			186,467 20	
	Debts due Bank United States at Pittsburg, - - -		- -	1,194,721 50
	Total amount of debts due the Bank United States, including the notes of State banks, the difference between the balances due to and by State banks, and the funded debt part of the capital, -		- -	$54,964,987 69

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

NOTE.—The amount of debts due the offices of discount and deposite is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount thereof deposited at Philadelphia, and the amount deposited at the offices of discount and deposite respectively, and discriminating between the amount of the deposites made by individuals, and the amount made on account of the public.

Date.	Where deposited.	On account of Treasurer United States.	On account of collectors, commis'nrs of loans, and other public officers.	On account of individuals.	Total.
1818.					
September 30,	Bank of the United States, -	$6,691,830 94	$770,499 31	$1,027,923 64	$8,490,253 89
September 30,	Bank of the United States, (special,) - - -	499,653 69	-	-	499,653 69
September 28,	Office at Portsmouth, - -	-	8,210 57	11,370 81	19,581 38
October 1,	Boston, - -	-	80,591 62	158,822 66	239,414 28
October 1,	Providence, - -	-	31,986 99	16,164 91	48,151 90
September 28,	Middletown, -	-	17,615 44	9,698 28	27,313 72
September 30,	New York, - -	-	145,721 71	669,788 63	815,510 34
September 28,	Baltimore, - -	-	206,938 88	309,113 08	516,051 96
September 28,	Baltimore, (special,) -	68,262 62	-	-	68,262 62
September 27,	Washington, -	120,029 81	276,031 18	166,405 31	562,466 30
September 27,	Washington, (special,)	13,640 00	-	-	13,640 00
September 30,	Richmond, - -	-	54,966 96	243,215 94	298,182 90
October 1,	Norfolk, - -	-	54,813 71	142,558 74	197,372 45
September 29,	Fayetteville, -	-	10,323 47	15,449 17	25,772 64
September 29,	Charleston, - -	-	159,546 72	356,972 38	516,519 10
September 30,	Savannah, - -	-	36,633 38	93,361 82	129,995 20
October 2,	Lexington, - -	-	12,002 86	66,718 34	78,721 20
September 29,	Louisville, - -	-	-	84,131 87	84,131 87
September 28,	Chilicothe, - -	-	16,981 74	11,330 63	28,312 37
October 3,	Cincinnati, - -	-	-	42,706 49	42,706 49
September 30,	New Orleans, -	-	50,177 41	312,364 33	362,541 74
October 1,	Pittsburg, - -	-	132 00	63,814 66	63,946 66
		$7,393,417 06	$1,933,173 95	$3,801,911 69	$13,128,502 70

The amount of deposites in the offices of discount and deposite is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

NOTE.—By an arrangement between the bank and the Treasury Department, the money deposited in the bank, its offices, and agent banks to the 30th of June last, is placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books of the bank at Philadelphia. The following list will show where the money was deposited which composed the Treasurer's balance on the 30th of September.

Bank of the United States, - -		$2,500,809 78
Bank of the United States, (special,) -		499,653 69
Office at Boston, - - -		119,762 60
Providence, - -		63,950 07
New York, - -		1,005,896 87
Baltimore, - -		165,296 66
Norfolk, - - -		212,929 36
Fayetteville, - -		66,426 58
Charleston, - -		633,899 54
Savannah, - -		164,169 04
Louisville, - -		460,868 47
Chilicothe, - -		207,753 32
Cincinnati, - -		202,936 36
New Orleans, - -		133,185 38
Pittsburg, - -		157,713 51
Office of the Bank of Virginia at Petersburg,		25,755 86
State bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and its branches, - -		310,881 58
Bank of Alexandria, - -		85,467 24
Nashville Bank, - - -		23,978 12
Bank of Vincennes, - -		103,432 96
Harrisburg Bank, - - -		$59,382 44
Easton Bank, - - -		26,503 20
Bank of Missouri, - - -		104,403 33
Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, - - - -		124,294 11
Sundry agent banks, - -		15,846 61
		$7,475,196 68
Deduct amounts overdrawn by Treasurer United States at—		
Office at Portsmouth,	$18,594 39	
Middletown,	53,191 79	
Richmond,	87,633 23	
Lexington,	123,694 77	
Trenton Banking Company,	597 87	
		283,712 05
Balance of the Treasurer's account 30th September, - - -		$7,191,484 63

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

No. 5.

Statement showing the amount of the notes issued by the Bank of the United States, and the notes in circulation, specifying the amount payable at the bank in Philadelphia, and the amount payable at the offices of discount and deposite, respectively.

Date.	Where payable.		Bank, branch, and post notes issued.	Bank, branch, and post notes on hand.
1818.				
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States,		$7,832,881 39	$7,751,572 11
" 28	Office of discount and deposite,	Portsmouth,	252,000 00	175,485 00
Oct. 1		Boston,	598,000 00	311,325 00
" 1		Providence,	252,000 00	167,290 00
Sept. 28		Middletown,	252,000 00	51,880 00
" 30		New York,	1,164,000 00	220,705 00
" 28		Baltimore,	1,022,000 00	59,305 00
" 27		Washington,	1,060,000 00	328,515 00
" 30		Richmond,	984,000 00	376,935 00
Oct. 1		Norfolk,	360,000 00	130,260 00
Sept. 29		Fayetteville,	420,000 00	16,680 00
" 29		Charleston,	854,000 00	73,920 00
" 30		Savannah,	1,576,000 00	339,695 00
Oct. 2		Lexington,	510,000 00	73,283 00
Sept. 29		Louisville,	360,000 00	200,565 00
" 28		Chilicothe,	420,000 00	399,550 00
Oct. 3		Cincinnati,	630,000 00	224,500 00
Sept. 30		New Orleans,	888,000 00	50,343 89
Oct. 1		Pittsburg,	420,000 00	232,380 00
	Total amount of bank, branch, and post notes issued,		$19,854,881 39	$11,184,189 00
	Total amount of bank notes on hand at the Bank of the United States and its offices,		11,184,189 00	
	In circulation,		$8,670,692 39	

NOTE.—The above statement exhibits the amount of notes issued, and where payable, and also the amount of the whole circulation of the bank and its branches, collectively. As the bank and its offices have generally on hand the notes of other offices, received by them on deposite or in payment of duties, (which notes cannot be said to be in circulation,) it is impracticable to ascertain the amount of notes circulated by each particular office.

The amount of notes issued and on hand is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 539. [2d SESSION.

DUTY ON WINES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 8, 1818.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following report:

That they have had under consideration that part of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 17th January last, in which he states that "a duty of thirty cents a gallon upon claret imported in bottles and cases, and of fifteen cents when imported in any other manner, would be higher than the duty now imposed on Madeira wine, in proportion to their respective costs." From which it appears to be the opinion of the Secretary, that the duties ought to be regulated, as near as convenient, relatively to the cost of the several qualities of wine; in the justice and sound policy of which opinion the committee concur. The committee have obtained such information as enables them to state that the duty of one dollar a gallon now levied on Madeira wine is about forty-five per cent. on the average cost of such as is usually imported into the United States; and that the duty now imposed by law on French wines exceeds, in most instances, one hundred per cent. on the prime cost in France of such wines as are usually imported into the United States: in other words, that the duties levied exceed the cost of the wine. The committee consider duties so unequal as unfriendly and injurious to our commercial intercourse with a nation with which our connexions are extensive and advantageous; and that such excessively high duties are injurious to the revenue, by preventing the consumption, in a great degree, of French wines: they therefore submit a bill.

NOTE.—The average cost of a pipe of Madeira wine, such as is usually imported into the United States, is about £55 sterling, or two dollars and twenty-two cents a gallon, which, at forty-five per cent. on the cost, gives the present duty of one dollar.

The average cost of a hogshead of claret, (of sixty gallons,) such as is usually imported into the United States, is about sixteen dollars and fifty cents, which, at forty-five per cent. on the cost, will be less than twelve and a half cents a gallon. The duty now levied is twenty-five cents a gallon.

15th Congress.] **No. 540.** [2d Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 9, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1818.

In obedience to the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five-franc pieces," passed the 29th of April, 1816, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

I have the honor to be, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 5, 1818.

Agreeably to the general directions contained in your letter of the 20th January last, I have caused assays to be made of the several species of foreign gold and silver coins made current in the United States by an act of Congress passed the 29th of April, 1816. The result of the assayer's report is as follows:

	Car.	Grs.
Gold coins of Great Britain, made of 2 pieces, (guineas)	22	0
Great Britain, made of 3 pieces, (sovereigns)	22	0
Portugal, made of 5 pieces, barely	22	0
France, made of 5 pieces, (xx francs)	21	$2\frac{3}{8}$
Spain, made of 5 pieces,	20	$3\frac{1}{8}$

	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.
Silver coins of France, made of 5 pieces, (crowns)	10	18	18
Silver coins of France, made of 5 pieces, (five francs)	10	16	00

From the above it appears:

1st. That as the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal are of the same quality as those of the United States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of one hundred cents for twenty-seven grains, as regulated by law.

2d. That the intrinsic value of the gold coins of France will be at the rate of one hundred cents for $27\frac{351}{691}$ grains, or one dollar in three thousand four hundred and fifty-five worse than their legal value.

3d. That the intrinsic value of the gold coins of Spain will be at the rate of one hundred cents for $28\frac{76}{133}$ grains, or one dollar in three hundred and ninety-nine worse than their legal value.

4th. That the intrinsic value of the silver French crowns will be at the rate of $117\frac{8}{10}$ cents per ounce, or $\frac{2}{10}$ of a cent in the ounce better than their legal value.

5th. That the intrinsic value of the silver five-franc pieces of France will be at the rate of $116\frac{4}{10}$ cents, nearly, per ounce; or $\frac{4}{10}$ of a cent, nearly, per ounce better than their legal value.

It may however, sir, be observed, that from the long experience of the assayer of the Mint, it is found that the quality of foreign coins, especially of silver, is somewhat variable, as will appear by comparing the above report with those of former years; their respective values, therefore, as regulated by the law of 1816, are probably as near their average intrinsic values as can be ascertained. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

15th Congress.] **No. 541.** [2d Session.

DIRECT TAX AND INTERNAL DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 21, 1818.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 18, 1818.

I have the honor to transmit the statements relative to the internal duties and direct tax, required by the thirty-third section of the act of Congress of the 23d July, 1813, to be laid annually before Congress in the month of December; which statements are particularly described in a letter from the commissioner of the revenue, herewith transmitted. I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 30, 1818.

I have the honor to communicate to you, to be laid before Congress, agreeably to law, in December ensuing, the following statements in duplicate, viz:

No. 1. Statement exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1817 from the several internal duties, as well as those received in each collection district, with the expenses of collection.

No. 2. Statement of the amounts of direct tax received during the year 1817 in each collection district, with the expenses of collection.

No. 3. General view of the balances of the respective direct taxes imposed for the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, remaining to be accounted for.

No. 4. Abstract of the official emoluments and expenditures of the collectors of internal duties and direct tax during the year 1817. I am, with great respect, &c.

SAM. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate amounts which have accrued during the year 1817 *from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON									
	Licenses for stills and boilers employed in distilling from		Spirits distilled from			Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.
			Domestic materials.		Foreign materials, at 20 cts. per gallon.					
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	At 20 cents per gallon.	At 25 cents per gallon.		Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.			
New Hampshire,	$318 00	$3,292 88	-	-	-	1,562	$2,242 88	$15,473 93	$808 96	
Massachusetts,	9,058 98	71,147 43	$31 40	-	-	10,145	15,455 31	81,134 71	58,704 30	$18,445 45
Vermont,	2,892 46	-	130 60	$2 50	-	908	1,328 32	12,888 43	69 35	
Rhode Island,	2,340 72	14,071 18	-	-	-	656	1,069 00	13,311 87	4,497 26	672 39
Connecticut,	23,941 18	4,853 87	7 80	-	-	4,588	7,691 03	24,918 40	394 82	
New York,	43,475 37	22,589 75	29 40	-	-	4,036	11,387 18	128,522 49	234,053 36	60,180 25
New Jersey,	12,330 82	3,263 09	14 20	-	-	5,311	9,224 65	20,877 85	66 46	
Pennsylvania,	170,018 33	819 43	4,891 20	1,151 37	-	5,332	15,384 62	101,732 44	152,895 22	39,237 90
Delaware,	2,916 92	-	-	-	-	1,669	3,736 16	4,978 95	61 60	
Maryland,	27,322 13	125 38	299 20	41 94	-	3,921	13,512 93	37,923 94	52,834 38	24,640 27
Virginia,	94,503 51	1,118 52	-	14 25	-	5,089	19,177 65	47,961 82	28,475 38	1,556 28
North Carolina,	56,822 12	-	-	-	-	2,672	6,689 04	21,121 17	2,913 73	
Ohio,	73,013 76	-	849 49	116 37	-	140	562 67	21,213 17	2,363 93	1,419 95
Kentucky,	101,184 19	-	1,530 91	754 41	-	417	3,076 70	19,757 84	1,600 56	
South Carolina,	15,207 92	340 00	-	-	-	2,619	8,397 78	21,757 19	20,049 42	
Tennessee,	54,931 29	-	-	291 76	-	99	695 00	9,506 00	641 34	
Georgia,	9,767 98	-	58 80	882 55	-	1,302	5,634 02	16,450 38	6,526 41	
Louisiana,	15,283 89	190 65	-	-	-	260	1,551 90	8,998 75	27,092 10	147 01
Illinois,	1,024 78	-	-	-	-	6	13 00	1,090 00		
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	-	24	103 00	2,150 00	140 98	
Indiana,	2,849 56	-	-	-	-	8	16 00	1,920 00	6 44	
Missouri,	1,332 66	-	-	-	-	7	57 00	1,383 75	188 66	
Mississippi,	2,204 22	19 80	-	-	-	45	290 00	4,940 25	1,590 72	
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	165	1,171 74	10,113 48	6,118 67	4,606 28
Total,	$722,740 79	$124,831 98	$7,843 00	$3,555 15	-	50,981	$128,467 58	$630,126 81	$602,094 05	$150,905 78

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

STATES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.	U. States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
	Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture, and gold & silver watches.						
	On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.								
New Hampshire,	$433 82	$1,110 75	-	-	$19 65	$763 30	$24,464 17	$23,436 08	$22,965 07	$2,437 90
Massachusetts,	11,457 34	9,039 00	$576 25	$250 00	492 92	3,554 53	282,347 62	257,618 88	240,560 20	17,219 59
Vermont,	10 25	-	-	-	285 69	664 84	18,272 44	19,459 12	18,504 21	3,138 35
Rhode Island,	6,392 50	2,397 30	79 48	-	89 11	-	44,920 81	37,952 32	34,990 07	2,907 27
Connecticut,	8,858 44	5,152 37	-	-	419 18	1,283 78	77,520 87	85,211 52	76,916 50	6,238 18
New York,	30,140 09	19,945 04	58 35	-	2,960 16	5,624 89	558,966 33	599,116 49	574,293 54	25,622 06
New Jersey,	4,650 06	2,246 02	-	91 00	790 56	420 63	53,975 34	66,045 19	56,494 69	4,878 50
Pennsylvania,	83,406 64	16,656 97	207 68	408 50	7,993 59	898 56	596,002 45	607,260 70	566,357 96	30,158 51
Delaware,	36,961 72	1,290 82	-	-	-	-	49,946 17	49,804 32	43,023 41	3,637 64
Maryland,	48,108 29	9,678 23	23 04	304 00	683 87	101 13	215,598 73	230,290 14	229,699 05	10,567 29
Virginia,	39,551 80	5,218 50	17 50	-	3,934 55	591 29	242,121 05	265,613 20	250,761 52	21,769 00
North Carolina,	11,505 67	5,769 35	1 33	-	1,064 25	13 79	105,900 45	96,544 03	93,702 60	7,813 57
Ohio,	11,690 64	3,237 97	-	-	1,512 04	945 03	116,925 02	74,862 90	62,163 27	7,750 58
Kentucky,	18,962 34	2,942 61	-	-	2,041 13	154 29	152,005 01	101,495 88	92,352 44	8,169 22
South Carolina,	13,868 75	3,570 00	-	-	249 44	14 50	83,455 00	80,188 27	76,524 44	8,205 43
Tennessee,	3,919 28	880 81	-	-	1,304 16	35 00	72,204 64	52,753 18	56,538 50	4,125 91
Georgia,	19,719 71	4,718 84	-	-	356 80	-	64,115 49	65,716 85	64,430 96	6,654 76
Louisiana,	13,265 70	1,875 48	-	-	-	-	68,405 48	59,897 31	56,689 92	3,173 55
Illinois,	19 60	-	-	-	-	-	2,147 38	1,683 34	308 06	654 03
Michigan,	75	-	-	-	-	-	2,394 73	2,379 72	28 80	327 37
Indiana,	194 98	16 34	-	-	-	-	5,003 32	2,143 01	-	514 32
Missouri,	76 20	-	-	-	-	-	3,038 27	2,212 78	2,221 40	325 00
Mississippi,	2,188 03	315 00	6 56	-	22 14	-	11,576 72	11,248 88	7,205 61	2,104 99
District of Columbia,	43,992 14	7,115 71	-	-	77 48	-	73,195 50	74,076 39	69,103 33	3,515 10
	$409,374 74	$103,177 14	$970 19	$1,053 50	$24,296 72	$15,065 56	$2,924,502 99	$2,867,010 50	$2,695,835 55	$181,908 12

Total duties accruing,		2,924,502 99
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,		18,082 56
		$2,906,420 43
Expenses of collection,		181,908 12
Deduct amount of extra allowances by the President, and of allowances made under the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax, [see note 2,]		15,249 08
		$166,659 04

General view of the internal duties for 1817.

Accruing duties, viz:		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials,	$722,740 79	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials,	124,831 98	
		$847,572 77
On spirits distilled from domestic materials at 20 cents per gallon,	7,843 00	
On spirits distilled from domestic materials at 25 cents per gallon,	3,555 15	
On spirits distilled from foreign materials at 20 cents per gallon,		
		11,398 15
On carriages,	-	128,467 58
On licenses to retailers,	-	630,126 81
On sales at auction,	-	602,094 05
On refined sugar,	-	150,905 78
On stamps, viz:		
On stamped paper and bank notes,	409,374 74	
By compounding banks,	103,177 14	
		512,551 88
On various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States,	-	970 19
On household furniture, and gold and silver watches,	-	1,053 50
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,	-	24,296 72
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,	-	15,065 56
		2,924,502 99
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,	-	18,082 56
Total accruing duties,	-	2,906,420 43
Add balances due on December 31, 1816, viz:		
In bonds uncollected,	1,142,360 89	
In duties not bonded,	319,984 41	
		1,462,345 30
Total of accruing duties in 1817, and of duties outstanding on December 31, 1816,	-	4,368,765 73
Amount of duties received by the collectors,	-	2,867,010 50
Amount of payments to the Treasurer,	-	2,695,835 55
Expenses of collection consisting of—		
Costs of prosecution,	897 61	
Contingent expenses,	13,457 48	
Measuring stills,	929 50	
Commission,	127,606 86	
Extra allowances by the President, (see note 2,)	13,639 21	
Allowances under the second section of the act of 3d March, 1815,	10,128 38	
		166,659 04
Being 5 8-10 per cent. on the amount paid into the Treasury.		
Balances on the 31st of December, 1817, viz:		
In bonds uncollected,	1,385,060 74	
In duties not bonded,	149,579 87	
In cash,	471,001 49	
		2,005,642 10

NOTES.

1. There remain to be received partial returns from twelve districts, by which, when received, this statement will be in a small degree varied. As, moreover, it is formed from the accounts of the collectors, as transmitted to this office, uncorrected by the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the several items of which it consists will not precisely balance or correspond with the results of the accounts as finally settled.

2. The whole sum allowed by the President for the collection of the direct tax and the internal duties for the year 1817 amounts to $22,390. There having been received from the direct tax $1,839,447 86, and from the duties $2,687,010 50, in the foregoing general view, a proportionate part of the whole allowances is charged to the duties, viz: $13,639 21, the residue being properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax.

A like apportionment has been made of the allowances provided by the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, in cases where the annual commission of a collector does not exceed one thousand dollars.

No. 2.

Statement of the aggregate amounts of direct tax received during the year 1817, *with the expense of collection.*

STATES.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$76,661 64	$73,797 17	$4,772 24
Massachusetts,	306,216 18	309,171 79	18,775 78
Vermont,	69,006 77	83,182 51	5,733 84
Rhode Island,	24,067 63	27,549 06	1,769 61
Connecticut,	78,925 81	77,219 89	4,891 75
New York,	2,015 04	2,964 07	189 82
New Jersey,	81,523 87	79,416 50	5,315 76
Pennsylvania,	271,825 63	266,690 52	17,227 39
Delaware,	20,888 73	22,969 86	1,312 77
Maryland,	145,893 67	159,727 31	8,234 73
Virginia,	307,338 83	300,988 68	19,785 08
North Carolina,	167,339 13	173,662 01	11,462 93
Kentucky,	136,996 80	133,432 22	9,210 36
Tennessee,	96,518 91	87,247 70	5,653 63
Louisiana,	48,041 54	46,811 16	2,635 36
District of Columbia,	6,187 68	5,512 55	691 60
Total,	$1,839,447 86	$1,850,343 00	117,662 65
From this amount it is proper to deduct sums charged by the collectors among the contingent expenses, which will, on the settlement of their accounts, be charged to the surplusses of the additions of ten and twenty per centum on the sales of property, estimated at			8,000 00
			109,662 65
Add amount of extra allowances by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			8,750 79
Add amount of allowances under the second section of the act of March 3, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			6,498 29
			$124,911 73
Being about six and three-tenths per cent. on the amount paid into the Treasury.			

Revenue Office, *November* 20, 1818.

No. 3.

A general view of the balances of the respective direct taxes imposed for the years 1814, 1815, *and* 1816, *remaining to be accounted for on the* 20*th November*, 1818.

	Tax of 1814.	Tax of 1815.	Tax of 1816.	Total.
Taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed,	$2,130 00	$21,581 00	$14,935 00	$38,946 00
Taxes on non-residents' property, transferred to designated collectors, and not yet collected,	-	14,700 00	22,100 00	36,800 00
Taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors,	4,770 00	86,100 00	185,200 00	276,070 00
	$7,200 00	$122,381 00	$222,235 00	$351,816 00

The above amounts include the sums in the hands of delinquent collectors, against whom prosecutions are pending; the taxes for the years 1815 and 1816, payable in the fifth district of Virginia, in which district the assessment is yet incomplete; and the taxes for the year 1816, payable in the first district of Louisiana, for the collection of which a collector has but recently been obtained.

15th Congress.] No. 542. [2d Session.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was submitted a resolution of the House of Representatives, on the 1st of December, 1818, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of granting to William Coffin and others, owners of the brig Bonif, a drawback of duties on a quantity of whale and sea elephant oil imported into the United States in the year 1817, from Brazil and Patagonia, in the said brig, and since exported, reported:

That, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that the said brig Bonif had been a vessel of the United States, and had lost her character as such, by being sold to a foreigner on the 1st day of January, 1813; that the said brig was bought on the 5th day of September, in the year 1815, by the said William Coffin and others, who were citizens of the United States, and was sent by them, under the direction of a captain and crew, who were citizens of the United States, to the coast of Brazil and Patagonia, for the purpose of taking a cargo of whale and sea elephant oil.

It appears, by the deposition of Daniel Coffin, Esq., collector of the port of Nantucket, that, while the Bonif was absent on that voyage, the said William Coffin inquired of him whether the oil taken and brought into the United States in the Bonif would be subject to duty as foreign caught oil; that the said collector gave it as his opinion, that the said brig, having lost her right to a register, would subject the oil to duty.

And it further appears, by said deposition, that at or about the time of the arrival of the Bonif, in June, 1817, the said William Coffin again called on the said collector, to know if the Bonif could come into port, repair, and get such supplies as she might need, and proceed to a foreign market, without being obliged to enter and secure the duties on her cargo; to which inquiry the collector answered in the affirmative. And the said collector further states, that he informed Mr. Coffin that if he entered the cargo of oil it would be subject to duty; but if the same was exported, it would be entitled to the benefits of debenture.

And further, the said collector states that he believes the Bonif would not have been entered, and the duties secured to be paid on her cargo of oil, (which amounted to $2,337 55, and at that time was about two-fifths of the whole value of the oil,) if he had not informed Mr. Coffin that the said oil would be entitled to debenture on being exported, which at that time he believed was a correct construction of the law.

And it further appears, from the documents submitted to the committee, that a great part of the said cargo of oil was afterwards transported coastwise to Boston, and from that port exported by the said William Coffin to Bilboa, and debenture certificates issued from the custom-house at Boston; but your committee are informed that, before the debenture became due, a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury arrested the payment of the debenture.

Your committee were informed by the Hon. Mr. Folger, of this House, that he believes the remaining part of the said oil was exported from the United States in the same brig Bonif; and furthermore, that about one-third part of the said oil did belong to the captain and crew of the said brig Bonif, as they performed service for shares of the oil obtained, and not for wages; which part or shares the said William Coffin and others, owners of said brig Bonif, purchased from the said captain and crew, paying therefor the full price that oil of the same quality, but not subject to duty, was at that time worth; and have since paid to the United States a duty on the same oil equal to about two-fifths of its whole value.

From all which it appears to your committee, that the owners of said brig Bonif, by placing full confidence in the erroneous construction given to the law by the collector of Nantucket, have been induced to pay to the United States the duties on said cargo of oil, which they could otherwise have fairly and honestly avoided. Your committee further report, that, from the loss of the petition and other documents which were presented at the last session of Congress, they cannot now determine what amount, if any, should be allowed as a drawback of duties, but consider it a case that may be fairly adjusted at the Treasury Department.

This case thus appearing to your committee to be one which requires legislative interposition for the relief of said owners, your committee report a bill conformably to the principles above stated.

15th Congress.] No. 543. [2d Session.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY OF DOMESTIC FABRICS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1819.

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 2d of December last, directing an inquiry into the expediency of making provision, by law, for clothing the army of the United States in domestic manufactures, reported:

That, by a regulation of the proper Department, a preference is given to domestic manufactures, in clothing the army, in all cases where they can be purchased on reasonable terms: therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any provision, by law, on this subject.

15th Congress.] No. 544. [2d Session.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 12, 1819.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 11, 1819.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "a statement of the debts, credits, and funds of the incorporated banks of the District of Columbia, required by the nineteenth section of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to incorporate certain banks in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within the said District,'" I have the honor to transmit the original statements required by the said section, and lately rendered to this Department by the several banks incorporated by the said act.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

DR. *The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.* CR.

Capital stock paid in, - -	$485,900 00	Specie on hand, - -	$101,516 27
Bank notes in circulation, -	158,281 00	Notes of other banks, -	68,009 33
Due to depositors, - - -	96,428 40	Due from other banks, -	28,758 15
Due to other banks, - -	26,592 08	Corporation six per cent. stock, -	10,000 00
Unclaimed dividends, due to stockholders,	24,718 19	Turnpike road stock, - -	9,000 00
		Bills and notes discounted, - -	554,846 76
		Real estate, - - -	19,789 16
	$791,919 67		$791,919 67

Errors excepted:

C. SMITH, *Cashier.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, GEORGETOWN, *December* 31, 1818.

DR. *State of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, January* 1, 1819. CR.

Capital stock paid in, - -	$252,995 00	Bills and notes discounted, - -	$309,444 17
Notes in circulation, - -	131,719 67	Specie, - - -	25,307 02
Due other banks, - - -	23,683 77	Notes of other banks, - -	29,143 07
Discount account, - - -	14,557 17	Due from other banks, - -	3,647 05
Deposites, - - -	31,697 21	Metropolis Bank stock, - -	58,210 50
		Mississippi and other stocks, - -	8,921 49
		Real estate and furniture, - -	13,672 12
		Expenses, suits at law, &c. - -	6,307 40
	$454,652 82		$454,652 82

A. R. LEVERING, *Cashier.*

CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, *January* 4, 1819.

Statement of the Bank of the Metropolis, on Saturday, January 2, 1819.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$606,914 63	Stock account paid in, - -	$500,000 00
United States' six per cent. stock, -	31,250 00	Dividends unclaimed, - -	5,737 90
Specie on hand, - - -	10,015 00	Notes of this bank in circulation, -	67,435 00
Notes of other banks on hand, -	10,410 41	Office of pay and deposite, Bank Columbia,	166 97
Bank estate cost - - -	18,036 93	Treasurer of the United States, -	313,188 37
Debts due from other banks, - -	15,461 29	Individuals, - - -	42,321 08
Bills drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury by the superintendents of the Cumberland road, and paid at this bank, -	236,761 06		
	$928,849 32		$928,849 32

Errors excepted:

ALEXANDER KERR, *Cashier.*

Statement of the affairs of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, December 31, 1818.

United States' six per cent. stock, -	$100,000 00	Capital paid in, - - -	$250,000 00
Bills and notes discounted, - -	310,395 88	Notes in circulation, - -	134,640 70
Specie on hand, - - -	11,865 80	Due to banks, - - -	22,942 71
Notes of banks, - - -	9,963 95	Deposites, - - -	35,141 17
Due from banks, - - -	10,498 95		
	$442,724 58		$442,724 58

Errors excepted: O. CARR, *Cashier.*

JANUARY 1, 1819.

DR. *Statement of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, January* 1, 1819. CR.

Capital, - - -	$163,265 00	Bills and notes discounted, - -	$257,333 84
Notes in circulation, - -	120,729 91	Notes of other banks, - -	11,274 00
Due to banks, - - -	12,971 84	Specie on hand, and sent for, -	31,414 74
Deposites, - - -	12,220 00	Due from other banks, - -	4,764 17
		Fixtures, furniture, &c. - -	4,400 00
	$309,186 75		$309,186 75

TH. RHODES, *Cashier.*

DR. *Statement of the Union Bank of Alexandria, January* 1, 1819. CR.

To the stockholders, for the amount of capital paid in, - - -	$340,000 00	By amount of bills and notes discounted, due to the bank this day, - -	$442,671 85
Amount of deposites, including sums due to banks, dividends undrawn, &c. -	59,122 52	Amount of stock of various banks, owned by this bank, - - -	54,556 00
Amount of notes of this bank in circulation, - - -	156,593 00	Amount of road stock owned by the bank, drawing interest, - -	7,800 00
Balance, being a surplus profit, -	3,976 23	Amount of notes and credits of other banks in bank this day, - -	24,126 82
		Amount due from banks, - -	13,170 86
		Amount of specie in bank, - -	7,366 22
		Real estate, - - -	10,000 00
	$559,691 75		$559,691 75

P. S. Specie in bank this day, per credit, - - - - -	$7,366 22
In addition to this sum, an engagement has been made with two individuals, of undoubted respectability, for about $10,000, now on its way from the West Indies, and expected daily, say - - - - - - -	10,000 00
Its arrival in time would have made specie on hand, - - - -	$17,366 22

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

UNION BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *January* 1, 1819.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 545. [2d SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 14, 1819.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred the memorial of William Lancaster Whitfield, and William Thomas Barnes, and the documents accompanying the same, reported:

The memorialists state that they are British subjects, and, at the time of the occurrences hereinafter mentioned, were residing and carrying on trade at Kingston, in Jamaica. After the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, to wit, in the month of August, 1813, they were the owners of the schooner Louisa, and loaded her with a valuable cargo of colonial produce and naval stores for a port in the Bermudas. The schooner sailed for her destination in the same month, under convoy of the British brig of war Sappho; and, a few days after her departure from Kingston, the crew of the schooner mutinied, took possession of the schooner, and carried her into the port of Castine. To this mutiny the memorialists represent that the crew were incited by a

person of the name of Turner, who acted as mate, and who afterwards appeared to be a citizen of the United States. Upon their arrival at Castine, the schooner and cargo were seized by the United States' collector; and the memorialists represent that they were soon after proceeded against and condemned for a breach of the revenue laws of the United States. The memorialists further state, that a certain proportion of the proceeds of sale of the schooner and cargo was paid to the seizing officer; and the balance, excepting a sum of about $5,000, distributed to Turner and the mutinous crew, was paid into the United States' Treasury. The memorialists ask that this balance may be restored to them.

Whether the said schooner and cargo were really proceeded against, as the memorialists state, for a breach of the revenue laws of the United States; or whether (which seems more probable) they were proceeded against and condemned as enemy's property; and whether the proceeds were distributed according to the rules applicable to the one case or to the other, are questions which might be material between the United States' Treasury and the officers at Castine, but have no application to the present case. Nor is it important to consider the means by which the vessel and cargo were brought within the power of the United States. The fact being conceded that they were enemy's property, and no doubt arising that they were of a nature to be lawful prize of war, your committee are not aware of any consideration either of justice or of policy which requires that they should be restored. It would, indeed, be an act of most unexampled liberality; and your committee so far differ from the views of the memorialists as to believe that it would be impolitic and unwise. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 546. [2d SESSION.

DIRECT TAX AND INTERNAL DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 15, 1819.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 15, 1819.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means the enclosed letter of the commissioner of the revenue, with the draught of the bill to which it refers.

The provisions of the bill appear to me to be such as are required by the circumstances described in the letter of the commissioner.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. S. SMITH, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *January* 15, 1819.

By an act of the last session of Congress, the time allowed for the redemption of property sold for the direct tax of 1813, and purchased on behalf of the United States, was extended three years, connected with a limitation to the 1st of June, 1820. Considering this provision as prescribing a principle, which, on equitable grounds, equally applies to the other taxes, I submit the expediency of an analogous extension in the instance of the tax of 1815.

It is also suggested whether it be not proper to limit, in point of time, the refunding internal duties; and to limit the obligation of the Treasury Department to correct any errors that may have occurred in the assessment or collection of the direct tax, and which shall not have been stated to that Department previous to the 1st of July next.

It is proper to state, that the act of the 20th of April, 1818, in providing for the continuance of the drawback on domestic spirits distilled from molasses, continues the provisions of the act of the 30th of April, 1816, by which this drawback was originally allowed; one of which directs that the debentures given in these cases shall be "received in payment of direct taxes and internal duties in the collection district in which the same shall be granted." If this provision shall be so construed as to exclude the payment of these debentures by the collectors of the customs, inasmuch as the internal revenue will be soon entirely collected in some collection districts, and the collectors thereupon cease to be in office, it will be necessary, in order to give effect to the provision, to direct the payment of the debentures out of the customs.

In consonance to your suggestion, I enclose the sketch of a bill providing for all the foregoing objects, excepting the last.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *November* 14, 1818.

It being provided by the act of the 23d of December, 1817, "to abolish the internal duties," that the office of the commissioner of the revenue shall cease whenever the collection of the direct tax and internal duties shall be completed, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who is empowered to discontinue the same whenever such collection shall have been so far completed as, in his opinion, to render the measure expedient, I have the honor to communicate to you a view of the state of the collection of the internal revenue, to enable the President to decide on the expediency of abolishing the office at the close of the present year, or at such other time as he may see fit, with the request that I may be apprized of his decision a short time before it takes effect, that the business of the office may be previously so arranged as to facilitate the discharge of the remaining duties by the officer on whom they may be devolved.

I.—The Direct Tax.

Of the tax of three millions imposed for the year 1814—		
There remains uncollected,	$5,600	
In the hands of collectors,	1,600	
		$7,200
Of the tax of six millions imposed for the year 1815—		
There remains uncollected,	110,000	
In the hands of collectors,	13,000	
		123,000
And of the tax of three millions imposed for the year 1816—		
There remains uncollected,	195,000	
In the hands of collectors,	30,000	
		225,000
Entire amount of outstanding direct tax,		355,200

These amounts include the whole quotas of taxes in the fifth collection district of Virginia for the years 1815 and 1816, amounting to about $21,000, the collection of which has been delayed by the inaccuracy of the original assessment, and the time since consumed in correcting it; and the whole quota of the first collection district of Louisiana for the year 1816, amounting to $2,804, which collection has likewise been delayed from the inability, until lately, to procure a collector; the amount of taxes on property purchased on behalf of the United States, which is still, in most cases, subject to redemption; and the uncollected taxes on the property of non-residents, for the payment whereof prolonged periods are allowed.

The collection of these taxes is substantially closed in one hundred and one collection districts, and remains incomplete in the sixty-seven remaining districts, in which the outstanding amounts vary from $100 to $21,000. Of the designated collectors, who are charged with the collection of taxes on non-residents' property, five have substantially closed the collection, and ten are still engaged in it.

II.—Internal Duties.

There appear to be outstanding—		
In bonds, a portion of which are not yet due,		$816,000
In duties not bonded,		124,000
Cash in the hands of collectors,		320,000
		$1,260,000
To this amount is to be added an uncertain sum on accruing duties, and duties received by several of the collectors, who have neglected to render their accounts, computed at		50,000
Entire amount of outstanding internal duties,		$1,310,000

The collection of the duties is substantially closed in seventeen collection districts, and remains incomplete in the one hundred and eighty-two remaining districts, in which the outstanding amounts vary from $100 to $52,000.

Of the existing outstanding revenue, it is computed that $120,000 will have been collected by the 31st of December ensuing.

Notwithstanding the foregoing limited amounts of outstanding internal revenue, the clerical duties for the ensuing year will be probably considerable. These, connected with the other duties heretofore attached to this office, will, it is supposed, require one clerk to be employed on the business incident to the light-house establishment and the old internal revenue, (of which last it has not been thought necessary to make any distinct mention,) one clerk to be employed in examining and entering the accounts relative to the outstanding internal duties, one clerk in examining and entering the accounts relative to the outstanding direct tax, and one clerk in copying and recording letters. The salaries of these clerks have heretofore been, respectively, $1,300, $1,100, $1,050, and $900; sums considerably below the existing average allowances in the other offices of the Treasury.

Three of these clerks may possibly answer, though it is believed that the whole four will be useful.

The contingent expenses for the year 1819 will not, probably, exceed five hundred dollars.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

15th Congress.] **No. 547.** [2d Session.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 16, 1819.

Mr. Spencer made the following report:

The committee appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, with directions to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not, respectfully report:

That, under the leave granted by the House, the committee repaired to Philadelphia, and there personally inspected the books of the bank; and, as a further means of examining its proceedings, they interrogated, on oath, the president, the cashier, all the directors of the bank whose attendance could be obtained, and several of its clerks and officers. Examinations also have been made at the offices at Baltimore, at Richmond, and at the city of Washington, in order to obtain specific information upon certain subjects on which the books of the parent bank were necessarily deficient. From these inquiries, conducted with great labor, and the committee trusts with great care, they have collected a mass of information which they now submit to the House, and which will be referred

to in the course of this report. This information consists of tables, statements, and extracts made by the committee from the books of the bank, or by them compared with those books and verified, and of the testimony of witnesses, and of letters from the president of the institution.

The committee are aware that, from the sources of information, various important inferences may be drawn, and upon them the most interesting opinions may be predicated. It has been their intention, however, to go no further than was required by the resolution of the House, to avoid speculative opinions upon general subjects, and to confine themselves to what they deemed practical objects of inquiry, which they settled among themselves previous to entering upon the investigation.

These objects seemed to divide themselves into two classes: those which related to the general management of the bank and the conduct of its officers; and those which were connected with the question of a violation of its charter.

As to the general management of the concerns of the institution, among the points of inquiry which appeared to be most immediately interesting, were those which related to the refusal of the bank and its offices to pay its notes in specie, at any other place than that where they were made payable, and to the practice of selling drafts on each other.

It appears that the directors of bank, on its first institution, and up to the 28th of August, 1818, strenuously endeavored to redeem its notes at all its offices, indiscriminately, north of the city of Charleston. On the 7th day of January, 1817, it commenced operations by discounting notes on pledged stock, and to stockholders only, and by the issue of its bills. The officer then at the head of the Treasury Department had repeatedly urged the commencement of operations, with the laudable view, as it appears, of hastening the redemption, by the State banks, of their notes in specie. (*Vide* letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of the United States, of 15th August, and 29th November, 1816, marked Nos. 1 and 2.) Efforts on the part of the Treasury to induce the local banks to that measure appear to have been abortive, until the Bank of the United States made certain propositions, which induced negotiations between it and the State institutions, which finally resulted in a compact, contained in the resolutions of the board of directors of the 31st of January, 1817, herewith submitted, and marked No. 3. And in order to exhibit how far the bank complied with the compact, a statement of the loans made, and of notes issued, up to the 20th of February, 1817, is submitted, (marked No. 4.)

It can be necessary only to refer to the state of the paper currency of the country at this period. The notes of the State banks were variously depreciated; some as much as 20 per cent., while others were at a premium. The excessive issue of paper by the local banks had caused an unnatural and artificial depreciation of such paper, which required only time and moderate but steady reductions to restore, not to a uniform par, but to its true value. Under these circumstances, the Bank of the United States had, on the last of February, 1817, (*vide* statement marked No. 5,) $8,848,000 due to it from the State banks at Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. With such a credit, constantly accumulating by the transfer of the Treasury funds, and by the payment of its second instalment in the notes of the State banks, it was in the power of the Bank of the United States to have coerced the local institutions into a moderate and reasonable reduction of their circulating notes. An attempt to do so was made by the compact, (No. 3;) and although the Bank of the United States appears to have been anxious to effect the object, it did not persevere in this design. By its subsequent acts it improvidently afforded a temptation, to the Western banks particularly, to extend their circulation of notes, by insisting on its branches paying out their own notes in preference to those of the State banks, and on their delivering drafts on the Eastern cities, whenever it could be done, to prevent the remittance of their own notes. The branch notes, and the drafts issued in consequence of these instructions, were swept away by the facility of remittance thus unwarily given, as well as by the ordinary balance of trade. A vacuum in the circulation was thus produced, which could be supplied only by the local notes, which were readily received by the offices of the Bank of the United States, and were retained by them as a fund upon which interest was charged to the State banks. The letter of the president (marked No. 6) exhibits the course pursued by the bank in this respect.

The Bank of the United States received from the Treasury the notes of the local institutions, in many cases, as special deposites, to be paid out in similar bills. From April, 1817, to this time, the amount so received appears, from statement No. 7, to be $2,752,750, of which $87,341 continues on hand, leaving $2,665,409 as the amount voluntarily assumed by the Bank of the United States. The committee have not found any evidence of the bank having attempted to oppress the State banks, either by wanton demands of specie, or by the rejection of their notes. Much complaint has indeed existed, but, in the instances which have come to the knowledge of the committee, the State banks have been in the wrong, and some of them at the westward have refused the most equitable propositions of the bank, and have met its demands for its just dues with complaints and reproaches. It was not intended to trouble the House with any of the various letters which have passed on that subject; but as the president of the bank transmitted a letter from the office at Charleston, exhibiting the conduct of the local banks in that place, it is presented to the House, (marked No. 8.)

The committee are of opinion that, instead of conducting with the alleged rigor towards the State banks, the Bank of the United States is liable to the more serious charge of having increased the amount of notes in circulation, by its acceptance of them in those places where it was known they would not be redeemed in specie, and by making them, in the manner before mentioned, the only circulating medium in that part of the country. Its forbearance to the State banks is vindicated on the ground of its being the only means to induce their resumption of specie payments. This effect, if really owing to that cause, has been proved to have been but temporary; and experience has shown that, at the same time, or soon after the refusal of the Bank of the United States to receive the notes of its offices, many of the State banks began to suspend and evade their specie payments.

So long as the notes of each office were payable at all the others, and the office issuing them was not exclusively liable for their redemption, the discounts at those places, against which there was a balance of trade, became larger in proportion to their indemnity against demands. As the notes of the offices were rapidly carried off, the payment of these discounts were necessarily made in the notes of the local institutions; and thus it was one inevitable effect of the old system to increase the debts of the State banks to the offices of the Bank of the United States at these places. The demands of the bank were suffered to accumulate improperly, instead of being gradually reduced, as specie was required at other offices, and in small quantities that would not have been felt. Their reduction was not insisted upon sufficiently early; and when the bank began to call for specie, its demands were so considerable as not only to expose the local banks, but the citizens in their vicinity generally, to a very severe pressure.

By substituting the credit of individuals for the payment of the second instalment, which will be presently stated, instead of coin or the notes of State banks, the Bank of the United States, in a great measure, deprived itself of the early and prompt check which the possession of those notes would have afforded to the more extensive increase of local paper. In July, 1817, the debts due from the State banks were reduced to $3,972,000, while the notes of the Bank of the United States in circulation amounted to $4,754,000, by which it might have been subjected to embarrassments arising from the calls of the local institutions. The committee think it evident, from this result,

that the bank did not exercise with sufficient energy the power which it possessed, and might have retained, but rather afforded inducements to the State banks to extend the amount of their circulating notes, and thus increased one of the evils it was intended to correct.

In answer to an inquiry, addressed by the committee on this subject to the president of the bank, they were furnished with his views, and a letter from the office at Boston, (marked No. 9,)and were referred to a report of the committee of directors on the 28th August, 1818, (marked No. 10.) These documents exhibit the reasons of the bank for adopting the resolution of that date, by which the notes of the offices were refused acceptance. In the letter of the Boston office, much stress is placed upon the large accumulation of paper and of drafts at Boston issued by the Southern and Western offices; and this became an important object of inquiry. The books of the parent bank do not furnish information respecting the drafts made by and upon the offices, excepting those which were made on it; and the committee have not ascertained their amount, except at the offices in Baltimore and this city. From the local situation of Baltimore, the statements obtained at that office (marked Nos. 11 and 12) may be considered as furnishing sufficient proof of the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Boston office. To the office at Boston its debt fluctuated between $34,000 and $215,000 until May last, since which it has been indebted to Baltimore from $500 to $57,000. Its debt to the office at New York has varied from $100,000 to $1,947,000, and, until October last, it has generally owed that office more than $1,500,000; at that time, the New York office was brought in debt to Baltimore, $97,278; its debt in November last was $10,948. The explanation of these extraordinary reductions of the Baltimore debts is given from the circumstances of Treasury drafts on the *North* being delivered directly to the Baltimore office, or sent to it through the office at this city; and by a check on New York for more than a million, given by the parent bank in payment of foreign bills of exchange, hereinafter mentioned. The Baltimore debt to the parent bank has varied from $1,500,000 to $9,000,000, and has generally exceeded $6,000,000. Notwithstanding these heavy debts to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the drafts of the Baltimore office on those places continued uninterrupted and excessive in amount. That office was originally supplied with notes to the amount of $872,000, and had returned to it from Philadelphia $1,697,000 in its notes; and yet it is stated by the teller that it never had a sufficient quantity of notes to meet its demands; that they did not remain twenty-four hours in the office, but were constantly remitted to the North, with the drafts which it issued. And there can be no doubt, on a comparison of the statements referred to, connected with these facts, that the drafts from Baltimore, given for the proceeds of notes discounted, were unwarrantably large, and much more than the balance of trade required. In a letter of the president, dated June 27, 1817, to that office, he observes: "The directors, considering (among other things mentioned) the low state of the specie and individual deposites at your office, and the magnitude of your discounts, and those at this bank, as well for Baltimore as this place, and the very inadequate and disproportioned amount of discounts to which the office at New York has been restricted, in consequence of the daily and excessive drafts from your office and this bank, which has become the subject of just animadversion," direct that the then amount of discounts should not be exceeded. The same language is held in other letters, (Nos. 13 and 14;) but it terminated in unavailing remonstrances. The Baltimore office continued its drafts and its discounts, and drained the specie from the Northern offices. And such was the want of firmness or of foresight in the parent board, that, after finding its repeated remonstrances disregarded, it never removed one of the offending directors, and took no effectual step to control them, until the adoption of the general resolutions of August 28, 1818, forbidding the offices to draw on each other.

The effect of these excessive drafts on the Northern offices was to compel the constant remittance of specie there; to cripple them in all their operations; to limit their discounts to a trifling amount; to cause the revenue paid there, and which would itself have been a capital for business, to be drawn southward: thus compelling them to deny to the debtors of the Government any indulgence or accommodation in their payments; to bring those offices into debt with the State banks; to produce a general depression of credit, and a severe pressure for money. Those places were, in fact, made tributary to Baltimore, and all their means and energies were required to supply its extravagant issues.

A sudden reduction of the Baltimore debt to the Northern offices appears to have taken place in March and April last, and, within a few months past, those offices have been brought in debt to it. This is accounted for by the cashier of that office, by saying that it arose principally from Treasury drafts, and by the sales of foreign bills of exchange. Drafts were given by the Treasury in some instances, and to considerable amounts, directly to Baltimore, on the Northern offices; and, in other instances, such drafts went through the office in this city. It is not to be presumed that those drafts were given by the Treasury with a knowledge of all the circumstances, or with a view to draw the revenue collected at the North to Baltimore, merely to aid that office in paying its debts. Yet such was the effect; and although it enabled Baltimore to continue its large discounts, it impoverished the Northern offices, and the cities where they were established were made to feel the pressure. The Baltimore debt to the parent bank will be found to have regularly increased with the reduction of its debts to the other offices, until it remitted $1,007,000 in bills of exchange on London, which remittance is connected, by the testimony of J. W. McCulloch, Esq., with the negotiation explained in the letter of the president, (No. 15.) The loan which resulted from that negotiation was on a pledge of stock that had been pledged at Baltimore; the bank assumed it, and received the bills of exchange, and paid for them by giving a check on the New York office for the amount, at the time the Baltimore office was indebted to the parent bank more than six millions of dollars.

It might have been supposed that the pressure of the Baltimore office upon those more north was owing to its being pressed by the Southern and Western offices. The fact will, however, appear, from the table No. 11, that until September last, it was indebted to the office at Lexington; that the debts of Cincinnati, Chilicothe, and Louisville to it were small in amount; and that the only office which has constantly owed it is New Orleans, and that not to a large amount until lately.

From these facts, it would seem to result that the embarrassments of the Bank of the United States, in receiving the notes of all its offices, did not arise so much from the fair and ordinary balance of trade, which might have been calculated and provided for, as from the excessive discounts granted at some of the offices, particularly Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the drafts consequent upon those discounts, which were made upon the other offices. From the correspondence of the bank with its offices, it is obvious that this was the opinion of the directors and the officers; it is distinctly assigned as one of the grounds for refusing the notes of the offices in the report of the committee, (No. 10;) and it is more strongly urged in the letter of the Boston office, submitted and adopted by the president, (No. 9,) and is eloquently enforced in several of his letters.

This committee is not prepared to say that a uniformly equal currency could have been maintained by the bank under the most auspicious circumstances; they are inclined to the opinion that such an attempt would be hopeless; but they consider its abandonment at the time as having been produced by the causes before stated. The efforts of the bank to meet the payment of its notes at all its offices north of Charleston were certainly great, and particularly at New York and Boston, as will appear from the resolutions marked No. 16, and the account of specie remitted, No. 17. The relinquishment of the attempt was involuntary and reluctant.

From the testimony of the cashier and tellers of the bank, of the teller of the Bank of North America, and of the cashier and teller of the office at Baltimore, it will appear very satisfactorily that the conduct of the bank and that office, in adopting the new system of refusing the notes of the branches, was perfectly fair and equitable; that the bank and the Baltimore office promptly paid and received all the notes of the other offices which they had paid out previous to the change of system, whenever application was made for the purpose; and that in no instance have they refused to do so. Injury, probably, was suffered by those who had received the depreciated notes in the usual course of business; but the committee cannot perceive how the bank could have changed its system in any manner less injurious to itself, and less inconvenient to the public, than that which was adopted.

From this change of system, which placed the notes of the offices on the same footing with those of the local banks in their vicinities, resulted a greater difference in the exchange between the different parts of the Union. The offices at New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston had never been included in the plan of equalizing the currency. They had always been left to their own discretion in receiving or refusing the notes of the other offices. In May, 1817, the offices at Charleston and Savannah were authorized to draw on those at the North, at a premium. In April, 1817, those at Lexington and Cincinnati were authorized to purchase bills on the Eastern and Northern cities. In December, 1817, the Southern offices were authorized to draw at a premium on those at the North. In October and November, 1817, the Western offices were authorized to draw at a premium on Philadelphia and the offices south of it; and it appears the offices at Lexington and Cincinnati were, before February, 1818, in the practice of drawing on the Eastern cities. These facts show that the bank and most of its offices sold drafts upon each other long before the adoption of the resolution of August 28, 1818, refusing the notes of the offices; and establish that, while the bank was attempting to equalize the currency by the payment of its notes at all its offices north of Charleston, it was, at the same time, selling drafts between those offices at a premium. A system of domestic exchange was adopted by the bank on the 18th July, 1817, (marked No. 18.) It contains some provisions which appear exceptionable; but as the plan never was acted upon, it is not deemed necessary to notice them.

It has been impracticable for the committee to ascertain the amount or the rates of drafts sold by and upon the offices. On examination of the books of the parent bank, it appears that drafts were sold by it on Charleston, New Orleans, and Savannah, within a few days of each other, at very different rates; on one day at one per cent., and on another day at five per cent., on the same office. It would be in vain to account for these fluctuations.

However dangerous to the community may be the power of selling drafts in the hands of an institution whose resources may be adequate to the control of domestic exchange, according to its interests or its caprices, yet the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the bank possesses the power. Excepting the fluctuations before noticed, the rate of premium has not hitherto been extortionate in any instance which has come to the knowledge of the committee. The proceedings of the bank and its officers, and the reasons and views entertained by them, are exhibited in the report, (No. 18,) in the letter of the president, (No. 19,) and in extracts from his correspondence, (No. 20.)

Various opinions are entertained on the expediency of the bank's selling its drafts. While many suppose that it would consult its own dignity and interest in refraining from the practice, and would receive an equivalent for the loss of premium in the confidence and support of the commercial community by delivering its drafts gratuitously when it was convenient to draw at all, others contend that the system of gratuitous drafts would open an avenue to favoritism, and, at all events, would expose the bank to the charge in a greater degree than if it sold its drafts. Without expressing any opinion on these subjects, upon which the commercial community is much divided, and to which the attention of the committee has not been particularly directed, they content themselves with observing, that if drafts are sold, they ought to be at fixed, known, and permanent prices, not exceeding the expense of transportation of specie, or the fair *agio* of business. The want of these fixed prices in the bank and its offices appears to your committee censurable.

Connected with the subject of exchange, is that of dealing in the notes of the State banks. In a letter of the president to the Charleston office, which received the sanction of the board of directors, (marked No. 21,) an opinion in favor of the legality and propriety of such purchases is expressed. No evidence, however, has been obtained that they have actually been made. The practice, in the opinion of the committee, would be highly improper and dangerous, and contrary to the spirit, if not the words, of the ninth fundamental article.

Among the resolutions of the directors are two on the subject of discounts, on a pledge of stock, (marked Nos. 22 and 23,) passed the 18th and 27th December, 1816. These resolutions obviously contemplate only discounts to stockholders; and one avowed object was to facilitate the payment of the specie part of the second instalment, which was ten dollars on a share, and to be paid by the 23d January, 1817. The loans were to be confined to the proportion of the coin part of the second instalment, on the shares which had been subscribed at the places where offices were then in operation—New York, Boston, and Baltimore. The total amount of these loans, to pay the specie part of the second instalment, on the 20th of February, 1817, at Philadelphia, was $199,921 37, and at Baltimore, at that date, it was $138,320.

The committee have not obtained information of the amounts at New York and Boston; but they are informed by the officers of the bank, that the discounts at those places were to a very trifling amount, if any. The committee can see no reason to justify these premature efforts to aid the payment of the second instalment before it fell due, and before the experiment was made to ascertain how much could be paid in specie. Those efforts do not appear to have been very successful, for $839,085 only was paid during the month of January, 1817, while $1,078,319 was paid after that period, (the greatest proportion in May and June,) as will appear from an abstract prepared by the committee, and now submitted, (marked No. 24.) The amount paid by checks also appears from that abstract, the most if not the whole of which were to draw the proceeds of notes discounted for the purpose. And it appears in many instances, particularly in one related in Mr. McEuen's testimony, hereinafter referred to, and in another referred to in the president's letter of May 27, 1817, (marked No. 25,) that the directors did not confine themselves to the amount prescribed in the resolution of the 27th December, (that is, to the proportion of the coin part of the second instalment,) but discounted to the full par value of the stock which was paid for by the proceeds of the same discounts; and the discount, the payment of the second instalment, the payment of the price to the owner, the transfer and the pledge of stock, were, as it is termed, simultaneous acts. All the discounts on stock after the 20th February, 1817, were made at the par value of the shares, which enabled the discounter not only to pay the whole of his instalments, including the specie part and the funded debt part, but also to draw out of the bank the amount which might have been paid in on his shares. It is alleged, in justification of these discounts, that specie bore a very high premium, and that the bank could not have commenced business, unless that the mode of obtaining the specie payment had been adopted. With respect to the price of specie, it appears to have been at Philadelphia six per cent. on the 6th January, 1817, and about the same price in Baltimore, and that it had been much higher. Admitting, however, that the price would have been much enhanced in consequence of its being understood that the coin payment on the second instalment would be rigidly exacted, yet the committee cannot perceive the justice of enabling some of the stockholders to evade that payment, and the consequent loss of the premium on specie, while the majority had been compelled to incur the same loss, in order strictly to comply with the law and their engagements. Particularly unjust was it to those who resided at such a distance from the bank that they could

not avail themselves of the privilege granted. And the injustice appears the greater, when it is known that the expense of the specie afterwards imported by the bank, in order to supply the deficiency produced by the evasion it had authorized, was assessed equally upon those stockholders who had neglected to pay, upon those who had already, at a considerable loss, furnished their quota of coin, and upon the Government. $7,000,000 was the whole sum required to be paid in coin; the specie part of the first instalment, amounting to $1,400,000, was paid; of the $2,800,000, which was to have been paid at the second instalment, it is impossible to say what amount was actually paid in coin. The statement before referred to (marked No. 24) will show the payment in coin at Philadelphia; and abstract marked No. 26, [See No. 538, page 291,] will exhibit the nominal payments on all the instalments, of which $13,872,610 was paid by the stockholders in funded debt, (exclusive of the $7,000,000 subscribed by the Government,) instead of $21,000,000, which was required by the law; and $14,100,167 was paid, as stated in the abstract, in coin. But in that abstract a check on the bank, or on other banks supposed to pay specie, is deemed a payment in coin; and as the payments on the second instalment continued to be made and received for six months and more after it was due, and as, during that time, large discounts on stock were constantly made, it is obvious that the abstract cannot be relied on as exhibiting the actual amount paid in specie; nor, on the other hand, could the whole amount of the discounts on stock be considered as having been applied to the payment of the second instalment. By statement marked B, referred to in the cashier's answer, and by this committee marked No. 27, it appears that the discounts on the 30th July, 1817, on pledged stock, amounted to $8,046,932; of this amount a part was applied to the payment of the third instalment, and a part was drawn out of the bank by the discounters. A large portion of it is believed, however, to have been used to pay the second instalment.

Of the $2,800,000 which was to have been paid at the third instalment, it is believed that a very trifling amount was paid in coin, and as little of the funded debt; but that nearly the whole of both was paid by the proceeds of notes discounted on the pledge of stock.

The total amount of specie imported from Europe by the bank, since its institution to this time, appears, by statement marked No. 28, to be $7,311,750 53; the expense of which, including interest, premium, and $20,000 paid to the agent for going to London, amounts to $525,297 38. The contract made for a part of that specie, and the authority to Mr. Sergeant, the agent, are submitted, marked Nos. 29 and 30. To the reason urged by the officers of the bank, that such was the scarcity of specie that it could not have been obtained, and that without facilitating the payments, by making discounts, the bank could not have gone into operation, the committee observe that they are at a loss to perceive how the simple act of discounting could make the specie more plenty; that if it was not actually in the bank at the time of making these discounts, the checks of the discounters could not be considered as equivalent to specie.

The amount of specie in the Bank of the United States in February, 1817, was $1,724,109, $324,000 more than the coin part of the first instalment, and which may fairly be presumed to have been received for the second instalment. If, then, the checks of stockholders founded upon discounts were equivalent to specie, they were by them authorized to draw out of the bank the very coin which had been paid in by other stockholders, in order to pay it into the bank again for their own benefit, and to complete the payment of the specie part of the second instalment—an operation of more potency in creating specie than was ever ascribed to the fabled finger of Midas. The general statement in February, 1817, shows that the total amount of bills discounted was $2,930,067, making an excess of $1,205,958 of discounts over the specie in the bank; from which it would result that the checks for the proceeds of those discounts were not in all cases equivalent to specie.

As to the difficulty of the bank going into operation without those discounts being made to facilitate the payment of the second instalment, it is not perceived how that measure removed the difficulty; for it is obvious that it did not add a single cent to the specie in the vaults of the institution. What other difficulty than the want of specie the bank had to encounter is not known, as all other obstructions seem to have yielded almost without an effort. The effect of those discounts was very obviously to enable those who had made large purchases to retain their stock without paying for it, and to derive a benefit from its probable advancement in price. Had the bank rigidly required the payment of the instalments, the large stockholders must have sold that portion of their shares which their real means did not enable them to hold. Or, if the bank had not exacted the instalments, and had not afforded the means of substituting credit for payment, the stock would not have advanced materially in price, and the large holders of it would have had no inducement to retain it. In either event, a more equal diffusion of the shares would have been the consequence, and it would have reached the hands of solid capitalists, who would have held only what they could pay for. It is believed that the loss of the dividends, and the liability to pay interest on the instalments due, would have been sufficient to compel even the stock-jobber to sell. Although, if those discounts had not been made, the immediate profits of the bank would not have been so large, yet it would not have had an unwieldy capital to manage; it could have proceeded gradually, growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the nation, as it emerged from the evils of the flood of paper issued by the local institutions. The bank could have felt its way, and increased its means with the increasing demands of the country. Such a cautious proceeding would have enabled it to render invaluable service in checking the issue of State banks, and bringing them to the alternative of avowed bankruptcy, or to the permanent resumption of specie payments. The evil of the country was the immense amount of bank notes and credits; the Bank of the United States increased it by its credits to stockholders. That course did indeed enable the directors to declare a large dividend; but that the apparent prosperity was temporary and fallacious, is demonstrated by the recent dividend of two and a half per cent.

It might have been supposed, as it has been urged, that the discounting on stock was the only means in the power of the bank to enforce the payment of the second instalment. It is believed that the engagement on the part of the stockholders could have been enforced without difficulty by the courts of law. Decisions to that effect have been made in the courts of the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York; and when the stockholder's note was taken without an endorser, or any other collateral security but the pledge of the stock, it is not perceived how his legal liability was increased. In the sale of the stock pledged there was indeed a prospect of indemnity, which depended, however, wholly on the price of shares in the market. The same circumstances that prevented the actual payment of the instalment would have interposed, it is presumed, to obstruct the liquidation of the note given in lieu of it; and, in the emergency which would have compelled the bank to reduce its discounts, it would most probably require a good price for the stock; and the very necessity of the times which would force an unusual quantity of it into the market would probably defeat the object of security. In fact, a large part of the amount thus discounted was not paid at the maturity of the note, (*vide* statement No. 27,) but was renewed. Of the still larger proportion which appears from that statement to have been paid, it is wholly impossible to determine what part was converted into notes on personal security, or what part assumed the new shape which was given to notes discounted on pledged stock after the 20th February, 1817. It ought to be remarked, that many persons, after finding the disposition of the board, obtained discounts, who were perfectly prepared to pay, and would have paid their instalments, if the inducements to credit had not been offered them.

Had the bank resorted to its remedy through the courts to obtain the payment of the second instalment, it would probably have obtained something from the stockholder; it could have lost nothing, and, at all events, it

would have saved the dividends upon the delinquent stock. But, by taking the note of the owner, it admitted that the instalment was paid, and abandoned the means of coercion given by the charter, in withholding the dividends, and obtained nothing: it did not increase the responsibility of the stockholders, while it exposed the bank to the certain loss of the dividends, and to the chance of loss, if the stock should be forced into the market in large quantities.

The committee are of opinion that the resolutions, and the practice of discounting, before mentioned, were incorrect; that they were particularly objectionable, from their partial operation in affording facilities to some stockholders, which could not be enjoyed by those residing at a distance; even at Richmond, the stockholders made their payments for the second dividend in funded debt, and in coin which probably was purchased at a premium. The committee find it difficult to reconcile these resolutions with the views proposed in their adoption, and are satisfied that they were connected intimately with the measures calculated to affect the price of stock, and particularly with discounts of a similar character soon after made.

One of the acts obviously intended to give the bank stock a high price in the European market was the establishment of an agency there to pay the dividends. On the 28th November, 1816, a resolution was passed by the casting vote of the president, and against the report of a committee which had been appointed to consider the subject, authorizing John Sergeant, Esq. to make arrangements in Europe for the payment of the bank dividends at the par of exchange, and at the risk and expense of the bank. Such an arrangement was made, by which it was stipulated to make the payment six months after the dividends were declared. The papers on this subject are marked Nos. 39, 40, and 41. How far it was objectionable thus to afford inducements to foreigners to become interested in our stock, and semi-annually withdraw from the country the amount of the dividends, the committee do not undertake to decide, as they consider it one of those general and abstract subjects to which the resolution of the House does not direct their attention. But thus to compel American stockholders and the Government to contribute to the possible loss of paying the dividends to those abroad, appears to be unjust. The nearly equal division of the directors on this important subject, and the able reasons assigned in the report of the committee against the measures, ought at least to have prevented the precipitate adoption of the resolution; and when the committee find among the eleven who voted in the affirmative the names of some directors who have been constantly and largely engaged in the purchase and sale of stock, and that of the ten who voted in the negative not one has been ascertained to have dealt in those transactions, they are almost irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that the measure was adopted more with a view to enhance the price of shares than for the permanent benefit of the institution.

The practice of discounting on stock to the full amount paid upon the shares appears to have commenced early at the parent bank under the fourth by-law, which is similar to the fifteenth regulation for the government of the offices, both of which were adopted at the commencement of the institution. They authorize discounts without an endorser on the stock of the bank, on the funded debt of the United States, or such other property as shall be approved, when pledged to an amount sufficient to secure the payment of the note. By a statement referred to in the cashier's examination, (No. 27,) it appears that the total amount of discounts on pledged stock up to the July 30, 1817, was $8,046,932 64, of which there had been paid at that time $2,815,665 04. These loans, it is presumed, were made chiefly at Philadelphia, as the Baltimore loans on stock had not commenced to a large extent at that time. On the 25th July, 1817, a resolution (marked No. 31) was adopted, authorizing the offices to discount notes secured by a pledge of bank stock or funded debt, with a recital that it might be desirable to many persons to obtain temporary loans on such pledges; and a form of the pledge was directed to be transmitted, (marked No. 32.) These notes had no endorser, and the discount was in fact made upon the credit of the stock; for, by a resolution of the 30th September, 1817, (marked No. 33,) the president and cashier were authorized in all cases to renew those notes when they fell due between discount days; and by the resolution of November 6, 1818, (marked No. 34,) the president and cashier were authorized in all cases, when required by the party, to substitute the note and hypothecation of the person to whom stock might be transferred, and on which loans at par had been made.

By the resolution of 26th August, 1817, (marked No. 35,) discounts to stockholders were authorized at $125 per share, upon presenting collateral security for the $25. The provision requiring an endorser or collateral security for the excess above the par value was in many instances, and to very considerable amounts, effectually evaded by some of the largest borrowers becoming endorsers for each other. The alleged reasons for the resolution are, that bank shares had been discounted upon at $120 by the local institutions in New York; and that it was necessary in order to employ the capital, which had been increased beyond the ordinary means of using it advantageously, by the redemption of eleven millions of the public debt. The practice of other banks would not, in the opinion of your committee, afford any justification of the measure; and when that practice was to be urged as a reason, the directors ought at least to have been correctly informed of the fact. The committee addressed inquiries to the several banks in the city of New York; and, from their answers, it appears that in two or three instances only discounts have been made on the bank shares; that those notes never were renewed; and that in no instance has any bank there discounted on the shares of the Bank of the United States above their par value. And although pains have been taken to ascertain the fact, no evidence has been discovered of any other bank having made discounts on stock above its par value.

The redemption of the eleven millions of public debt was effected by the application of that amount of deposites to the credit of the Government then in the vaults of the bank. Much unfounded and unnecessary complaint appears to have been made by the officers of the bank against this very prudent measure. That it disappointed the expectations of those who calculated on receiving interest from the Government while they discounted on its money, is very probable and very natural; and it is not surprising that some expedient should have been resorted to, in order to supply another equivalent source of profit. But there were other resources besides the stock of the bank. The Government stock was better security; and although it was uniformly above par, the directors seem never to have thought of discounting upon it above its par value. They began by rating it at $90 for every $100, while they were discounting on their own shares at par. By a resolution passed 20th May, 1817, (marked No. 37,) the Government stock was rated at par, and soon after bank shares were discounted upon at $125 for every $100, with an endorser for the excess.

The committee are surprised to find so little good paper business done at the bank and its offices, where it was to have been reasonably expected that the merchants would have preferred transacting their business. The directors themselves avow that they uniformly gave a preference to stock notes over business paper; their reasons are contained in their examinations. But when the complaint is that the bank had more capital than it could employ, it is singular that any business paper should have been rejected. In July, 1817, that kind of paper to the amount of about $940,000, and in August to the amount of about $493,500, was rejected at Philadelphia; and at Baltimore, in July about $407,000, and in August about $183,000, was rejected. These sums are not precisely accurate, but are sufficiently so for general views. Whether this paper was such as ought to have been rejected, the committee have no means of determining. The amounts rejected are probably not more than might be expected

from a bank doing business on such an extensive scale at any other time than when it was anxious to employ its capital. Not an instance has occurred of a note secured by the pledge of stock being rejected.

On the 9th January, 1817, the board resolved (paper marked No. 36,) from and after the 20th February then next, and to the 1st of July, to discount notes to those who should have revenue bonds to pay during that period. The amount done under that resolution was small, and it does not appear that such notes have at any time been discounted extensively.

The principal business of the bank certainly has been to discount on notes secured by a pledge of stock under the various resolutions before recited. Their effect was to abandon all personal security, and to rely entirely upon the stock pledged—a system which, your committee think, need only to be stated to insure unqualified reprehension. Besides the objection which arises from these loans being in their nature perpetual after all personal security was abandoned, it appears to have been an act of self-immolation thus to place beyond the reach of the institution, in the event of an emergency to which it and all others are liable, so large a portion of its loans. On the 20th October last a statement was made exhibiting the amounts discounted on notes secured by a pledge of the bank stock, and then remaining unpaid at the following places: at Philadelphia $4,680,800, of which $173,450 was above the par value; at Baltimore $2,402,435, of which it cannot be ascertained what proportion was above the par value, but it is believed to have exceeded $500,000; at Charleston $897,429, of which $2,000 was above par; at Washington $298,570, of which but a small amount was above par; at Richmond $209,840, and none above par. There are no accounts from the other offices, the directors having required statements only from those whose discounts on stock exceeded $100,000. A statement has been furnished by the bank of the amount discounted at the above places, and remaining unpaid at this time, (marked No. 42,) which differs somewhat, but not materially, from the statement made in October last. By that statement the total amount of discounts at the bank and at those offices on pledged stock is $8,022,954; and by the general statement on the 1st December last, the total amount of such discounts at the bank and all its offices is $8,934,712; the difference between which sums is the amount discounted at all the other offices not above enumerated. The committee have compiled a statement, (No. 43,) which exhibits, among other things, the total amount of discounts at the bank and all its offices at different periods, on personal security and on pledged stock; from which it will appear that the largest amount discounted on bank stock was in January and February, 1818, when it was $11,244,514.

From this recital it will be apparent how large a portion of the capital of the bank was thus placed beyond its control. Although there have been some fluctuations in the amounts of those discounts at different periods, yet the greatest part of them, (indeed the whole, with but few exceptions,) have been constantly renewed from time to time, as the notes fell due—in many cases at four and six months. Indeed, every subsequent act of the bank has been wholly at war with the profession of these loans being temporary, held out in the recital of the resolution of 25th July, 1817, (marked No. 31.) And in order to insure the greatest amount of such loans, and at the same time afford facilities to the prompt purchase and sale of stock, the directors, on the 8th of August, 1817, passed a general resolution authorizing the president and cashier to discount all stock notes that should be offered between discount days to a certain amount, and, by various resolutions adopted at different meetings until 7th September, appropriated $2,000,000 to their disposal for that purpose. The papers referred to are marked No. 44; and on the 30th September, 1817, the resolution already referred to (marked No. 33) passed, authorizing those officers in all cases to renew the stock notes as they fall due between discount days.

Another, and probably much more censurable, effect of these various resolutions and proceedings, was to keep the price of the stock constantly advancing, until it reached a point where it exploded and fell. From various sources of information, the committee have compiled a table of the prices of stocks at the different periods when these resolutions were adopted, (marked No. 45,) from which their effect in enhancing the price of shares is very clearly exhibited. It will appear from that table, that the price of shares at Philadelphia on the 20th of August, 1817, was, according to the public reports, $147 50; according to the testimony of McEuen, a broker, it was $144; at the same place, on the 30th of the same month, the price was $156 50. The resolution authorizing discounts on stock at $125 was passed on the 26th of the same month, (*vide* No. 35.) These facts would, in the opinion of your committee, be sufficient to condemn a system which thus enabled a stock-jobber to sport with the property of others. Stock-jobbing to an immense extent, and wagers on the price of shares, were its inevitable consequences. It gave equal facilities to the bankrupt, who had not credit enough to obtain an endorser, and to the capitalist. Stock could be, and was, purchased without the advance of a cent by the purchaser, who had only to apply to the directors, or to the president and cashier between discount days, for a loan on the shares about to be bought, and, by what is termed a simultaneous operation, he obtained his discount, and with it paid for his stock. A rise in the market would enable him to sell his shares, pocket the difference, and commence operations anew. And the committee are compelled to state, that in fact the largest loans on pledged stock were made to brokers and to individuals who appear to have been constantly in the market. Loans on stock, at a rate below its par value, may, unquestionably, be useful to the merchant, who would avoid the obligation imposed by requesting an endorser; and would be highly beneficial to the bank, when restrained within moderate limits, and not made permanent. But the loans actually made were (most of them) unreasonable and excessive in their amount; they were not made to the merchant and trader, but to a few persons consisting of directors, brokers, and speculators; and have been renewed and continued, almost invariably, at the option of the borrower. And when in July last the board directed a curtailment of its discounts, it fell in almost all cases on the business paper; while the immense amounts loaned on stock pledges were but little affected, excepting at the offices at Richmond and Washington, where the curtailment appears to have fallen equally on all the notes. But the discounts at those places on stock were very small, particularly when compared with Baltimore, where the loans were such, and so long continued, as to receive the animadversions of the parent board.

An unwillingness to injure the private credit of those engaged in the above-mentioned transactions, where no public good is perceived to be probable from the disclosure, induces the committee to withhold the mention of their names. But, in respect to the directors, the committee consider their conduct intimately connected with the general management of the concerns of the bank; and under a sense of the duty devolved upon them, they state that many of the directors, as well those appointed by the Government as those elected by the stockholders, appear to have been the most forward and the most active in trafficking in stock. The mere purchasing shares with an intention to retain them would not be improper even in a director, if made without any view to intended future proceedings of the board of which he was a member. But the practice of purchasing at one time, when the stock was low, and selling at another, after its price had been enhanced by the measures adopted by the directors, is certainly unfair and censurable. It is the perversion of a public and honorable trust to the purposes of self-aggrandizement, and places the directors in a situation where their own interests afford a strong temptation to the abuse of that trust. Still more reprehensible is the conduct of those directors who made contracts for the purchase of stock deliverable and payable at a future period at a low rate, and, during the intermediate time, by their own official acts, raised the price of the stock to its highest point. The committee do not deem it necessary to repeat the

details which will be found in the examinations of the directors and officers, herewith submitted, (Nos. 52 and 53.) By comparing these examinations with the prices of stock hereinbefore referred to, the House will be enabled to perceive which of the directors have participated in this business. With respect to the public directors, considering them public officers, responsible to the Government, and subject to the constitutional power of this House, the committee deem it their duty to state that the president, William Jones, Esq., and George Williams, Esq., appear, from their own declarations, and from the testimony of a number of witnesses, to have been deeply concerned in these speculations. Mr. Jones appears to have purchased 1,555 shares at a high rate, and to have sold a large part of them at a loss. He states that, in the summer of 1817, he purchased a contract of 1,000 shares, at $132 per share, deliverable 2d of January, 1818, and soon after another contract for 1,000 shares, deliverable in November following, at $135 per share; both of which, he says, were sold at $150 per share: from which two contracts it would appear he realized $33,000. Much ambiguity rests on these transactions, arising from the incompatible statements of Mr. Jones, Mr. George Williams, Mr. Dennis A. Smith, and Mr. James W. McCulloch. The three latter gentlemen appear to speak of the same contracts and purchases, but give accounts of them somewhat variant from that of Mr. Jones. Particularly, Mr. Dennis A. Smith and James W. McCulloch speak of one of those contracts, or of some other, as having been presented to Mr. Jones, gratuitously, after the stock had risen, and it was obvious that a profit would be realized, of which Mr. Jones makes no mention. Mr. Jones states that he sold both those contracts to D. A. Smith; Mr. Smith says he was one of the persons who made one of the contracts a present to Mr. Jones; that the stock never was transferred, and that the profit, amounting to $15,000, was paid to Mr. Jones in money. Although the precise time is not specified by Mr. Jones, yet it is obvious, from the rates at which the contracts were purchased, that it must have been some time anterior to the 26th of August, 1817; for at no time after that period, during the year 1817, was stock so low as $135. That the resolution of that date, authorizing discounts on stock at 25 per cent. above its par value had an immediate effect on its price, will have been seen from a former part of this report.

The committee do not hesitate to say that, although his motives may have been strictly correct, and his vote given without any reference to his private interest, yet his situation forbade his acting on a question whose result was so important to him; or rather, that he ought never to have placed himself in that situation. The high trust reposed in the president of a national bank, by the Government and by the representatives of the stockholders, required that he should abstain from all concerns in which the price of stock was material. Mr. Jones appears to consider those transactions as lawful private concerns; the committee deem them intimately connected with the public management of the institution. Of their lawfulness and propriety it is for the House to judge.

Mr. George Williams, another public director, appears to have been deeply concerned in the purchase of stock, and in the making and purchase of contracts for the delivery of stock, to a large amount. Every witness that has been examined speaks of Mr. Williams's transactions in that respect. Mr. Williams himself declined stating the amounts and prices at which he purchased; and the committee did not think proper to insist upon his answers, as they had already obtained satisfactory information respecting his conduct, and examined him chiefly to give him the opportunity of making such explanations as he thought proper, of which he was advised at the time. With respect to the other public directors, Messrs. Pierce Butler and John Connelly, it satisfactorily appears that they were not in the least concerned in these stock-jobbing transactions. And, with respect to Walter Bowne, although his residence in New York did not give the committee the same means of information, yet no evidence has been discovered to implicate him.

Jonathan Smith, Esq., the cashier of the bank, has had considerable dealings in the purchase and sale of stock, and in making and purchasing contracts for its delivery at future periods. This remark is applicable to James W. McCulloch, Esq., the cashier of the office at Baltimore, to a much greater extent. Although those gentlemen might have no direct agency in the measures which were to affect the price of stock, yet the influence of their stations ought to be great; and it is to be lamented that they should have placed themselves in a situation where the exercise of that influence might be ascribed to improper causes. With respect to the other directors, their examinations will enable the House to determine how far they have mingled in these transactions.

Besides the objection which has already been urged to the resolution of the 8th of August, 1817, authorizing the president and cashier to discount notes, as being connected with a series of proceedings evidently calculated to enhance the price of stock, by affording facilities to the making prompt purchases, it is still more objectionable as being a delegation of power which, in the opinion of your committee, the directors had no right to grant; and, when connected with the power also given them of indefinite and unlimited renewal of stock notes, it was placing the great bulk of the capital entirely within their control. The same practice appears to have been almost universal at the office in Baltimore, where the president and cashier, as appears by their examinations, have, under the authority of the board of directors at that place, always discounted notes without an endorser, secured by a pledge of stock. As they were not restricted by the board, they appear accordingly to have exercised the power to a very considerable extent. Still more reprehensible, in the opinion of your committee, is the practice at that office of allowing the president and cashier to purchase or discount drafts and bills payable from sight to sixty days, because in such discounts the personal security is the most important circumstance. It has been done to a very large amount, although no loss appears yet to have accrued. At Richmond, an equally improper delegation of power to the cashier appears to have been granted, in authorizing him to discount notes on pledged stock at sixty days, and afterwards a similar authority to discount at four months. After an experiment of three weeks, the directors of that office had the wisdom to abandon it. (*Vide* papers No. 46.) At the office in this city the power has been discreetly limited, and as discreetly exercised.

Two by-laws of the bank seem to your committee to deserve notice: one of them, that no discounts shall be made without the consent of three-fourths of the directors present; and the other, that no director shall, without special authority, be permitted to inspect the cash account of any person with the bank. Those by-laws appear to render nugatory the provisions of the charter authorizing the appointment by the Government of one-fifth of the whole number of directors, and are different from the provisions, in that respect, by the former Bank of the United States, although most of the local banks in Philadelphia have similar regulations. Should a state of things exist in which the stockholders should deem their interest hostile to that of the nation, such provisions as these stated would render the Government directors mere spectators of the proceedings of the board.

The committee endeavored to obtain a statement of the shares upon which the instalments had not been paid, and of the persons owning them. The officers of the bank satisfied them that, from the irregular manner in which the accounts of the payments had been made, it was impossible to obtain an accurate statement. But the fact is admitted that the dividends have been paid to some delinquent stockholders, who are few, and to whom but a small amount of stock belongs. The dividends have been uniformly paid to those stockholders whose notes were discounted to the full par value of the stock, with the proceeds of which they paid their instalments, including the funded debt part as well as the specie part. The injustice of this proceeding towards those who had really paid their instalments according to their engagements, and who received no more benefit from these payments than those stockholders who substituted their stock in place of specie and funded debt, is most obvious. The stock that

had really never been paid for, but which remained pledged for the very credit given it, was entitled to draw, and did draw, as much dividend as that which had been fairly and punctually paid.

The root and source of all these instances of misconduct was the illegal and reprehensible division of the stock. By the first fundamental article of the charter, no person, copartnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to more than thirty votes; and yet, in violation of this provision, it will appear, from the testimony of Thomas Leiper, George Williams, Dennis A. Smith, and James W. McCulloch, that it was a common and general practice, well known to the judges of the election and to the directors, to divide shares into small parcels, varying from one to twenty shares to a name, held in the names of persons who had no interest in them, and to vote upon the shares thus held, as attorneys for the pretended proprietors. By some of the witnesses it is avowed that the object was to influence the election. Mr. Leiper, one of the judges of the first election, states that he did so himself. The effect was, that Baltimore, which had about one-seventh of the shares owned by individuals, gave more than one-fourth of all the votes that could be given. In that place there were 1,172 shares taken in 1,172 names, by George Williams, as attorney, the whole of which, it appears from his examination, he owned. At Philadelphia nearly one-third of the shares were owned, and the votes given at that place were about two-ninths of the whole authorized. For a more particular knowledge of these divisions of shares, the committee refer to the statement, herewith submitted, (marked No. 47.) They are not aware that any remarks which could be made by them could present the subject in a stronger light than the above statement of facts. The same persons who thus held the power of appointing directors are found to have the greatest loans on stock. It is alleged that they have now consolidated the shares; but, when occasion shall require their division, former practice will facilitate the operation. In the opinion of the committee, it is the greatest evil in the whole system, and is the origin of all others. So long as the large stockholders can control the choice of directors, so long can they hold and acquire immense amounts of stock, by the proceeds of notes discounted on the shares; and so long as they can obtain such discounts, they can control the election of directors. The system places the property of the other stockholders and of the Government, the credit of the bank and of individuals, and, in a measure, that of the nation, at the mercy of a few large stockholders, who, without having really contributed to the wealth or the value of the institution, have the control of its concerns. It requires a corrective; and the committee are of opinion that it is in the power of Congress to pass a supplementary law, not contrary to, but in support of, the provisions of the charter, and to give it the true and real effect originally contemplated; and they have instructed their chairman to ask for leave to report a bill prepared for that purpose.

The committee deem it their duty also to submit to the House a resolution (marked No. 48) authorizing a discount of a note for $20,000 at sixty days, and directing that the discount should be paid in a post note, drawn payable at sixty days after date. It is stated by the cashier, in his examination, that that post note was made payable in Philadelphia. They find also a resolution, of the 30th January, 1817, (No. 49,) expressly authorizing the office at Baltimore to grant discounts to the amount of $100,000, to be paid in post notes at sixty days' date. There is no doubt entertained that this was done at Baltimore, from its subsequently asking permission to do more; although, from the manner in which the books of that office are kept, it would be difficult to ascertain the fact. The only circumstance which throws any doubt on these transactions being deemed usurious is, that, instead of exacting more than lawful interest, the bank has charged and received interest on money that it never loaned. Not being drafts on other offices, they cannot be considered as exchange operations. As the parties have a remedy in the courts of justice for any injury they may have sustained, the committee do not deem it necessary to recommend any provision on the subject.

Under the resolutions authorizing discounts on pledged stock, a form of pledge was adopted, (marked No. 23, *a;*) and under the resolution of July 25, 1817, another form was adopted, (marked No. 32;) both of which were used by those obtaining loans. Although the latter form is in the shape of a mortgage or hypothecation, yet the equitable interest in the stock was in the bank. It might be questioned whether a stockholder could vote upon his shares which had been actually transferred in that form. It does not appear that any objections have been made to such votes, but that they have been received without scruple.

It will be found difficult to reconcile with the ninth fundamental article of the charter a resolution of the 24th June, 1817, by which the board resolved to purchase two millions of public debt, as the agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to deliver it to them at par. That resolution, and a letter of the president of the bank, announcing its purchase, with a statement of its cost, are submitted, (marked No. 50, *a*, *b*, *c*.) From these it will appear that the bank had sold two millions of its debt in England, with which to purchase specie. The Secretary of the Treasury claimed the right to redeem it, under the provisions of the charter; and, after some negotiations, a compromise was effected by the bank undertaking to purchase two other millions, in lieu of that sold, and to deliver it at par. The idea of its purchasing as the *agent* of the commissioners is exploded, when it is discovered that the stock cost it $2,054,264 26, which it was bound to deliver at par, by which a loss was produced of $54,264 26. It would be a novel idea that a mere agent was to do the business of his principal, solely at the expense of the agent; and it is obvious, from the whole transaction, that the purchase was really on account and for the benefit of the bank, to enable it to maintain its faith with the purchasers of the debt sold in England. The apology for the bank is, that it was done under the sanction of a high officer of the Government; and, although the committee feel bound to say that it was a violation of the article before quoted, yet, under all the circumstances, considering that it was done in good faith, they do not themselves think it such a violation as requires the interposition of Congress.

On the subject of the facilities furnished by the bank to the Government, in the transmission and collection of the public revenue, and its fulfilment of its engagements in discharging the duties of commissioners of loans and agents for military pensions, the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, (marked No. 51,) shows that its conduct has been satisfactory.

There appear to have been some contentions between the parent board and some of its offices, but the committee have not deemed them sufficiently connected with any practical objects of inquiry to justify their going into the merits of those controversies, which would be a work of much time and labor, and would not repay the trouble; and it would be unjust to make any statement respecting them, without making it in detail.

In order to give to this House full information of the state of the bank since its institution, a statement exhibiting its condition at different periods, (marked No. 43,) and various tables and statements compiled by the committee, or by them verified, are submitted; among them will be found statements of notes issued payable at each office, and of notes returned to the offices, respectively; reports of the committee of directors previous to each dividend; a complete list of the stockholders of the bank; No. 1 exhibiting the names of those who were such at the first dividend, with their places of residence, and the number of shares held by them, respectively, at that time, and at each subsequent dividend; No. 2 exhibiting the names of those who became stockholders after the first dividend; and No. 3* exhibiting those who became stockholders after the second dividend; together with a list of those who hold shares as attorneys for others. Other letters and miscellaneous documents, not specially referred to in the preceding part of this report, but elucidating the facts stated, will also be found.

Statements obtained from the offices at Richmond and this city are also submitted, which will show that the

* These lists, being voluminous, are omitted.

affairs of those offices have generally been conducted with prudence and ability, and that every effort was made by them to execute the directions of the parent board in a manner the least inconvenient to their customers.

In considering the question, whether the charter of the bank has been violated or not, the committee have thought that the expressions used mean whether, in any instance, the provisions of the charter have not been complied with. There may be many violations of a charter which would not be considered by a court of law as producing a forfeiture. The principle on that subject, the committee believe to be this: those acts of usurpation of powers not granted, of *misuser* and of *non-user* of those granted, which defeat the very objects of the institution, as expressed in the charter itself, would produce a forfeiture; and that all other instances of abuse of the powers granted, or of usurpation of powers, must be punished and restrained either by the ordinary process of *mandamus* and *quo warranto*, or by other means than a dissolution of the corporation. The committee think they are required by the resolution to report all instances of a violation of the provisions of the charter which have come to their knowledge, but they do not consider themselves called upon to state which of them would, in their opinion, produce a forfeiture, or any other legal consequences. And one inducement to this construction of the resolution arises from the consideration, that if they were to confine themselves only to those violations which would produce a forfeiture, and they should give a mistaken or incorrect opinion that the charter had not been violated so as to induce a forfeiture, the House might, under a strict construction of the act, be precluded from expressing any other opinion, and from directing the proceedings contemplated by it; whereas, by reporting all instances of violation that have occurred, without reference to their technical character, the House is left free to pursue any course it may judge proper. In speaking, therefore, of violations of the provisions of the charter, the committee wish to be understood as not expressing any opinion whether such violations would enure a forfeiture or not. They present the facts, and the House will determine whether, under those facts, it be or be not expedient to direct the issuing a *scire facias*, to ascertain whether the violations are such as to cause a dissolution of the corporation.

The committee, then, are of the opinion that the provisions of the charter of the Bank of the United States have been violated in the following instances:

1. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in England, and which the Secretary of the Treasury claimed the right of redeeming. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee, have been already given.

2. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders, on subscribing, to pay the second and third instalments on the stock in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the House, and they establish beyond all doubt: 1st, That the directors of the bank agreed to receive, and did receive, what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of, the bank and other banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever for the specific things required by the charter was in itself a departure from its provisions; but, 2d, The notes and checks thus received were not in all cases equivalent to coin, because there was not specie to meet them in the bank. 3d, That notes of individuals were discounted and taken in lieu of the coin part of the second instalment, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment became due. 4th, That the notes of individuals were taken in many instances, and to large amounts, in lieu of the whole of the second and third instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

3. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

4. By the judges of the first and second elections allowing many persons to give more than thirty votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for others in whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that these shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys. The facts in relation to this violation are in the possession of the House, and establish it beyond the reach of doubt.

The committee are of opinion that no other instance of a violation of the charter has been established.

In closing this report of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that, whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving to the preceding statements of facts, and abstracts of documents, their sanction. They have not recommended the adoption of any immediate measures to correct the many evils and mischiefs they have depicted, excepting that of the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the bank shall require it. And if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the Treasury Department will be exerted as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interests of the United States.

It is due to the officers of the bank at Philadelphia to state, that every facility in their power was rendered in explaining the books and assisting the researches of the committee.

No. 1.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Messrs. Jones, Girard, Willing, Leiper, and Evans, commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 15, 1816.

The information communicated to this Department renders it probable that, in the course of a few days, the sum of $8,400,000 in gold and silver coin, and in public debt, will have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty to notify a time and place, within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident in the performance of this duty, it is presumed that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the bank, at the place designated for holding the election; and, conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution.

It is, indeed, of high importance to the people, as well as to the Government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the State banks which have not returned to metallic payments must be rejected in the collection of the duties and taxes, and when such banks will unavoidably cease to be the depositories of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject I am authorized by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings, and paper as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the Government, although not members of your board, upon the measures pursued in consequence of the present recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged that the State banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th February next) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. JONES, GIRARD, WILLING, LEIPER, AND EVANS, *Commissioners.*

No. 2.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to W. Jones, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 29, 1816.

Your letter of the 21st instant, communicating the preparatory measures which have been adopted by the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, and their disposition to make every exertion in their power, consistent with the interest and security of the bank, to enable this Department to execute the intentions of the Legislature, in the collection of the public revenue, after the 20th February next, has been received by due course of mail.

You observe that the operations of the bank must necessarily be very limited until the second instalment shall be received, and the principal local banks evince a sincere disposition to co-operate in the important and indispensable work of invigorating public confidence, by resuming specie payments. With that co-operation, the board is of opinion that the attainment of this great object is neither difficult nor incompatible with the safety and real interests of all the solid banks.

From this view of the subject, as well as from a general knowledge of the means with which the Bank of the United States will have to commence its operations, and of the difficulties which it will have to surmount if the State banks do not make a simultaneous effort, it is manifest that, without their co-operation, a national currency equal to the indispensable demands of the community cannot be obtained by the 20th of February next, from the efforts of the bank and Treasury, under the existing legal provisions.

As the principal banks in the middle States, in the month of August last, explicitly stated to this Department their determination not to resume specie payments before the 1st of July, 1817, there is no reason to expect their co-operation before that period, unless a change has in the mean time been effected in their situation, or unless inducements more powerful than those presented in the Treasury proposition of the 22d July last can now be presented to them.

Although the precious metals have, in the interval between that declaration and the present period, continued to flow into the country from abroad, in quantities sufficient to reduce the premium on specie, by exceeding the demands for exportation and for subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, it is not believed that the State banks have replenished their vaults from that source. The influx of specie, however, cannot but be considered highly favorable to the resumption of specie payments. By satisfying the current demands for specie, the inducement to run on the banks has been generally diminished. But admitting, what is not clearly established, that the disproportion between the specie in their vaults and their circulating paper shall render it unsafe to discharge their notes in specie, on demand, simultaneously with the Bank of the United States, it does not follow that an augmentation of their stock of the precious metals is indispensable to that operation. If this disproportion can be reduced within its proper limit by other means, the great object of the Government will be secured.

The requisite reduction of the circulating paper may be effected by the State banks, either by curtailing their discounts, or by the sale of the public debt, of which they are known to be the holders.

If this reduction is effected in the latter mode, no inconvenience will be suffered by the community, and no positive pecuniary loss will be sustained by the banks. If it is effected in the former mode, great individual suffering must necessarily be produced. At a moment when excessive importations of foreign merchandise had involved the mercantile and manufacturing classes in the greatest distress, and menaced them with impending bankruptcy, reason, humanity, and sound policy, all united against the curtailment of bank discounts. Yet, so far as the knowledge of the Treasury extends, the reduction of the circulating paper has in no instance been attempted by the sale of public debt held by the banks.

Curtailment of discounts has been the only process resorted to by them, where any effort has been made to prepare for the resumption of specie payments.

The disregard to individual suffering manifested by this procedure of the State banks has been the result of a conviction, that, when the national currency shall be restored by the efforts of the Government and of the Bank of the United States, the public debt which they hold will be greatly increased in value. This is demonstrable from the consideration that the curtailment of discounts, in good paper, produces a loss of about seven per cent. per annum, whilst the sale of an equal amount of public debt would produce the same effect upon the relative proportion between their specie and circulating paper, and could reduce their profits but six per cent. In calling upon them to sell the public debt which they hold, as the proper and effectual mode of preparing to resume specie payments, no sacrifice is required of them. The public debt every where bears a considerable premium upon the price at which they obtained it. The determination, therefore, which they have formed, not to resume specie payments before the 1st day of July, 1817, is an explicit declaration that they not only will not bear any part of the sacrifice required to restore the disordered state of the currency, but that they will not forego any of the advantages to be derived from that event.

If the view here presented be substantially correct, although changes in the situation of the banks may have taken place favorable to the early resumption of specie payments, yet there does not appear to be any well founded reason to expect any change in the determination which they have formed on that subject.

When the friendly character of the proposition made by the Treasury to the banks on the 22d of July last, and the extraordinary manner in which it was received, are well considered, it does not appear probable that any inducement can be offered by the Government sufficiently strong to divert them from the policy of making the highest possible profit upon the public debt which they hold. In directly addressing their love of acquisition, we can offer them nothing equivalent to the gain which they expect from an adherence to their previous determination. To appeal to their fears, by refusing to receive their bills in payments to the Government, if that appeal should be ineffectual, would be to visit the sins of the banks upon the great mass of unoffending citizens, unless the Government was prepared to furnish a sufficient legal currency to meet the indispensable demands of the community. It is important, therefore, at this time, to ascertain the extent to which the operations of the bank will be able to supply a national currency, by the 20th February next, unaided by the State banks. Is it possible for the Bank to supply the demand, in the commercial cities, which the collection of the revenue arising from imports and tonnage will create in the interval between that period and the 1st of July next? If the emission of bills by the

Bank of the United States, during the period that the State banks refuse to discount their bills in specie, must necessarily be so extremely limited as that a national currency to that extent could not be expected from that source within the first months of its operation, the Government must either furnish a national currency, or it must suspend the collection of its revenue, at least partially, until the operations of the Bank of the United States shall have thrown into circulation a sufficient quantity of its bills to furnish the necessary facilities for that purpose. The period within which the Bank of the United States will, consistently with its security, be able to put into circulation bills equal to the demands of the community, will in a great measure depend upon the facility and cheapness with which specie can be obtained from foreign countries. If the importations of foreign merchandise shall continue to exceed the value of our exportations, as they have done since the peace, the balance must be paid in specie, or by the transfer to foreign hands of the bank stock or funded debt of the nation. The former mode of settling the balance will impose upon the bank the constant necessity of supplying the vacuum produced by the exportation of specie, and the latter will tend to procrastinate the duration of that balance. The suspension, by law, of the collection of the revenue, under existing circumstances, would be an apparent admission of the dependence of the Government upon the State banks, in its fiscal transactions, which could not fail to give them a direct influence over the national currency. The public interest requires that an admission of that nature should be expressly rejected, and that that control should not be exercised.

It appears probable that the deficiency in the circulating medium which must be produced by the rejection of the bills of the State banks in all payments to the Government, on the 20th of February next, must for some time be principally supplied by Government paper of some description. Justice and sound policy forbid the continuance of the present system of Treasury notes. With a large surplus revenue in the Treasury, the Government cannot continue in circulation a paper which subjects them to the payment of interest, or which may be funded at even six per cent., as the period is approaching when it is probable that that stock must rise above its nominal value.

If the Government takes upon itself the principal burden of restoring the circulating medium to specie value, it is improper that all the advantage resulting from that operation should be exclusively enjoyed by the Bank of the United States. As the credit of the nation is to be exerted in producing this revolution in the state of the currency, it is but reasonable and just that a part of the profit resulting from that exertion should enure to the benefit of the national Treasury.

The more readily to effect this object, Government paper not bearing interest, receivable in all payments to the Government, and which shall not be funded at a higher rate of interest than five per cent. per annum, may be placed at the disposition of the Bank of the United States, to be put in circulation, for which the bank shall pay a stipulated interest; or it may be issued by the bank, for the benefit of the Government, upon receiving funded debt at the rates fixed in the act incorporating the bank, or bank stock of any incorporated bank, to the amount issued to any individual, for which service the bank shall receive a reasonable compensation; or a board of directors may be appointed, for the purpose of putting this paper in circulation for the benefit of the Government, confining their operations always to applications where interest-bearing securities shall be pledged by the borrower. It is probable that this system will not interfere with the operations of the bank, as long as that institution shall not be able to put in circulation a sufficient amount of their bills to furnish a circulating medium equal to the indispensable demands of the community. Whenever this shall be effected, the issue and reissue of Government bills to cease.

Should the balance of trade continue to be unfavorable, or should the price of specie rise in foreign countries, the bank would find it extremely difficult, during the first year of its operations, to sustain the continual run upon it, which such a state of things could not fail to produce. In an emergency of this nature, the Government paper could not fail to be a powerful auxiliary to the bank, and a great advantage to the community. The sums drawn from its vaults for exportation would necessarily withdraw from circulation an equal amount of its bills, and leave a void which could not safely be filled but by the issue of Government paper. Whatever portion of this paper should come into the hands of the bank might be reissued, without exposing their remaining specie stock to further diminution. By limiting the amount of Government paper to be put in circulation to the probable surplus revenue during the year 1817, its credit and value would every where be equal to gold and silver.

It is, however, most ardently desired by the Government that the necessity of resorting to the issue of Government paper may be avoided, by the resumption of specie payments by the State banks on or before the 20th of February next. As as inducement to this measure, the Government can only aid their operations by withholding from circulation as much of their paper now in the Treasury, or which may hereafter be received, as the demands upon the Treasury during the ensuing year will permit. As the sum which it will be in the power of the Government to retain in the Treasury will be considerable, it may present a sufficient inducement to change their determination not to resume specie payments before the 1st day of July next.

How far the discrediting of their paper, by refusing to receive it in discharge of duties and taxes, will influence their conduct, can only be ascertained by the experiment.

It may be proper, in closing this long letter, to inform you that no decision has been made upon any of the points presented in it. It must be considered, therefore, as merely sounding this delicate and important subject, with a view to obtain all the information which may be necessary to enlighten the understandings of those who must ultimately decide upon it.

A communication of your views upon the whole question will be received with much pleasure, and will receive the respectful consideration to which they are so highly entitled.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 3.

Resolution and arrangement with the State banks for the resumption of specie payment.

JANUARY 31, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

The board took into consideration the proposition of the convention of banks, made through a committee from that body, to a committee from this board, and reported by the latter at the last meeting; and, after some time spent in considering the same, certain modifications were made, and the committee on the part of this bank authorized to agree to the propositions as modified, as follows, viz:

"The committee of the Bank of the United States respectfully submit the following modifications of the propositions received from the committee of the State banks, viz:

"1st. That the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and Norfolk, engage, on the 20th of the ensuing month, to commence, and thenceforth to continue, specie payments for all demands upon them, and reciprocally to support the credit of each other in their several districts, upon any emergency, until the balances existing between them shall be finally paid off.

"2d. That the whole of the public balances in the receiving banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and Norfolk, be immediately transferred to the Bank of the United States, and retained in its vaults, (except so much thereof as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the current expenditure,) until the 1st of July next, when the same shall be paid off, together with the interest thereon.

"3d. That payment of the balances which may accumulate against the aforesaid banks, subsequently to the transfer of the balances first mentioned, shall not be demanded by the Bank of the United States until the said bank and its branches shall have discounted for individuals (other than those having duties to pay) the following sums, viz:

"For those in New York, two millions.

"For those in Philadelphia, two millions.

"For those in Baltimore, one and a half million.

"For those in Virginia, five hundred thousand dollars: Provided, that if the said bank shall be willing to discount, and shall not have the required amount of good paper offered within the term of sixty days, from the 20th of the ensuing month, at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and within the same term after the operations of the offices of the said bank in Virginia shall have commenced, the aforesaid banks shall, at the expiration of that time, at the aforesaid places, respectively, pay to the Bank of the United States the balances due by them respectively, together with the interest thereon.

"4th. That the Bank of the United States will engage to discount the required amount, at the respective places, and within the time mentioned in the preceding articles, provided good paper to that amount be offered.

"5th. That in the event of the Bank of the United States and its branches not having a sufficient amount of good paper offered at the respective places mentioned in the third article, within the period therein stipulated, then the Bank of the United States will engage to discount for the said banks the amount of the deficiency, at the respective places, according to the amount of the capitals of the said banks, respectively.

"6th. That the banks aforesaid shall engage, respectively, and in the proportion which their loans may bear to their capitals, to reduce the amount of the said loans, in the ratio of the discounts required of the Bank of the United States and its branches, and that the said reduction shall take place by the 1st of July next.

"7th. That the Bank of the United States will interchange pledges of good faith and friendly offices with the respective banks, and, upon any emergency which may menace the credit of any of the aforesaid banks, will cheerfully contribute its resources, to any reasonable extent, in support thereof, confiding in the justice and discretion of the banks, respectively, to circumscribe their affairs within the just limits indicated by their respective capitals, as soon as the interest and convenience of the community will admit.

"8th. That, upon the mutual agreement of the parties to these stipulations, the same shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his decision upon those points which involve the public balances; and, when approved by him, shall be obligatory on all the contracting parties."

No. 4.

Loans at the Bank of the United States up to the 20th of February, 1817, and debts due to it on that day by other banks.

Loan to the United States,		$500,000 00
Bills discounted for individuals, on pledged stock for second instalment,	$199,921 37	
For paying bonds at custom-house,	253,931 83	
For other purposes,	216,350 24	
		670,203 44
Debts due from State bank, Boston,	330,022 89	
Roger Williams's bank, Providence, Rhode Island,	2,520 29	
Phœnix Bank, Hartford, Connecticut,	520 59	
Trenton Banking Company,	548 14	
Bank of Pennsylvania,	36,631 42	
		370,243 33

Abstract respecting notes in circulation.

1817.			
Feb. 20	Amount of notes issued,		$2,621,389 01
	Deductions—		
	On hand at Bank United States,	$666,399 55	
Feb. 19	New York,	20,858 64	
Feb. 20	Boston,	451,645 00	
Feb. 17	Baltimore,	373,900 00	
	Notes charged to office, Baltimore, on their passage,	158,000 00	
Feb. 20	Baltimore, on their passage,	100,000 00	
Feb. 18	New York, on their passage,	432,000 00	
Feb. 20	New York, on their passage,	100,000 00	
			2,302,803 19
	Amount in circulation,		318,585 82

Loans at offices, and debts due to the same, up to 20th February, 1817.

1817.		
Feb. 19	Amount of loans at New York office, for what purposes not known at the Bank of the United States,	$478,988 59
	Notes of New York banks, on hand there,	707,837 85
Feb. 17	Amount of loans at Baltimore office, for what purposes not known at the Bank of the United States,	394,884 49
	Notes of Baltimore banks, on hand there,	15,081 93
Feb. 20	Amount of loans at Boston office, for what purposes not known at the Bank of the United States,	118,074 43
	Notes of Boston banks, on hand there,	57,087 00

No. 5.

DR. *General state of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposite at the dates specified herein.*

Date.		Funded debt of the United States, various.	Loan to the United States.	Bills discounted.	Due from commissioners for receiving subscriptions.	Due from offices of discount and deposite.	Due from State banks.	Expenses.	Notes of Bank U. States and offices on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Specie on hand.
1817.												
February 27,	Bank United States,	$4,829,234 12	$500,000 00	$1,222,779 27	$8,559,764 95	$3,162,123 14	$3,860,682 20	$45,610 73	$642,570 00	$171,118 51	-	$725,354 51
February 27,	Office, Boston, -	-	-	212,450 42	-	-	-	1,339 76	430,145 00	45,634 00	$54,119 41	330,842 93
February 26,	Office, New York, -	-	-	809,355 91	-	327,095 12	3,265,652 34	1,871 73	122,816 63	259,784 88	1,007 72	295,260 44
February 24,	Office, Baltimore, -	-	-	585,481 73	-	15,000 00	1,721,980 74	-	428,205 00	110,744 10	-	372,651 88
		$4,829,234 12	$500,000 00	$2,930,067 33	$8,559,764 95	$3,504,218 26	$8,848,315 28	$48,822 22	$1,623,736 63	$587,281 49	$55,127 13	$1,724,109 76
March 31,	Bank United States,	$11,907,365 18	$500,000 00	$3,059,832 19	$8,481,805 89	$5,268,873 32	$3,895,839 51	$58,474 22	$440,069 54	$358,348 84	-	$525,545 67
March 27,	Office, Boston, -	-	-	678,796 36	-	-	37,000 00	4,238 16	643,910 00	-	$105,604 81	298,925 73
March 26,	Office, New York, -	-	-	2,592,584 18	-	1,375,472 88	1,484,673 77	4,086 72	538,811 77	252,061 28	34,739 02	142,206 69
March 31,	Office, Baltimore, -	-	-	2,378,339 82	-	41,909 88	2,197,550 79	-	55,680 00	310,541 33	272 96	388 936 91
March 29,	Office, Washington,	-	-	149,173 40	-	395,220 79	533,025 63	511 19	116,810 00	48,358 53	37,652 00	103,543 69
		$11,907,365 18	$500,000 00	$8,858,725 95	$8,481,805 89	$7,081,476 87	$8,148,089 70	$67,310 29	$1,795,281 31	$969,309 98	$178,268 79	$1,459,158 69

CR. GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.		Capital stock.	Bank, branch, and post notes issued.	Discount, exchange, and interest received.	Due to Bank United States and offices of discount and deposite.	Due to State banks.	Deposites on account of the Treasury of the United States.	Deposites on account of public officers.	Deposites on account of individuals.
1817.									
February 27,	Bank United States,	$15,879,865 57	$3,534,936 89	$101,468 36	- -	- -	$3,646,914 55	$33,690 34	$522,361 72
February 27,	Office, Boston, -	- -	- -	- -	$745,849 76	- -	273,589 36	34,101 57	20,990 83
February 26,	Office, New York, -	- -	- -	7,294 28	121,816 06	- -	4,617,385 44	- -	336,348 99
February 24,	Office, Baltimore, -	- -	- -	7,225 59	1,579,197 73	- -	1,574,597 69	- -	173,042 44
		$15,879,865 57	$3,534,936 89	$115,988 23	$2,446,863 55	- -	$10,112,487 04	$67,791 91	$1,052,743 98
March 31,	Bank United States,	$23,155,020 64	$6,360,679 46	$131,729 66	- -	$186,967 69	$3,375,599 76	$675,935 16	$610,221 99
March 27,	Office, Boston, -	- -	- -	2,910 55	$811,129 68	261,294 49	136,849 60	357,627 04	198,663 70
March 26,	Office, New York, -	- -	- -	29,857 16	728,026 61	25,739 23	4,482,318 48	520,000 00	638,694 83
March 31,	Office, Baltimore, -	- -	- -	27,410 00	3,273,862 40	13,000 00	1,345,953 00	108,273 89	604,732 40
March 29,	Office, Washington,	- -	- -	1,538 35	680,083 41	13,774 70	471,557 45	140,903 24	76,438 08
		$23,155,020 64	$6,360,679 46	$193,445 72	$5,493,102 10	$500,776 11	$9,812,278 29	$1,802,739 33	$2,128,751 00

DR. RECAPITULATION.—*February.* CR.

Funded debt of the United States, various,			$4,829,234 12	Capital stock,			$15,879,865 57
Loan to the United States,			500,000 00	Bank, branch, and post notes,			3,534,936 89
Bills discounted,			2,930,067 33	Discount, exchange, and interest,			115,988 23
Due from commissioners for receiving subscriptions,	$8,559,764 95			Due to Bank United States and offices,			2,446,863 55
Due from offices of discount and deposite,	3,504,218 26			Deposites on account of Treasury United States,	$10,112,487 04		
			12,063,983 21	Deposites on account of public officers,	67,791 91		
Due from State banks,			8,848,315 28				10,180,278 95
Expenses,			48,822 22	Deposites on account of individuals,			1,052,743 98
Cash, viz: Notes of Bank United States and branches,	1,623,736 63						
Notes of other banks,	587,281 49						
Treasury notes,	55,127 13						
Specie,	1,724,109 76						
			3,990,255 01				
			$33,210,677 17				$33,210,677 17

Bank, branch, and post notes issued,	$3,534,936 89
Bank, branch, and post notes on hand,	1,623,736 63
In circulation,	$1,911,200 26

BANK UNITED STATES, *December* 21, 1818.

DR. RECAPITULATION.—*March.* CR.

Funded debt of the United States, various,			$11,907,365 18	Capital stock,			$23,155,020 64
Loan to the United States,			500,000 00	Bank, branch, and post notes,			6,360,679 46
Bills discounted,			8,858,725 95	Discount, exchange, and interest received,			193,445 72
Due from commissioners for receiving subscriptions,	$8,481,805 89			Due to Bank United States and offices,			5,493,102 10
Due from offices of discount and deposite,	7,081,476 87			Due to State banks,			500,776 11
			15,563,282 76	Deposites on account of Treasurer United States,	$9,812,278 29		
Due from State banks,			8,148,089 70	Deposites on account of public officers,	1,802,739 33		
Expenses,			67,310 29				11,615,017 62
Cash, viz: Notes of Bank United States and branches,	1,795,281 91			Deposites on account of individuals,			2,128,751 00
Notes of other banks,	969,309 98						
Treasury notes,	178,268 79						
Specie,	1,459,158 69						
			4,402,018 77				
			$49,446,792 65				$49,446,792 65

Bank, branch, and post notes issued,	$6,360,679 46
Bank, branch, and post notes on hand,	1,795,281 31
In circulation,	$4,565,398 15

BANK UNITED STATES, *December* 21, 1818.

No. 6.

Letter to office at Lexington, reproving it for circulating State bank paper, and directing it to draw.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Bowne, Ralston, Price, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Wetherill, McEuen, Savage, Bryan, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, Bolton.

October 7, 1817.—The following letter, prepared by the president, was read, and ordered to be forwarded to the office at Lexington, viz:

GENTLEMEN: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 4, 1817.

It appears, from undubitable sources of information, although no official intimation of the fact has been received, that you have been pleased to adopt certain measures in relation to the exchange operations of your office, and the circulation of local bank paper, as a substitute for that which had been transmitted to you from this bank, which, in their character and effect, are no less at variance with the interest of the institution, and of the public, than they are contrary to the letter and spirit of the rules, regulations, and instructions prescribed for your government, to which I beg leave to refer in support of this declaration.

It is affirmed that you have for some time past been in the practice of withholding from circulation the bills prepared for your office, of selling them at a premium of one and a half per cent., and issuing from your counter, in lieu thereof, only the notes of the local banks, or specie.

It is as impossible to account for these novel proceedings, upon principles in any degree compatible with the obligations, interest, and character of the institution, as for your silence upon so momentous a subject; and it may be found as difficult to sustain their legal propriety as it is to prove their utility, or to allay the consequent discontent which has already been manifested.

No doubt is entertained of the purity of your motives, and the respect in which you are held by the parent board; and that which is due to its own character and authority forbids the idea of any intentional disregard of the rules and instructions which it had prescribed for your conduct.

Your object was, no doubt, to check the practice of remitting the notes of the office to the eastward, as a substitute for exchange, as individuals prefer them for that purpose either to specie or your drafts, unless the latter can be obtained at a very small premium; but, in selling your current notes at a premium, you pervert their use, withhold them entirely from circulation, and substitute the notes of the State banks; thus depriving the Bank of the United States and the public of the benefits of that circulation, and transferring the advantages exclusively to banks who are your debtors, and whose credit is thereby extended to the prejudice of this institution, while its offices are degraded to the level of the humblest money-dealer, and the principal objects, public and private, for which the bank was created, are perverted.

The wants of the country and the interest of the bank require an extensive circulation of its paper; and it is the policy of the parent board to encourage the indiscriminate use of the notes of the bank, reserving for imperious circumstances, and inevitable occasions, the exercise of the legal right which it possesses of declining to receive or pay, except at the respective places where payment is promised on the face of the notes. Therefore, to retain in local circulation the paper of any office, against which the course of exchange may operate, it is only necessary to remove all temptation to remit in its current notes, by furnishing drafts on the bank, or its offices, at a very low premium, or even at par, which will effectually remedy the evil. You receive value for your drafts, and should the course of exchange continue so adverse as to preclude the reimbursement of the amount by the purchase and remittance of bills of exchange on the Eastern or Southern cities, there is no alternative but to transmit the specie, which is, however, an extreme case, not likely to occur in a rich and flourishing country.

This simple view of the subject, it is believed, will embrace every variety of case which can occur, and supersede the necessity of further amplification.

I am, therefore, instructed to prescribe for your government the following additional regulations, to wit:

1st. You will cease to issue the paper of other banks from your office, except in such small bills and sums as may be indispensable, from the want of the paper of the office.

2d. On no account demand a premium on the notes issued from the office; but circulate them freely, and receive on deposite, or in payment, the notes of this bank and any of its offices.

3d. Draw on this bank, and any of its offices south or west of this place, at a moderate premium, or at par, if you should find it necessary, in order to prevent the substitution of your notes for your drafts.

4th. Reimburse the bank and its offices on which you may draw, as opportunities for purchasing bills may occur; and for this purpose you may purchase bills of exchange having not more than four months to run.

5th. When the notes of any of the banks in your vicinity have accumulated in your vaults to the sum of $20,000, you will demand payment, either in specie or in such bills of exchange as may enable you to remit to this bank, or any of its offices east of the mountains, or to the office at New Orleans; and if the demand shall not be satisfied, you will cease to receive the notes of any such bank, unless it shall engage to pay interest, and liquidate the balance in a reasonable time.

6th. You will not receive on deposite, or in payment, the notes of any State bank other than those of the State in which your office is located, and of these only of such as may enable you to exchange notes, and liquidate balances, with the necessary promptness, facility, and punctuality. The deposites made on account of the public revenue will, however, form an exception to this rule; but you will be pleased to bear in mind, that the notes of such banks only as actually pay them on demand in specie can be received as a general deposite or in payment.

I have been particularly directed to invite your attention to the regulations and instructions heretofore transmitted, and to the modifications contained in the foregoing articles, from which it is confidently expected there will be no material deviation, without the previous sanction of the parent board.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

The President and Directors of the Office Bank U. S., Lexington, Kentucky.

No. 7.

Statement of the special deposites received on account of the Treasurer of the United States.

1817.			
April	11,	Treasurer's draft on the Bank of Pennsylvania,	$358,952 76
June	12,	Cheshire Bank,	39,373 14
	16,	Nashville Bank,	32,331 71
		Cumberland Bank of Portland,	5,446 20
		Narraganset Bank,	7,129 76
	24,	Easton Bank,	600 00
	26,	Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturing Bank,	331 14
		Bank of New Brunswick,	24,310 20
	28,	Bank of Kentucky,	44,724 81
		Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville,	46,587 24
		Bank of Chester County,	1,933 00
		Bank of Pennsylvania,	45,264 84
		Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania,	22,616 42
		Bank of Chambersburg,	94,931 55
		Westmoreland Bank,	27,351 12
		Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania,	62,134 66
		Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg,	633,127 04
	30,	State Bank of Morris, New Jersey,	8,308 34
July	7,	Bank of Washington, District of Columbia,	502 50
	10,	Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania,	64,478 61
	16,	Bank of Columbia,	18,903 18
	18,	Bank of Tennessee,	21,424 84
		Bank of Tennessee,	35,348 42
		Nashville Bank,	97,946 79
		Bank of Kentucky,	41,193 69
		Branch Bank of Kentucky at Russellville,	22,885 51
		Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville,	4,117 53
		Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville,	92,879 87
		Branch Bank of Kentucky at Bardstown,	54,283 10
		Branch Bank of Kentucky at Danville,	5,985 00
		Kentucky Insurance Company,	47,319 09
		Bank of Steubenville,	17,664 16
		Dayton Manufacturing Company,	15,285 15
		Western Reserve Bank,	7,194 40
		Muskingum Bank,	52,464 34
		Muskingum Bank,	144,973 10
		Bank of Chilicothe,	134,692 52
August	30,	Bank of Tennessee,	5,760 00
October,	18,	E. H. Taylor's deposite at Lexington,	10,283 00
	25,	E. H. Taylor's deposite at Lexington,	12,985 00
Dec.	26,	Treasurer's draft on the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Lancaster,	86,117 31
		Juniata Bank,	13,815 32
		Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati,	6,767 00
	27,	Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania,	4,500 00
		Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg,	255,880 35
1818.			
January	17,	S. Maclay's deposite at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania,	1,255 11
		S. Maclay's deposite at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania,	900 87
		S. Maclay's deposite at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania,	955 00
		S. Maclay's deposite at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania,	188 02
		S. Theobald's deposite at Lexington,	4,920 22
		I. H. Morton's deposite at Lexington,	184 00
		William Brown's deposite at Lexington,	1,679 78
Feb.	18,	Treasurer's draft on the branch of Bank of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg,	20,848 00
Mar.	14,	C. S. Clarkson's deposite at Pittsburg,	15,000 00
		C. R. Sherman's deposite at Chilicothe,	1,940 00
	16,	John Hay's deposite at St. Louis,	136 00
	21,	I. Sloan's deposite at Pittsburg,	8,708 00
	24,	Treasurer's draft on the Greensburg Bank,	6,202 06
		Branch of Farmer's Bank of Delaware, New Castle,	4,603 00
		Manufacturing and Exporting Company of Charlestown, Va.	2,613 00
		Manufacturing Bank of Kentucky,	16,909 30
		Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville,	143,105 48
		Muskingum Bank,	54,784 00
May	8,	I. Sloan's check on the office Pittsburg, payable in special money,	15,638 00
		G. Morgan's check on the office Pittsburg, payable in special money,	8,300 00
	23,	I. Merritt's deposite at New Castle,	870 00
		S. Finley's deposite at Chilicothe,	12,787 15
June	15,	Treasurer's draft on the Muskingum Bank,	115,673 00
July	18,	Certificate of deposite in the Bank of Kentucky,	2,000 00
		Muskingum Bank,	1,300 00
		Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware,	2,358 00
October	2,	Branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Newbern,	12,353 60
Nov.	20,	Treasurer's draft on the Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania,	4,054 68
	30,	Certificate of deposite in the Milledgeville branch of Bank of Georgia,	77,351 00
		Milledgeville branch of Bank of Georgia,	5,490 00
Dec.	14,	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Newbern,	4,500 00
			$3,278,710 98
		Deduct amount drawn by the treasurer in favor of the Bank of Columbia, $468,588 37	
		Deduct notes and drafts remitted to Baltimore and Washington, 57,372 00	
			525,960 37
			$2,752,750 61
		On hand at this date,	87,341 00
		Balance, being the amount assumed by the bank as cash,	$2,665,409 61

BANK UNITED STATES, *December* 21, 1818.

No. 8.

Communication from William Jones, Esq., respecting the Charleston office.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 23, 1818.

As a further illustration of the difficulties with which the Bank of the United States has had to contend in its intercourse with the State banks, whose paper is received in payments due to the bank as well as to the United States, I deem it my duty to exhibit to the committee of inquiry of the House of Representatives of the United States a copy of a letter from the president of the office of discount and deposite at Charleston, dated the 4th inst., by which you will perceive the unwarrantable excitement and hostility produced by the simple demand of a part of the very large balances which have been suffered to continue, from time to time, on the books of the office against the banks in that place, under the assurances of those banks, and of the late president of the office, that they were at all times ready to pay the amount on demand in specie.

As the temporary vault of the office of discount and deposite was inadequate to the safe-keeping of the specie, the demand has been suspended until the urgent circumstances which induced the report of the committee on the state of the bank, on the 30th of October last, rendered it indispensable. The Charleston banks have never been charged with interest on the large balances constantly owing by them, because the amount was considered as held in safe-keeping for the Bank of the United States; and although they have for a long time enjoyed the gratuitous use of from 5 to $800,000 of the capital of the Bank of the United States, they are now unwilling to relinquish this source of gain, not that the payment will compel them to press their debtors, but to sell their funded debt, or other stocks, upon which they are also drawing an interest.

The statement book, to which I beg leave to invite your attention, will show that the situation of the office at that place has, at all times, been better than any other; and that its ample means of accommodation have been extended, with unbounded liberality, to the State banks. Yet, as you will perceive by the letter of the president of the office, they have menaced the bank with their efforts to excite the State Legislature to tax the office. This, in all probability, has been attempted, as the public papers announce the prompt rejection of a proposition to that enlightened body for that purpose. Their groundless resentment will not divert the directors of the Bank of the United States from a steady perseverance in their duty to the public and the institution, nor from the liberal course of conduct which has at all times marked its intercourse with the State banks, whenever it could be indulged without sacrificing the interests of the nation and the corporation for the benefit of a particular community, whether of banks or of individuals.

The power of taxing the Bank of the United States is, fortunately, not in the hands of its ungenerous rivals, but that of suspending specie payments they have already exercised with impunity; and the worst feature in the letter of the president of the office is, the intimation that they may probably suspend specie payments.

The last statement from the office at Charleston, of the 8th instant, after the drafts had been made which produced the excitement, exhibits an aggregate balance against the banks of that place of upwards of $600,000, including their notes on hand.*

You will please observe, sir, that the aggregate amount of the balances (including notes) due by the Charleston banks, on the 10th of November, when the resolution of the 30th of October reached the office, was $742,462 44; and the statement of the 8th instant exhibits a similar balance of $611,896 96; the excitement must, therefore, have been produced by drafts of not more than $130,565 50, out of the large balance first mentioned, from the 10th of November to the 10th of December instant.

This statement of facts is respectfully submitted, in order to correct the misrepresentations which are industriously disseminated in respect to the conduct of the Bank of the United States in its intercourse with State institutions.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

The Hon. J. C. SPENCER, *Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry.*

GENTLEMEN: OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, CHARLESTON, *December* 4, 1818.

We received your different resolutions through our cashier, and provide to the utmost of our ability for their execution. We have shipped $100,000, in specie, to Savannah branch, and are now shipping $150,000 to you, in the Georgia Packet.

The remainder of the sum appropriated for the Savannah branch we will provide in bills of exchange, and such other credits in Georgia, as will satisfy them, and greatly relieve us. The safety of the institution being the paramount consideration, we have informed them that the balance cannot be sent in specie.

The apprehension of drafts for specie, for the East India trade, and the speculations of brokers and others, obliged the banks generally to reduce their discounts at a time when a large proportion of their funds was in stock notes; our notice to them, that they must reduce their balances, and that we would call for specie, increased the alarm, and your recent drafts have completed the panic. The calls for money were increased by the usual current of business at this season of the year, and merchants of great respectability, accustomed to draw and redraw for funds to purchase our produce, are now embarrassed by their acceptances. This want of available funds is increased by reaction; for the planter being unable to sell his crop, the merchant is thereby disappointed in his well-founded expectation of payment for credits and advances; so that merchants, planters, and tradesmen, are all pressing their applications to us with such importunity, that they cannot be resisted, although we had resolved that the discounts should every week be less than the receipts.

* Balances, including notes due the offices, per statements.

August 4, 1818,	$604,000
September 1, 1818,	865,000
October 1, 1818,	931,000
November 3, 1818,	746,000
December 1, 1818,	735,000
	5)3,881,000
Average,	776,200

These embarrassments are all charged to us; we are accused of hostility to the other banks, and of oppressive drafts on them for their specie capital; the sensation excited is great, in proportion to the wants and disappointments of each individual; the other banks encourage the impression, and we understand that the banks of the State will apply to the Legislature, now in session, to tax or otherwise embarrass us.

Besides this, the solvency of some houses, otherwise safe, becomes questionable; and the banks, if called on too hastily for specie, will no doubt unite to refuse, and rely on the confidence of the community as their shield. In this extremity of the Union, there is reason to fear that they would be shielded, as happened during the late war.

If your resolution, in such a contingency, must be enforced, what would be the consequence? There is no other circulating medium; very few of our notes are seen here, and dollars are not to be had at any price. Neither payment nor deposite can be made with us; our deposites would be withdrawn, and the other banks strengthened by them. They, being relieved by the stand assumed, (at least for a time,) will resume their discounts, while we must close ours, and be left in an awkward predicament.

There is no want of stability in any of the banks; they hold a large amount of funded and other stock, and possess the entire confidence of the community. We believe they only want a little time for the resources of the country to unfold themselves, for money to be sent from abroad to purchase our produce, and enable them to reduce their discounts. In the mean time, a little forbearance would prevent much mischief.

With much respect and esteem, I remain your very humble servant,

JOS. JOHNSON, *Pres't pro tem.*

To the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States.

No. 9.

Letter of the President of the United States Bank, in answer to inquiries respecting the payment of notes of the bank and its offices.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 16, 1818.

To the interrogatories put to me in your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to reply:

To the first: That in no instance within my knowledge have any notes of the Bank of the United States been refused payment in specie, when demanded at the place designated in the body of the note, according to the obligation therein expressed; but that notes of the corporation, made payable at the bank in Philadelphia, and at the offices of discount and deposite severally, have been refused payment in specie, when demanded where payment was not obligatory, "according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed."

The reasons for such refusal are to be found in the authority derived from the seventeenth section of the act of incorporation, and the manifest impossibility of providing for the indiscriminate redemption of the bills of the corporation at nineteen distinct places, embracing the extremes of the Union.

To the second: That notes of the bank have been refused acceptance as private deposites, and in payment of debts due to the bank, as well by the bank as the offices generally, in cases where the notes thus offered have not contained the promise of payment at the place where the same may have been presented. To receive them on deposite, is an engagement to pay that deposite in specie; and to receive them in payment of debts due to the bank, would produce the same effect indirectly; for a debtor would pay his debt to the bank in those notes, in preference to the local funds which he might possess.

For the circumstances under which the refusal, in both cases, took place, and for further reasons in support of the measure, I beg leave to refer to the enclosed copy of a letter from the board of the office of discount and deposite at Boston, on the 19th March last, when that board came to the resolution of declining to receive the Southern bills of the corporation; also, to the report of the committee on the state of the bank, which was adopted by the board of directors, and entered on the minutes, on the 28th August last.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM JONES, *President.*

The Hon. J. C. SPENCER, *Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry.*

SIR: BOSTON, *March* 19, 1818.

The directors of the branch bank in Boston, encouraged by the relation in which they stood to the Bank of the United States, have now proceeded in business more than one year. It has been known to the parent bank that the directors of this institution have been united in the opinion that there was not appropriated to this branch an adequate capital to meet those great and important objects which were expected from it. When a bank like that of the United States, with an adequate capital, is set in operation, and puts into circulation its paper, redeemable at different places by its branches, under the idea that the general issue of all its paper is to be responded to at each place, it would seem to follow, irresistibly, that, to meet these demands, it should be relatively and proportionately distributed; if, however, evidence were competent to this, (which may be doubted,) many important consequences would follow, in the equalization of exchange, convenience in intercourse, and other wants highly beneficial to the community. The importance of this great system, as well as the dangers that would follow from a want of success, have given a high degree of interest to the experiment.

The reluctant departure from this system is first with us, and we are desirous to show what our state and means were, that the directors of the national bank may have the materials for judging from what causes it has proceeded, and under what circumstances it can again be recurred to, if ever. We hope to be excused if, in remarking on the causes which led to this, our observations appear partial or limited. We suggest them from a sense of duty. In giving them just weight with your general and more extensive knowledge, we trust some utility may be derived from experience, and the benefit of the institution promoted. It would be a difficult thing, in the short compass of a letter, to say what the capital of the branch in Boston is. Their discounts are short of $900,000, and yet such is, and has been their situation, that, with a vast facility and the aid of the State banks, they have not been able to maintain their credit without the greatest difficulty. If the whole sum discounted were capital, we should doubt its adequacy to the proposed useful objects of the bank; but when placed in its due relation to the sum discounted, it would probably, by this rule, consist of little more than half a million of dollars; every other estimation would make it much less; and it would appear, from a subjoined statement, that its amount was no more than $210,000. This would give this branch the one hundred and seventy-fifth part of the present national capital; the whole sum discounted, if to be considered capital, would be but about one thirty-fifth part. The old Bank of the United States allowed to the Boston branch about one-fourteenth, and this with very limited operations.

We may consider this place as one end of a great balance, resting on a common centre, the parent bank. If great emissions of paper take place at the other extreme, there must, of course, be a counterpoise here. Many facts will show this not to have been the case, nor shall we say that this difficult adjustment is practicable. When the State banks were discounting here, though not largely, this branch called in from its debtors about thirty per cent. regularly; this placed them in a better state. By reducing their sums discounted considerably, they required a balance against the other banks for a few days, but this only induced a call from the State banks of their debtors; the result is, that, as they operate upon their whole system, immediately, as it were, by its tangibility, they have a remedy. But this branch has not merely its want of sufficient capital to cope with, but the mass of paper thrown out at an opposite extreme to provide for, of which it cannot, in any case, have the wished-for information. In times of pressure these things are tested, and a recent occurrence will show how extensive their operations may be. On Monday last the bank made no discount to be mentioned, nor had they done so for many weeks previous; they had a balance of $93,000 against the other banks in town, and in specie about $23,000; Tuesday took from them about $30,000, and Wednesday about $50,000; and it followed, that as a great proportion of this is in Southern bills, produced by the scarcity of money here, and an effect of the existing circulation or balance trade, this must produce, by what is equivalent to mathematical demonstration, a demand, which the specie of the bank, and its balance against all the other banks in the town, would not half discharge.

This has induced the calling a special meeting of the directors to take into consideration the state of the bank; and although the alternative is most painful to them, and will disappoint the directors of the parent bank, as well as public expectation, still the experiment has been continued till the institution is on the verge of a failure to fulfil its most important and essential duties; and they are compelled to decline receiving the Southern bills, at least for the present. It is presumed no doubt can be had that, under existing circumstances, the experiment has been sufficiently tried. The only fear of the directors is, that with more than $300,000 interest to pay on the 1st of April next to the public creditors, they have too far yielded their judgment to those who saw, in the equalization of exchange, by the general currency of the bills of the parent bank, a favorite theory, but too extensive, as we fear, to be carried into practical effect.

Under these circumstances, the directors will avail themselves of every means of support in their power, and have to request such aid of the general directors as their ability may enable them to afford, and the critical situation of this institution so strikingly and imperiously requires.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. GRAY, *President, (per order of the directors.)*

WM. JONES, Esq., *President Bank U. S., Philadelphia.*

Statement accompanying copy of the letter of William Gray, President of the Boston Office, of March 19, 1818.

Balance to credit of the bank and branches, - - - - -			$1,025,765
Deduct notes of this office received, forming part of said balance, - -	$558,000		
Deduct notes of the parent bank and branches, redeemed at this office, - -	304,530		
			862,530
			163,235
To which may added the bills of this branch, which may have been redeemed by the other branches, suppose - - - - - - - -			47,000
			$210,235

No. 10.

Report of committee recommending resolution to refuse payment of notes of the offices, and directing offices to do the same.

August 26, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Leiper, Goddard, Connelly, Evans, Sergeant, Ralston, McEuen, Lippincot, Price, Savage, Lisle, Bohlen.

The committee on the state of the banks, in continuation of their report on the 20th of July last, having maturely reflected upon the partial circulation and quick return of the bills of the corporation upon the bank, and such of its offices as the course of exchange, the facility of converting them into specie for exportation, and the convenience of adventurers may induce, respectfully represent: that a retrospect of the management of the bank, under the difficulties which have attended its liability for the payment in specie of the bills of State banks received on deposite, both public and private, and in payment, as well of individual bills and notes, transmitted from place to place for collection, as for debts due to the bank, and for the drafts of the bank and its offices, reciprocally, at par, affords ample evidence of the liberality and public spirit of its measures, as the forbearance of the direction with the numerous State banks, its debtors, does of the conciliatory policy by which the institution has been governed; that this course was, in the commencement of the operations of the bank, indispensable to the general resumption of specie payments by the principal State banks, and the reduction of the excessive difference in the exchange between the cities in which they are located; that, with the same view, the bank and its branches (with the discretionary exception of those at New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston, and recently that at Boston) have received the bills of the corporation indiscriminately, without regard to the object or place of payment; that in order to invigorate and confirm public confidence, and to facilitate the commercial intercourse of the Union at large, the same course has been continued, and the five Western offices have furnished drafts on the banks and its Eastern offices, at a trifling premium, altogether inadequate to the specie obligations which these drafts impose, or the real difference of exchange against the places in which they are located; that, notwithstanding this cheap and convenient mode of remittance, the bills of the corporation, instead of circulating as a currency, are converted into a medium of equal exchange, payable at sight, in any of the Eastern cities, because this quality renders them more valuable than any other currency in general circulation; and as the course of exchange is constantly adverse to the Western country, an ample compensation for the risk of miscarriage is found in the means they every where afford of a prompt par remittance to any part of the Union; that the influx of these bills, and others from the South, at the bank, and its offices at New York and Boston, has been at times so sudden, and of such magnitude, as to produce serious inconvenience, because it is as impossible to estimate, at any time, the amount, or anticipate the point at which payment may be demanded, as it is to comprehend the probable extent and dura-

tion of their circulation, while they afford the best medium of exchange, and facilitate, as they are made to do, the pernicious wholesale traffic in specie, by corporate as well as private dealers; that were it not for the deluge of spurious bank paper, which has vitiated the morals, and driven from circulation the lawful currency of the country, it is reasonable to conclude that the facilities and advantages which the Bank of the United States has afforded, and the peculiar value in a commercial view imparted to the bills of the corporation by the certain currency and ready conversion into specie at its numerous offices, could not have failed to enhance the reputation and increase the utility, circulation, and profit of the institution; but, unhappily for the country, the reverse of all these has been felt to an injurious degree; and, therefore, prudence appears to require, and duty to the public as well as the corporation to demand, a change of system, by which the rights and immunities of the institution may be fairly enjoyed, and its utility extended, without hazarding its capital, or impairing its just profits by unreasonable and useless sacrifices.

Under these impressions, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all the offices of this bank forthwith cease to pay, or receive in payment or on deposite, any bill or notes of the corporation other than those which are specially made payable at the said offices, respectively, unless the same shall be tendered in payments due to the United States.

Resolved, That the said offices, respectively, cease to receive and transmit to this bank, or any of its offices, any bill or note for collection, unless the party depositing the same shall agree to accept payment at the place of collection, or unless the office shall find it convenient to *receive*, and the party depositing the same shall agree to allow, a reasonable compensation for remitting the amount to the office where such bill or note shall have been deposited; but it will be the duty of the offices to decline receiving bills or drafts for collection, when it may be considered incompatible with the interest of the bank.

Resolved, That the said offices forthwith cease to draw on this bank, or on each other, unless for the proceeds of bills or notes founded on real business transactions, and purchased at the current rate of exchange, (exclusive of the discount for the time the same may have to run, which must not exceed one hundred and twenty days, including the time required to transmit by mail any such bill or note to the place at which the same shall be payable,) unless a premium, equivalent at least to the expense, risk, and loss of time incurred in transmitting specie to the bank or the office (as the case may be) on which such draft may be drawn, shall be allowed for the same; and provided that the offices west of the mountains confine their exchange operations to Eastern bills, or bills payable at New Orleans, and draw on the bank and its offices only for the proceeds thereof, and for no other object.*

* *Note by the committee of the House of Representatives.*—The above resolutions were adopted by the board.

No. 11.

Statement of the monthly balances of accounts between the Office of Discount and Deposite at Baltimore and the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia and its offices.

Date.	Bank United States at Philadelphia.	Office at New York.	Office at Boston.	Office at Washington.	Office at Charleston.	Office at Richmond.	Office at Norfolk.	Office at Savannah.	Office at Lexington.	Office at Cincinnati.	Office at New Orleans.	Office at Louisville.	Office at Chilicothe.	Office at Pittsburg.	Office at Fayetteville.	Total Dr.
1817.																
April 30,	Cr. 603,632	Cr. 775,025	-	Cr. 169,289	-	Cr. 22,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$1,570,335
May 31,	Cr. 2,222,432	Cr. 1,510,571	Cr. 296,172	Cr. 44,430	-	946	Cr. 109,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,184,159
June 30,	Cr. 2,648,288	Cr. 1,786,591	Dr. 112,734	Dr. 81,490	Cr. 1,535	Dr. 65,860	Cr. 43,992	Dr. 3,409	Cr. 2,537	Dr. 9,331	Dr. 2,405	-	-	-	-	4,207,714
July 31,	Cr. 1,664,975	Cr. 1,740,390	Dr. 103,563	Cr. 95,154	Cr. 661	Dr. 76,671	Cr. 10,341	Dr. 3,940	Cr. 857	Dr. 12,361	Dr. 6,423	-	-	-	-	3,309,420
Aug. 31,	Cr. 2,611,450	Cr. 1,740,191	Cr. 34,097	Dr. 63,733	Cr. 17,952	Dr. 197,907	Cr. 2,749	Dr. 4,698	Cr. 10,040	Dr. 14,528	Dr. 8,455	-	-	-	-	4,127,158
Sept. 30,	Cr. 2,911,805	Cr. 1,790,348	Cr. 37,663	Cr. 12,470	Cr. 21,645	Dr. 149,448	Cr. 33,259	Dr. 8,561	Cr. 12,540	Dr. 16,521	Dr. 13,240	-	-	-	-	4,631,960
Oct. 31,	Cr. 5,203,658	Cr. 1,935,608	Cr. 58,146	Cr. 66,919	Cr. 27,433	Dr. 73,086	Cr. 37,354	Cr. 6,849	-	Dr. 22,519	Dr. 8,291	-	-	-	-	7,232,071
Nov. 30,	Cr. 5,737,177	Cr. 1,902,180	Cr. 128,592	Cr. 92,318	Cr. 23,865	Dr. 22,454	Cr. 52,428	Cr. 11,809	Cr. 6,843	Dr. 50,252	-	-	-	-	-	7,882,506
Dec. 31,	Cr. 7,395,972	Cr. 1,947,007	Cr. 193,823	Cr. 12,461	Cr. 21,699	Cr. 55,690	Cr. 18,412	Cr. 11,707	Cr. 32,273	Dr. 52,090	Dr. 5,791	-	-	Dr. 193	Dr. 2,949	9,628,021
1818.																
Jan. 31,	Cr. 7,282,283	Cr. 1,915,513	Cr. 213,467	Dr. 11,374	Cr. 26,655	Cr. 63,381	Cr. 80,477	-	Cr. 1,797	-	Dr. 20,450	-	-	-	-	9,501,749
Feb. 28,	Cr. 6,447,536	Cr. 1,666,238	Cr. 215,616	Cr. 10,964	Cr. 26,679	Cr. 52,729	Cr. 56,524	-	-	-	Dr. 17,303	-	-	-	-	8,458,983
March 31,	Cr. 7,636,714	Cr. 535,475	Cr. 190,254	Cr. 125,817	Cr. 16,825	Dr. 39,464	Dr. 18,480	Cr. 4,158	Cr. 31,300	Dr. 62,445	Dr. 8,899	-	Dr. 9,255	Dr. 12,877	-	8,388,923
April 30,	Cr. 7,584,532	Cr. 538,719	Cr. 52,030	Cr. 64,549	-	Dr. 73,214	Dr. 16,221	-	-	Dr. 79,870	Dr. 14,413	-	-	-	-	8,056,092
May 31,	Cr. 7,980,395	Cr. 643,554	Cr. 44,073	Cr. 210	Dr. 15,197	Dr. 53,210	Dr. 52,685	Dr. 32,034	Dr. 105	Dr. 93,078	Dr. 41,317	Dr. 6,946	Dr. 8,750	Dr. 24,656	Dr. 12,584	8,327,670
June 30,	Cr. 8,641,431	Cr. 665,111	Dr. 4,404	Cr. 51,640	Dr. 202,034	Dr. 51,096	Dr. 44,855	Dr. 64,181	Cr. 3,104	Dr. 89,794	Dr. 45,777	-	Dr. 14,157	Dr. 38,060	-	8,806,928
July 31,	Cr. 8,386,375	Cr. 640,400	Dr. 21,420	Cr. 5,184	Dr. 310,688	Dr. 49,908	Dr. 23,677	Dr. 78,502	-	Dr. 102,697	Dr. 46,267	-	-	Dr. 35,190	-	8,363,630
Aug. 31,	Cr. 8,929,396	Cr. 249,080	Dr. 57,253	Cr. 67,269	Dr. 336,033	Dr. 16,991	Dr. 14,560	Dr. 94,346	-	Dr. 110,357	Dr. 94,321	-	-	Dr. 31,619	-	8,490,265
Sept. 30,	Cr. 9,059,417	Cr. 101,268	Dr. 563	Dr. 18,206	Dr. 487,169	Dr. 2,127	Dr. 28,400	Dr. 108,756	Dr. 16,784	Dr. 121,018	Dr. 133,577	Dr. 4,829	Cr. 15,656	Dr. 35,609	Dr. 15,191	8,172,800
Oct. 31,	Cr. 8,708,998	Dr. 97,278	Dr. 33,184	Cr. 10,675	-	Dr. 6,713	Dr. 10,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,571,554
Nov. 30,	Cr. 7,653,855	Dr. 10,948	Dr. 5,347	Cr. 45,786	Dr. 2,120	Cr. 17,368	Cr. 39,366	Dr. 11,284	Dr. 9,796	Dr. 33,681	Dr. 3,787	Dr. 5,916	Cr. 25,902	Cr. 33	Dr. 3,676	7,695,755

No. 12.

Drafts of the branch of Bank of the United States at Baltimore on the different offices, from April, 1817, to November, 1818, inclusive, viz:

	Philadelphia.	New York.	Boston.	Other branches.	Amo't carried out.
1817.					
April, - -	-	$152,509	$68,470	-	$220,979
May, - -	-	200,031	63,493	-	263,524
June, - -	$229,850	165,214	65,853	-	460,917
July, - -	253,292	126,349	136,413	-	516,054
August, - -	114,162	143,669	184,267	-	442,098
September, - -	776,026	172,851	122,736	-	1,071,613
October, - -	297,587	121,499	64,062	-	483,148
November, - -	209,221	139,291	81,506	-	430,018
December, - -	164,410	77,902	55,050	-	297,362
1818.					
January, - -	203,622	49,792	33,000	-	286,414
February, - -	73,024	28,718	21,750	-	123,492
March, - -	167,049	150,417	15,218	-	332,684
April, - -	91,434	25,048	3,518	-	120,000
May, - -	211,550	40,981	6,000	-	258,531
June, - -	271,868	27,672	-	-	299,540
July, - -	85,000	14,911	72	-	99,983
August, - -	342,124	1,660	2,000	-	345,784
September, - -	140,126	1,000	102,600	-	243,726
October, - -	28,000	10,300	1,000	-	39,300
November, - -	25,812	181,700	45,000	-	252,512
Since Oct. 1817, (*a*) -	-	-	-	$1,294,000	1,294,000
Total, -	$3,684,157	$1,831,514	$1,072,008	$1,294,000	$7,881,697

(*a*) Prior to October, those drafts were of inconsiderable amount, and therefore were not noted then; after that time, drafts were principally on Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans; some of the largest amounts were in favor of Jonathan Smith, cashier of the Bank United States, and intended to reduce the balances against the branch of Baltimore at Philadelphia.

No. 13.

Respecting Baltimore discounts and drafts.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 27, 1818.

The board of directors, taking into consideration the unliquidated balances due to the Bank of the United States by the banks of this city, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia; the large balances due to and rapidly increasing in favor of the branch and banks in New York, for which it is absolutely necessary to provide; the low state of the specie and individual deposites at your office, and the magnitude of your discounts and those at this bank, as well for Baltimore as this place; and the very inadequate and disproportioned amount of discounts to which the office of New York has been restricted, in consequence of the daily and excessive drafts from your office and this bank, which has become the subject of just animadversion, has directed me to communicate to your board the injunction of the parent board to restrict your future discounts to an amount which shall not exceed the actual amount which may be discounted at your office on the receipt of this letter.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Esq., *President Office of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 14.

Letter to the office at New York, instructing not to collect drafts for banks, and admitting that it had been improperly restricted in its operations.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 28, 1817.

Indispensable avocations have postponed my reply to your letter of the 21st; and as misapprehensions appear to exist, in regard to the operations of exchange, as intended to be conducted by the Bank of the United States and its offices, an exposition of the views of the board of directors on that subject may prevent any future misconception, and serve as a rule for future operations.

The two cases which you appear to consider as perfectly analogous are, in the view of the board, not only distinct, but entirely opposite in their nature and effects. It never has been in the contemplation of this board to furnish to the State banks all the facilities of exchange, and the means of extending their credit and circulation, while the bank and its offices alone should undertake the invidious task of demanding, and the expense and risk of transporting specie, to liquidate the balances which these very facilities would create between the State banks, and always to the prejudice of the Bank of the United States; for neither the bank nor its offices would be made the medium of collection, where money was most in demand. An accommodation of this nature would enable the State banks to extend to their customers all the facilities and advantages in exchange which the Bank of the United States could do; remove the inducement which good customers would otherwise have to give the bank and its offices the preference; and thus the State banks would escape the odium, expense, and trouble of supplying the entire specie demand, and fix them upon the Bank of the United States.

The State banks have the ready means of collecting the debts which may accrue among them by their own operations; and there is no reason, either in equity or policy, why the Bank of the United States should be made the unpopular instrument of their convenience. If it is their policy, or their interest, to establish a reciprocal credit, they are bound to provide the means of reimbursement.

The real object of the Bank of the United States is, to supply the individual demands for exchange; to afford the merchant the means of remitting without loss; and, by facilities and advantages which he cannot obtain elsewhere, to make it his interest to transact his business with the bank and its offices. Your board will therefore be pleased, in future, to decline receiving for collection the drafts or checks of the banks in your city, upon the banks in other cities, until otherwise authorized by this board.

It is not necessary again to refer to the unfavorable effect which the indulgent construction of the articles of the compact, in regard to the checks of your banks on those of this city and Baltimore, subsequently to the adjustment of the primitive balances, has produced, or indeed to any other part of the compact, as it will expire on the 30th instant; nor can it be useful to enter into a discussion of the propriety of discounting to the extent which it is presumed has been done in this place and Baltimore.

The board of directors, with an impartial view to the interest of the stockholders at large, and its means of diffusing the benefits of the bank, has most earnestly desired to place your office in a better situation. But it has had difficulties of no ordinary character to contend with; and I am persuaded the character of your board is too intelligent and liberal to judge of the actions of this board by the local and temporary inconvenience which the state of things existing prior to the operations of the bank had forced upon your office.

To remedy these evils will be the steady purpose of the board of directors, and its ability to effect a favorable change cannot be doubted.

You will please to consider the restriction on the discounts at your office as removed, and, until otherwise instructed, the discretion of the board at which you preside will regulate the amount of future discounts. The stockholders in your city are, in common with those of every other, entitled to equal accommodation.

On receipt of this, be pleased to send a confidential officer to take charge of three hundred thousand dollars in specie, which will be prepared for your office. This, I presume, will suffice for your banks, and we shall immediately press our debtor banks to place funds in New York, to enable us to pay off the balance. They (the banks in New York) ought not to forget, however, that this balance did not originate in their claims upon the Bank of the United States.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

J. J. Astor, Esq., *Pres't Office Bank U. S., New York.*

No. 15.

Letters referred to in answer to second question under fourth general head, respecting the loan of one million, effected in London on a pledge of stock.

Sirs: Bank of the United States, *March* 3, 1818.

By this conveyance, the cashier will transmit to you ——— ——'s bill on your house for two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, payable ninety days after sight, to the order of Jonathan Smith, Esquire, cashier of the Bank of the United States.

The respectable drawers of this bill, together with other very large stockholders of wealth and standing, having obtained a loan of this bank, on the pledge of ten thousand bank shares; and being now desirous of redeeming that pledge, in order to place it upon more favorable and durable terms in London, the directors have, at their request, agreed to transmit to you the certificates of the said ten thousand shares, in the name of the cashier of this bank, who has executed, and will also transmit to you, along with the said certificates, the necessary powers of attorney and of substitution to transfer the said shares, as soon as the payment of the said bill at maturity shall be guarantied by your acceptance.

I understand their object is to obtain a loan on the said shares, at the par value thereof; and, without derogating from any other species of security, I think it may be considered equal to any that can be offered in this or any other country. The high respectability of the parties, and their deep stake in this institution, justify me in saying thus much, and in the further expression of the satisfaction which I am sure the board of directors would derive for any services or facilities you may find it compatible with your interest and convenience to afford, should any unforeseen obstacle prevent your effecting the loan, of which they desire to give you the preference upon equal terms.

Their respectable agent, Samuel McCulloch, Esq., will, no doubt, exhibit to you ample authority from the proprietors of the bank shares, providing for any contingency which may occur; and should circumstances induce him to resort to other houses, in order to effect the object of his constituents, you will, upon satisfactory security being given for the payment at maturity of the bill drawn upon you by Messrs. S. Smith and Buchanan, as aforesaid, deliver the certificates of the said ten thousand bank shares to their order.

I beg leave, personally, to recommend Mr. McCulloch to your good offices, as a very amiable, intelligent, and honorable gentleman.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sirs, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., *London.*

No. 16.

Resolution appropriating three hundred thousand dollars, as a fund at Boston, to redeem the notes of the bank.

March 8, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Ralston, Price, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, Savage, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, Willing, Lloyd.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the board resumed the consideration of the preamble and resolutions offered at the last meeting, which, being modified, were in the words following, to wit:

Whereas the honor, resources, and credit of the Bank of the United States, are pledged to protect and support the respective banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, under the compact for the resumption of

specie payments, which has happily re-established public confidence, while, by the operations of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the commercial exchanges between those cities have been equalized, and are reciprocally and freely supplied to the full extent of the demand; thus superseding the necessity of transporting specie from city to city, than which nothing can more embarrass trade, or impair public confidence in the ability of the banks to maintain the ground they have taken: and whereas any inequality in the exchange between these cities and those in the eastern section of the Union, to the prejudice of the former, during the continuance of the compact, must enable and induce the latter to draw the balance in specie, to the great detriment and hazard of the banks which are parties to the compact: and whereas the board of directors of the office of discount and deposite of this bank at Boston, under a misconception of the views, and of the nature and extent of the engagements of this board, for the attainment of the objects aforesaid, has proceeded to discount freely upon the notes of, and payable at, this bank; and, having refused to honor the same at the office in Boston, the said notes were thereby depreciated, and sold at a discount in that market, although abundant means had been provided at that office by this board, which might, and certainly ought to, have been applied to the redemption of the said notes, at least until this board had been advised and consulted upon the merits of the course intended to be pursued: and whereas the inevitable result of the proceedings of the office at Boston will be the immediate demand for payment of the notes thus dishonored, and probably in specie, to be transported to Boston; and as the general interest of the community, the credit and safety of the bank, and the importance of the objects contemplated in the arrangements which it has made, ought to supersede all interests and considerations merely of a local nature: therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That, until the 1st day of July next, the engagements of this bank require the appropriation of such portion of its moneyed resources in those districts which are not included in the compact for the resumption of specie payments, and which may be favored by the present course of exchange, as may be necessary to facilitate and supply the demand for that object, upon terms of equality, in order to prevent unnecessary drains of specie, which this bank must ultimately replenish.

2d. That, for the foregoing purpose, the board of directors of the office of discount and deposite at Boston be required to reserve, as a distinct fund, $300,000 out of the means which have been transmitted to the said office by or on account of this bank.

3d. That the said fund be charged with the payment of all such drafts or notes of this bank, or its offices at New York and Baltimore, when due and payable, as may be paid at the said office at Boston during the period aforesaid, and with the amount, when paid, of all drafts and acceptances payable in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, which may be lodged with the said office for collection.

4th. That the said fund be credited with the amount of all such bills, notes, acceptances, or remittances, when in cash, for the same, as the said office may hereafter receive from this bank, or any of its branches, during the period aforesaid; and that it shall be the duty of the cashier of the said office to transmit weekly an account of the state of the said fund to the cashier of this bank.

5th. That so long as the said fund shall be sufficient, during the period aforesaid, to meet the payments contemplated in the third article, the said board of directors shall, when required, freely pay all such drafts and notes, and collect and credit all such drafts and acceptances, as are designated in the third article.

6th. That the board of directors of the said office at Boston be required so to regulate and restrict their general discounts during the period aforesaid as to leave unimpaired the aforesaid fund of $300,000; and so to apportion their discounts on account of the revenue bonds falling due from time to time as not to exceed, on the average, one-half of the amount of the bonds.

7th. That, as the course pursued by this board in respect to the State banks has been just, liberal, and confiding, a reciprocal disposition on the part of those banks will insure a continuance of the same policy; but, as one of the main objects of the institution of the Bank of the United States was to provide a national currency, it is essential that its paper should be freely received by the State banks; and, therefore, when the banks of Boston shall accredit the notes of the Bank of the United States, all inequalities in the exchange will cease, and the restrictions on the operations of the office at that place will be immediately removed.

On the question "Shall the preamble and resolutions be adopted as modified?" the yeas and nays were called for, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Butler, Ralston, Price, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, Savage, Goddard, Fisher, and Connelly.

Nays—Messrs. Willing and Lloyd.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

No. 17.

Statement showing the actual amount of specie with which the offices of discount and deposite at Boston and New York have been respectively supplied by the Bank of the United States, from the commencement of its operations to December 4, 1818.

OFFICE AT BOSTON.

	SPECIE DELIVERED.		
	Sent from New York.	Sent from Bank United States.	Imported direct to Boston.
1817.			
March,	-	200,000 00	
April,	-	300,000 00	
September,	-	-	84,000 00
October,	200,000 00	-	213,000 00
November,	100,000 00	100,000 00	
December,	-	150,000 00	
1818.			
February,	25,000 00	50,000 00	
May,	100,036 09		
December,	100,764 00		
	$525,800 09	$800,000 00	$297,000 00

Specie sent from the office at New York,	525,800 09
Specie sent from the Bank of United States,	800,000 00
Specie imported by the Bank United States direct to Boston, - -	297,000 00
	$1,622,800 09

OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

	SPECIE DELIVERED.	
	Sent from Bank United States.	Imported direct to New York.
1817.		
May, - - -	100,000 00	
July, - - -	300,000 47	
September, - -	1,100,000 00	506,073 00
October, - -	-	196,258 97
November, - -	-	149,991 00
December, - -	100,000 00	441,000 00
1818.		
January, - -	150,000 00	
March, - - -	-	400,000 00
April, - - -	-	753,929 28
May, - - -	108,747 06	634,081 70
June, - - -	-	694,563 14
July, - - -	220,000 00	15,807 00
August, - -	-	508,207 00
September, - -	-	164,716 00
October, - -	-	806,893 60
November, - -	-	393,365 30
December, - -	-	186,600 00
	$2,078,747 53	$5,851,485 99

Specie sent from the Bank United States,		2,078,747 53
Specie imported by Bank United States direct to New York, - - -		5,851,485 99
		7,930,233 52
Deduct specie received at Bank United States, - -	1,111,041 42	
Do. sent to Boston, -	525,800 09	
		1,636,841 51
		$6,293,392 01

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 4, 1818.

No. 18.

Report as amended and adopted by the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, July 18, 1817.

The committee appointed to devise and report a plan for the transaction of exchange business in the Bank of the United States and its branches, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee, previously to engaging in the work specially assigned them, felt it their duty to examine and ascertain the relations in which the bank and its branches stood in respect to the Government and commerce of the United States. Without taking up the time of the board in detailing the various views which have been taken of this subject, your committee will simply state their conviction that the Bank of the United States must necessarily bear the burden of regulating inland exchanges, and of furnishing the funds to meet the varying balances of trade which arise out of the commercial intercourse between the different cities and sections of these United States.

The bank is bound, by contract, to transfer the public money from place to place within the territory of the United States, without claiming any allowance on account of the difference of exchange; but no such obligation exists in relation to the money of individuals; they have the alternative of remitting either in the current bills of the bank or in specie. The difference of exchange, therefore, will at all times be limited by the expense, risk, and uncertainty attending the transmission of bank notes or of specie.

The interests of commerce, however, combine with those of the bank in the expediency of furnishing to individuals a medium of exchange within the rates prescribed by these limits, in which the merchant may find a cheap, certain, and convenient remittance, and the bank a reasonable indemnity for the labor, certain expense, and occasional losses, incident to the performance of this service; and moreover sustain the circulation of its paper, by superseding the use of its current bills as a medium of exchange.

That the Bank of the United States has ample power to deal or trade in bills of exchange, will not be doubted. In the prohibitory article of the fundamental rules prescribed by the charter, *bills of exchange* are expressly excepted; and wisely too: for the Legislature undoubtedly contemplated the great advantages which the commerce of the country, both foreign and domestic, would derive from the facility, promptitude, and regularity with which the exchange operations of the country would be conducted by the bank.

Happily for the bank, the benefits to be derived from this resource will require the adoption of a liberal and extensive system of operations, which will identify the interests of all the active and useful classes of society with those of the bank, and will give to our country that great desideratum—the means, always at command, of a safe and rapid transmission of money throughout the United States.

In the course of their reflections on this important subject, your committee could not refrain from casting their eyes over the map of the United States, and indulging themselves in the most pleasing anticipations. They see before them a country including within its bounds an extent of surface and a fertility of soil affording ample space and presenting a certain reward for the labor of almost innumerable inhabitants; cities increasing in magnitude, in number, wealth, and magnificence; the ample surplus of the varied productions of almost every climate on the globe flowing into those cities, to be consumed or transported to countries abroad, producing an internal and external commerce, which will keep millions of money on the wing, between contiguous and distant cities, sections, and divisions of this great country.

But your committee, recurring to our own times and circumstances, with plain facts and sure experience for their guide, confidently believe that the existing state of commerce, connected as it is with the agriculture and manufactures of the United States, presents a field for exchange operations, which, if judiciously conducted, will greatly accelerate the advancement of these interests, and amply remunerate the bank for its services.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to present to the board, and to recommend to their consideration, the following plans: No. 1, for conducting exchange business in the Bank of the United States; and No. 2, for conducting the same business in the offices of discount and deposite which are or shall be established in the United States.

Plan No. 1,

As amended and adopted by the board of directors of the Bank of the United States.

Rules and regulations for conducting exchange business in the Bank of the United States.

1. There shall be established in the Bank of the United States a department, to be denominated the "exchange department," under the direction and management of the president and cashier, and a committee of three directors, to be appointed monthly, in rotation, three of whom shall be a quorum.

2. All the exchange business of the bank and of its offices shall pass through the exchange department, and once a week, at least, a statement of the affairs of the department shall be laid before the board of directors. This statement shall embrace the operations both of the parent bank and of its offices, and shall present such a view of them as will exhibit the course of trade between all the cities of the United States where offices are or may be established.

3. Bills of exchange shall be purchased at the rates to be fixed from time to time by members of the exchange department, according to the course of trade.

4. No bill shall be purchased if objected to by a single member of the department.

5. Bills of exchange purchased by the exchange department shall have at least two responsible names as drawers or endorsers, one of which shall be a resident of Philadelphia. They shall be made payable at some place where an office or connexion of the Bank of the United States is established, and shall not have more than ninety days to run over and above the usual time of conveyance by mail.

6. Bills drawn or endorsed by a member of the department shall not be passed upon until he shall have retired.

7. A suitable compensation shall be required in the exchange department for the security and facility afforded in the transmission of funds from place to place; and the rate shall be settled from time to time by the members of the exchange department, according to the course of trade.

8. Bills of exchange, or other drafts or notes payable out of Philadelphia, and offered for collection, shall be chargeable with a rate per cent. not less than may be required for drafts on Philadelphia at the places where such bills are made payable; and when advised of payment, the proceeds shall be paid to the depositor free of any other charge.

9. The drawers and endorsers of bills purchased by the Bank of the United States, and returned under protest of non-payment, shall be held and considered liable to pay on demand the amount of such returned bills, with interest from the date of purchase till paid, postages, costs of protest, and damages; and no party to a bill under protest for non-acceptance shall have credit at bank unless the amount of said bill be deposited in bank as a security for the acceptance or payment thereof.

10. The Bank of the United States and its offices will collect bills of exchange, notes, or drafts forwarded to them by banks or individuals from any part of the United States, provided that the amount of such collections shall be held payable at the bank or office where the collections are made.

11. Bills of exchange drawn in Europe, or other foreign countries, upon any of the commercial cities in the United States, and made payable in Philadelphia, will be received by the Bank of the United States, forwarded for acceptance, and returned to the bank for collection, free of charge, except the costs of protest in case of non-acceptance or non-payment; and, when collected, the proceeds of such bills shall be held subject to order at sight.

Plan No. 2,

As amended and adopted by the board of directors of the Bank of the United States.

Rules and regulations for the transaction of exchange business in the offices of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States.

1. A department shall be established in the offices of discount and deposite, to be called the "exchange department," and managed by the president and cashier, and a committee of two directors, to be appointed monthly, and in rotation, three of whom shall be a quorum.

2. The committee of directors shall attend daily at the office, at a convenient hour, previous to which the bills offered for sale shall be lodged in bank.

3. Bills of exchange shall be purchased at the rates to be fixed from time to time by the members of the exchange department, according to the course of trade, subject, nevertheless, to the control of the board of directors.

4. Bills of exchange purchased by the exchange department shall have at least two responsible names, one of which shall be a resident of the place; they shall not have more than ninety days to run over and above the usual time of conveyance by mail, and shall be made payable at Philadelphia, or some place where the bank has an office or connexion established.

5. No bill shall be purchased if objected to by a member of the department.

6. Bills drawn or endorsed by a member of the department shall not be passed upon until all other bills are disposed of, and the member so interested shall have retired, when his place shall be filled by any other member of the board of directors whom the president may call for that purpose.

7. A suitable compensation shall be required in the exchange department for the security and facility afforded by the transmission of funds from place to place. The rate to be settled from time to time by the members of the exchange department, according to the course of trade.

8. Bills of exchange, notes, or drafts, offered to an office for collection out of the place of its establishment, shall be chargeable with a rate per cent. not less than may be required at the places where they are made payable for drafts on the office to which they are presented, and the proceeds shall be paid to the depositor, when advice of payment shall have been received.

9. On all bills purchased by the offices which shall be returned under protest for non-payment, the drawers and endorsers shall be held and considered liable to pay on demand the amount of said bills, with interest from the date of purchase till paid, postages, costs of protest, and damages: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in case of protest for non-acceptance, the drawers or endorsers shall be exonerated from damages by lodging with the cashier the amount of such bill or bills within five days after notice of such protest, as a security for acceptance or payment. An endorser making such cautionary payment shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the bank in relation to the preceding parties; and without such payment all the parties shall cease to have credit.

10. Bills purchased by the offices shall be forwarded direct to the places of payment. A weekly list, showing in detail the exchange business of the week, shall be sent to the cashier of the parent bank; and attached to their usual weekly statement there shall be such an exhibit of their exchange account with the parent bank and its offices as will enable the board to ascertain the course of trade between the principal cities in the United States.

11. The offices shall be allowed to pass drafts on each other and on the parent bank, under such limitations as the parent bank may prescribe.

12. The offices will collect bills of exchange, notes, or drafts forwarded to them by banks or individuals from any part of the United States, provided that the amount of such collections shall be held payable at the banks or its office where the collections are made.

Supplementary report, as amended and adopted by the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, July 18, 1817.

The committee appointed to devise and report a plan for the transaction of exchange business in the Bank of the United States, beg leave to submit the following as a supplement to their report:

In the plans presented by your committee, they have confined themselves, as respects the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, to the inland operations. They wished the subject of foreign exchange to be kept separate and distinct from the domestic business. They have not, therefore, prepared rules and regulations for the management of foreign exchange; but they feel it a duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of the board as a certain resource for the profitable employment of all the surplus capital of the bank.

Your committee can readily perceive some of the great advantages that would result to the bank and the country from the purchase and sale of foreign bills by the Bank of the United States, and they confidently believe that, from the nature of the business, the progress of it would develop from time to time new and increasing benefits to the people at large as well as to the bank. It would facilitate the operations of our merchants, by placing within their reach, and at the moment required, the purchase or sale of bills upon Europe, and thus put an end to those forced fluctuations of exchange which have no foundation in the course of trade. It would give character and a certain and easily ascertained value in Europe to the money of the United States, which might lead to the negotiation of bills upon the United States, and thus add one more item to the quotations of exchanges in the principal money markets of Europe.

The advantages to the bank, however, are less speculative; they are more susceptible of certain calculation. All reflecting merchants will admit that bills drawn by the Bank of the United States would command a preference over the bills of individuals, and at a difference of rate amounting to a pretty good profit; this simple fact might be alone sufficient to recommend the subject to the board. The Bank of the United States would, however, command other and almost peculiar advantages in this business. It would afford the means of providing advantageously for those payments in Europe which the bank has necessarily obligated itself to furnish, and would enable the bank to place the remittances of Government on that sure basis which will relieve them from all the uncertainties and hazards inseparable from the engagements of individuals.

Through the medium of its offices, the most profitable part of the exchange business of the United States with foreign countries would centre in the bank. During the busy season in the South nearly all the merchants are drawers, and hitherto they have been compelled to send their bills to the northern cities to be disposed of, and to have their proceeds returned, subject to all the inconveniences of delay and expense consequent on the then existing course of trade. Moneyed men, availing themselves of these circumstances, with connexions in the northern cities, have carried on from year to year extensive and profitable operations. The Bank of the United States might avail itself of the same advantages, and, by reducing the rate of profit to a more moderate standard, render its operations highly beneficial to the great majority of its customers. For its purchasers it would have all foreign agents acting under orders from abroad, and all the cautious and the timid acting upon their own account.

These classes would compose so large a proportion of the purchasers of exchange, that the generality of drawers would find it to their interest to sell to the Bank of the United States. Great capitalists (who always stand high in the mercantile community) would perhaps for a time continue the sale of their own bills to individuals, but it would be attended with too much uncertainty, and the number of their customers would be too limited for large operations; even these, therefore, would finally fall in with the general current.

For all distant operations, the bank drafts would certainly be taken; and it is more than probable they might soon be made a substitute (in part, at least) for the specie now drawn from this country for the trade to India.

Bills of exchange, being generally considered a cash article, are, therefore, not easily obtained for notes of hand; at least, the rate is usually expected to be so much higher for notes than for money, that few buy for notes, if they can command cash. The United States Bank would derive great advantages from this state of things. Good notes, with discount allowed, would be equally or more desirable to the bank than money; it would increase the number of its customers, and consequently lessen the number of buyers in the market, which, besides other advantages, would frequently enable the bank greatly to extend its discounts, with little effect upon the state of its accounts with the State banks located in the same place.

From these considerations, your committee beg leave to recommend that measures be adopted, as early as practicable, which shall enable the bank to engage extensively and systematically in the purchase and sale of foreign exchange.

Your committee, therefore, offer the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a plan for conducting foreign exchange business in the Bank of the United States and its branches.

No. 19.

Extract of a letter from the President to the office at Savannah, dated

DECEMBER 5, 1817.

The board of directors has organized and prepared a system of regulations for conducting exchange operations in the Bank of the United States and its offices; but the irregularities which still pervade the banking system, (but which, it is hoped, will ere long be corrected,) and the embarrassing state of domestic exchange, as it affects the operations of the Bank of the United States, prevent the immediate adoption of the general plans, and dictate a substitute of a more limited nature.

The board at which you preside will, therefore, please to observe the following regulations in regard to exchange operations, until otherwise instructed by the authority of the parent board, to wit:

1st. The board will authorize the purchase of bills of exchange, having at least two responsible names, one of which shall be a resident of Savannah. They shall not have more than ninety days to run, over and above the usual time of conveyance by mail; shall be made payable at Boston, Providence, R. I., New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; and shall be transmitted to the Bank of the United States by mail.

2d. The board may authorize the purchase of sterling bills of exchange, having at least two responsible names, one of which shall be a resident of Savannah; they shall be made payable in London at not more than sixty days after sight, shall not cost more than the par of exchange, and shall not exceed in amount the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling, until otherwise authorized by the parent board. The said bills shall be drawn at least four to a set, one of which shall be transmitted by the office to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., of London, to the credit of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States; one of the same shall be retained on the files of the office, and the remainder shall be transmitted by mail to the cashier of the Bank of the United States.

3d. A weekly list, showing, in detail, the exchange operations of the week, shall be sent to the cashier of the Bank of the United States.

4th. The board may continue to discount good bills or notes, made payable in Charleston or Augusta, having at least two responsible names, and not having more than ninety days to run, so long as this practice may, in the opinion of the board, contribute to prevent the accumulation of the debts of the office at those places, or until otherwise ordered by the parent board.

5th. The board may authorize the cashier of the office to draw on the bank or its offices at Boston, Providence, R. I., New York, Baltimore, or Washington city, and determine the rate of exchange at which such drafts shall be sold.

6th. In the event of any unforeseen demand, which may menace the safety of the office, the board may authorize drafts on the office at Charleston, stating to said office the necessity of the case, citing this authority, and reimbursing the amount so drawn for as soon as may be practicable, either from the local resources of the office, or by the sale of drafts on the bank, or either of the offices mentioned in the preceding article.

If, in the course of your operations between this time and the month of May, you can transmit a considerable amount in good bills at short sight, payable in New York or Boston, it will contribute to reduce the balances against our offices in those places, and thus far protect our specie. Having observed some hostile movements in the Legislature of your State, the board of directors will, I apprehend, suspend the operations of the office at Augusta until the result is known. With the fullest confidence in the intelligence and disposition of the board at which you preside, and in your individual exertions to promote the interests and reputation of the institution,

I remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President Office of Bank United States, Savannah.*

No. 20.

Extracts from correspondence of the President, principally on the subject of exchange.

In a letter from the president of the bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 21, 1818: "It will readily be perceived that, with the modicum of coin derived from the first instalment, (spread over the surface of the Union, at twenty distinct places of deposite,) of which $454,000 only are in the vaults of the bank, its operations must necessarily be very limited until the second instalment shall be actually received, and the principal local banks evince a sincere disposition to co-operate in the important and indispensable work of invigorating public confidence by resuming specie payments."

In another, of the 27th November: "The board of directors of the Bank of the United States, although satisfied that there is actually within the United States an abundance of gold and silver coin for all the purposes of a circulating medium, upon the legitimate principles of banking, are yet sensible that, public confidence having received a deep wound by the abuse of that system, it requires more than ordinary means to restore that confidence to its wonted vigor and repose, and have sent an agent to England," &c.

April 19, 1818. In a letter to the president of the Charleston branch: "The discount of one and a half per cent. is merely the index of the course of exchange between Charleston and Philadelphia, which may be no bar to their interior circulation for the purposes of commerce and revenue, and as a convenient source of remittance from the Western States to this city. It is not the policy of the parent board to contract the course of exchange, though the ample resources of the bank will enable the direction to produce a temporary equality where the emergency shall justify the sacrifice. As to specie, there would be as little demand for specie here as there appears to be in Charleston, but for the adventurers to India and China, who are giving three per cent. premium for Spanish dollars, although they may be had in London at ten per cent. below par for sterling bills, which bear a premium here of three per cent."

The president states that, at the time of subscription to the stock of the bank, specie was at six per cent. premium at the westward, and at fourteen per cent. at Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. May 16, 1817, to the Secretary of the Treasury: "In this state of things, the directors believed it to be their solemn duty, by a rigorous employment of the credit and resources of the bank, and the assumption of a high responsibility, to renovate the currency by the only effectual means, the resumption of specie payments by all the banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia; the influence and example of which it was not doubted would soon pervade the Union. These efforts have been crowned with complete success; but, in order to effect this, the bank has been exposed to extraordinary hazards, and incurred very considerable actual expense and privations. With a capital and resources untouched and uncontaminated, the bank engaged to support, with all its credit and means, the whole of the banks above mentioned, [the

State banks which acceded to the propositions of the Bank of the United States,] and the Treasury; and in order to protect them and itself against the inevitable and destructive drains of specie which must have taken place, while inequalities in the exchanges were suffered to exist, the Bank of the United States alone undertook the Herculean task of equalizing, whether real or artificial, from the District of Columbia to Boston, not only the commercial balances between the respective cities, but the immense balances existing between the banks themselves, the operation of which has been to accumulate, at the most unfavorable points of exchange, the greater part of the public balances which have been transferred to the Bank of the United States, as well as the real amount of debts which were due by the Southern to the Eastern States. All this the bank has effected and maintained, regardless of the expenses, loss, and inconvenience, so long as the vital object of its efforts was effectually secured."

May 28, 1817. President to Charleston branch: "In the mean time, as the subject of exchange is extremely interesting, and may be made a very productive operation, if managed with prudence and a judicious foresight of the fluctuations of commercial exchange, and their periodical causes, you are at liberty to draw upon the offices at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, particularly the latter, and upon this bank, whenever the board of directors at which you preside shall deem it for the interest of the institution, viz:

"Upon the office at Boston, $100,000.

"Upon the office at New York, $100,000.

"Upon the Bank of the United States, to any amount that can be favorably negotiated.

"Upon the office at Baltimore, the same. The offices above named will also have authority to draw upon your office for their reimbursement whenever it can be done to advantage. It is now to be wished that you had possession of the post notes of this bank now in circulation in your quarter, as they will be substituted for exchange on the Northern cities, and thus far diminish the amount which you might draw to advantage."

August 13, 1817.—Letter to branch at New York directing the application of $402,000, received by frigate Inconstant.

August 14, 1817.—To Charleston branch: "The only objects [in the letter of the president of the Charleston branch] which I have not already noticed, are, the large accession of moneyed capital at your office by the stockholders paying the third instalment wholly in cash, instead of the authorized proportion of funded debt; and your suggestion, &c. [about purchasing funded debt] the board of directors has foreseen, with regret, the temporary inconvenience which the privation of a large amount of the productive capital of the bank, by the substitution of cash for funded debt, will produce, until its greatest moneyed capital can be actively and safely employed in the manner provided by the direction."

September 2, 1817.—List of arrivals of specie, annexed to a letter to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., amounting to $602,486.

September 3, 1817.—To Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., on the subject of purchasing and selling foreign bills of exchange.

September 10, 1817.—To Messrs. Robertson & Co., Jamaica, directing $500,000 to be immediately shipped in specie, and $200,000 monthly, until the order is revoked, to obtain dollars at four shillings and six-pence sterling, inlcuding expenses; and doubloons at 65.52 shillings sterling, including all expenses.

To Savannah branch: December 5, 1817.—The Bank of the United States is integral in its organization, but indivisible in its interests. Its offices, although distantly located, have no analogy to institutions established by local authority, and the apparent interest of any particular office must necessarily be subordinate to the general interest.

Letter to Charleston branch: February 6, 1818.—Your board will please observe, sir, that it is no part of the system of the parent board to give a definite capital to the respective offices, to be employed for the benefit of their several districts; but to extend or control their operations, as the exigencies of commerce, the requisitions of the Government, and the general interest of the institution shall from time to time direct.

No. 21.

Extract of a letter from the President to office at Charleston, approving of the purchase of the notes of local banks at a discount, referred to in deposition of William Jones as having been sanctioned by the board of directors.

APRIL 18, 1818.

The question you have submitted relative to the notes of the local banks in North Carolina and Georgia does not appear to me to be involved in the prohibitory clause of the act of incorporation to which you refer. A bank note is not money; it is a promissory note to pay money on demand at a given place, where alone payment can be demanded. It is in the nature of an acceptance, and is, I conceive, as fair a subject of exchange as any individual bill or note of like import. To receive them at par, is to deal and trade in them as effectually as to receive them at any other rate; they are worth whatever the course of exchange may at the time indicate, as a bill at sight on the same place would be. They are, therefore, in my view, clearly within the exception to the prohibition, and may lawfully and equitably be dealt in as a bill of exchange.

No. 22.

Resolutions authorizing discounts to pay specie part of second instalment.

December 16, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Evans, Butler, Ralston, Eyre, Bryan, Wetherill, Goddard, Willing, Leiper, Bohlen, Lloyd, Boyd.

On motion,

A resolution relating to the commencement of making discounts on the deposite of stock was read; and, after some consideration, ordered to lie on the table and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

December 18, 1817.—Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Lloyd, Bohlen, Eyre, Willing, Wetherill, Goddard, Evans, Butler, Ralston.

The board resumed the consideration of the following resolution laid on the table at their last meeting, and made the order of this day, viz:

Resolved, That, on the 31st instant, the board will proceed to discount notes or bills, having not more than sixty days to run, and made payable to the Bank of the United States, secured by a deposite of an equal amount of the stock of this bank, or on an equal amount in public debt, at ninety per cent. upon the par value thereof,

with power to sell and transfer the said stock or debt in default of payment, when due, of the notes which may be discounted as aforesaid; and that the respective boards of directors of the offices of discount and deposite at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, be authorized to discount, in like manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and to an extent not exceeding one-tenth of the amount of the subscription to the capital of the bank at their respective places.

After some time spent in considering the same, it was adopted.

No. 23.

Resolutions explanatory of those of the 18th of December, on the subject of loan to pay second instalment.

December 27, 1816.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Girard, Leiper, Goddard, Bohlen, Willing, McEuen, Wetherill, Evans, Eyre, Ralston, Lloyd, Bryan.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd,

Resolved, That the directors of the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Boston be instructed to restrict the discount permitted of ten per cent. on the subscription exclusively to stockholders, or to withhold the same altogether, as in the circumstances of the branch and the interests of this institution may, in the opinion of the said directors, be most expedient.

On motion,

Resolved, That the loan which may be effected, in conformity to the resolution of this board, passed on the 18th instant, be regulated in the following manner; and the president and cashier be authorized to accept notes for the purposes therein mentioned, from day to day, from the 31st instant to the 23d January ensuing, inclusive, upon the terms and conditions stipulated in the resolution above mentioned, and in the manner herein directed.

1st. The loan to be effected for the accommodation of the stockholders exclusively, and to the amount of their respective proportions of the payments in coin, on account of the second instalment of the capital of the bank.

2d. The notes to be accepted shall all be dated on the 1st day of January next, and payable sixty days after date, including the interest thereon.

3d. That the stock to be deposited as a security for the payment of the notes shall be transferred in trust to the cashier of this bank, or to the cashiers of the offices of discount and deposite respectively, and their successors in office; and the discounters shall be required to sign a special agreement, stating the terms and conditions of the loan, and authorizing the president and directors forthwith to sell the pledge, in such manner as they shall deem most advantageous, immediately upon the failure to pay the notes, on the last day of grace, in specie or bills of this bank.

4th. That the loan before mentioned shall be made only to stockholders paying in full the second instalment on the shares by them respectively held in this bank.

No. 23 *a*.

Form of engagement given by those who obtained accommodation for the specie part of the second instalment.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* —, 1817.

In default of payment of my note, dated this day, payable sixty days after date, to the order of the cashier of the Bank of the United States, or his successor in office, in specie or bills of the Bank of the United States, for value received by me, in a loan obtained of the said bank for the specie proportion of the second instalment of the capital thereof due by me this day, it is hereby distinctly understood and agreed, that the said cashier, as trustee of the annexed certificate of ———, pledged for the payment of the note aforesaid in specie, or bills of the Bank of the United States, shall forthwith sell and dispose of the same in such manner as he shall deem expedient, and apply the proceeds thereof in the first place to the discharge of the said note in the manner aforesaid, together with interest until paid, and all charges of protest, brokerage, &c., and pay over to my order the balance thereof, if any shall remain.

Witness, ———

Extract of a letter from the cashier of the United States Bank to J. W. McCulloch, Esq., cashier, Baltimore; dated

JANUARY 16, 1817.

Enclosed you have the form used at this bank of an engagement to be entered into by those who obtain an accommodation for the specie part of the second instalment. By George Williams, Esq., I forward you a number of copies of the rules and regulations for the government of the offices.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

[The above form is furnished by Mr. Smith, as the one enclosed in said letter.]

No. 24.

Abstract of payments on account of the second instalment on the stock of the Bank of the United States, made at the bank from January, 1817, to March, 1818.

Month.	In coin.	By checks.	Total amount.
1817.			
January,	$172,033 62	$661,108 72	$839,085 51
February,	33,350 00	4,950 60	39,300 00
March,	5,040 00	70,085 00	75,025 00
April,	4,350 00	71,450 00	75,800 00
May,	39,650 00	571,765 00	611,415 00
June,	22,625 00	229,129 27	252,754 27
July,	2,100 00	6,650 00	8,750 00
After July, 1817, to March, 1818,	70 00	15,155 00	15,275 00

No. 25.

Letter from W. Jones, Esq., to J. A. Buchanan, president of the office of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, respecting discounts on stock being made at the parent board, and agreeing to a discount for George Williams of $370,000, *upon pledged stock.*

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 27, 1817.

Your letter of the 24th was this day submitted to the board of directors, and it was agreed to grant the discount at *this bank*, for which Mr. George Williams had applied at the office in which you preside, and upon the following conditions, to wit: upon three thousand seven hundred shares of stock of the Bank of the United States, to be transmitted to the cashier, together with a power of attorney, duly executed agreeably to the form herewith enclosed, and Mr. Williams's note of hand for the par value of the amount paid on the said shares, payable to the cashier of the Bank of the United States, or his order, without defalcation, sixty days after date, at the Bank of the United States.

These terms being complied with, a check on your office will be transmitted to Mr. Williams for the amount of the proceeds of his note, which, it is understood, will be applied to the reduction of the balance due the Bank of the United States by the Union Bank of your city, in the manner suggested in your letter of the 24th.

Upon investigation, it appeared to the board that a general authority to all the offices to grant those extensive discounts upon stock would probably produce consequences not contemplated by the board, and that a partial authority might be considered invidious.

It was, therefore, determined to confine all discounts upon stock of considerable magnitude to the board of the parent bank, to which application can be made, with facility, through the offices, in the nature of that which you have submitted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Esq., *Pres't. Office, Bank U. S. Baltimore.*

No. 27.

Amount of discounts on stock to 30th July, 1817, *and amount remaining unpaid at the same time.*

From the time the bank commenced discounting, to the 30th of July, 1817, notes, secured by pledges of stock, were discounted to the amount of - - -	$8,046,932 64
And the amount of notes, with similar pledges, which had been discounted within the time aforesaid, and remained unpaid on the 30th July, 1817, is - - -	5,231,267 60
Amount of the above paid off to the 30th July, 1817, is - - -	$2,815,665 04

No. 28.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying and explaining the statement of the specie furnished the offices at Boston and New York, respectively.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 9, 1818.

Having, in my letter of the 11th ultimo, accompanying the statements prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity to the resolution of the Senate of the 15th April last, observed that, "of the large importations of specie by the Bank of the United States, at a great expense, not one dollar has been expended south or west of Philadelphia," I have now the honor to transmit a statement showing the amount of specie with which the offices of discount and deposite at New York and Boston, respectively, have been supplied since their establishment, which, you will perceive, considerably exceeds the whole amount imported by this bank.

This specification is exclusive of the original specie part of the capital of the bank paid into the offices at Boston and New York, respectively, and of vast sums paid from time to time in specie, at the bank and its southern offices, to eastern agents for eastern banks and individuals. There is no distinct account of the sums thus paid; but the magnitude and frequency of the demands and transportation of the specie eastward are facts of public notoriety. It is also exclusive of similar drains from the office at New York, for eastern account.

Subsequently to the 19th March last, when the directors of the office at Boston came to the resolution of refusing to pay or receive on deposite (except on public account) any of the notes of the corporation made payable elsewhere, they were collected by eastern banks and individuals, in order to draw the specie from the office at New York, or the bank in Philadelphia; and since the general restriction, by the board of directors, on the 28th August last, of the payment of the notes of the corporation to the terms of "the contract, promise, or undertaking, therein expressed," they have been presented at the respective places of payment, or exchanged for the notes of other banks in New York and Philadelphia, by the deposite of which the specie has been directly or indirectly drawn from this bank.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

No. 28.

Statement of the amount of specie imported by the Bank of the United States, with its costs and expenses, distinguishing the time and country from which each importation was made, and also between gold and silver.

When received.	Where received.	Per what vessel.	No. of vessels.	Where from.		Agents.	Actual receipt in dollars.
1817.							
July 30	Philadelphia, -	Saunders, -	1	Leghorn, -	Silver, -	In England,	46,119 92
Aug. 5	Boston, -	Thomas, -	2	Lisbon, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	84,000 00
Aug. 14	Norfolk, -	Alert, -	3	Gibraltar, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	70,000 00
Aug. 15	New York, -	Inconstant, -	4	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	402,000 00
Sep. 12	Baltimore, -	Primrose, -	5	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	300,000 00
Sep. 15	New York, -	Radius, -	6	London, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	104,073 00
Sep. 27	Boston, -	Cherub, -	7	Lisbon, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	213,422 90
Sep. 29	New York, -	Unison, -	8	London, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	100,138 00
Oct. 8	New York, -	Harrier, -	9	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	149,991 00
Oct. 10	New York, -	John Brown, -	10	London, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	96,120 97
Oct. 27	Philadelphia, -	General Jackson,	11	Gibraltar, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	59,700 00
Nov. 17	Philadelphia, -	Florenza, -	12	Gibraltar, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	142,485 00
Dec. 8	New York, -	Esk, -	13	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	401,000 00
1818.							
Mar. 28	Philadelphia, -	Florenza, -	14	Gibraltar, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	40,000 00
April 27	New York, -	Comet, -	15	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	373,200 00
May 1	New York, -	Angelica, -	16	Lisbon, -	Gold, -	Ditto,	136,376 86
May 2	New York, -	George, -	17	Havre, -	Silver, -	Ditto,	373,200 00
May 29	Philadelphia, -	Tontine, -	18	London, -	Gold, -	Ditto,	123,467 02
June 9	New York, -	William, -	19	London, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	415,813 14
June 27	New York, -	Alfred, -	20	Havre, -	Silver, -	Ditto,	251,910 00
Aug. 17	New York, -	Rubicon, -	21	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	466,500 00
Sep. 16	New York, -	Angelica, -	22	Antwerp, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	101,200 00
Oct. 14	New York, -	White Oak, -	23	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	186,600 00
Oct. 14	New York, -	Adonis, -	24	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	279,900 00
Oct. 14	New York, -	Marcus, -	25	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	186,600 00
Nov. 4	New York, -	Comet, -	26	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	223,920 00
Nov. 23	Philadelphia, -	Dido, -	27	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	186,600 00
Nov. 26	New York, -	Favorite, -	28	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	167,940 00
Dec. 1	New York, -	Belle, -	29	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	186,600 00
Mar. 12	New York, -	Neptune, -	30	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	In Jamaica,	400,000 00
April 23	Philadelphia, -	Cora, -	31	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	104,845 56
April 24	New York, -	Sybelle, -	32	Havana, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	327,929 28
June 22	Philadelphia, -	Pocklington, -	33	Jamaica, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	119,766 00
April 27	New York, -	Comet, -	34	Havre, -	Ditto,	In France,	52,860 00
May 2	New York, -	Adonis, -	35	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	54,560 00
May 22	New York, -	George, -	36	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	20,895 60
May 22	New York, -	Spartan, -	37	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	20,457 80
May 1	New York, -	Fanny, -	38	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	28,592 30
June 19	New York, -	Bordeaux, -	39	Bordeaux, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	26,840 00
July 25	New York, -	Manchester P'ckt,	40	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	14,080 00
July 25	New York, -	Belfast, -	41	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	1,727 00
Aug. 17	New York, -	Rubicon, -	42	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	41,707 00
Sep. 9	New York, -	Spartan, -	43	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	23,516 00
Oct. 14	New York, -	Adonis, -	44	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	49,734 40
Oct. 14	New York, -	Ceres, -	45	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	38,280 00
Oct. 14	New York, -	Maria Theresa, -	46	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	40,040 00
Oct. 14	New York, -	Marcus, -	47	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	20,899 20
Oct. 27	New York, -	Manchester P'ckt,	48	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	4,840 00
Nov. 4	New York, -	Comet, -	49	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	1,505 30
Dec. 5	New York, -	Factor, -	50	Havre, -	Ditto,	Ditto,	49,837 28
	Total amount imported in dollars, at the current rate, in the United States, -						7,311,750 53

Expenses attending the importation.

1818.			
Dec. 7	Of the foregoing was received in gold, shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co. of London, as follows:		
	Cost and charges per invoice, by ship No. 19, £99,499 13*s.* 7*d.* is -	$442,220 80	
	Nett amount received per said vessel, - - -	415,813 14	
	Difference, -	-	$26,407 66
	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co. in ship No. 16, £31,965 1*s.* is - - -	142,066 88	
	Nett amount received per said vessel, - - -	136,376 86	
	Difference, -	-	5,690 02
	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by T. Wilson & Co. in ship No. 18, £29,536 15*s.* 2*d.* is - - -	131,274 47	
	Nett amount received per said vessel, - - -	123,467 02	
	Difference, -	-	7,807 45
			39,905 14

1818.				
Dec. 7	Cost and charges per invoice of silver shipped by T. Wilson & Co. per ships Nos. 15, 17, and 20 to 29, inclusive, £692,061 1s. 5d. is	3,075,826 97		
	Nett amount received per said vessels, - - -	2,984,170 02		
	Difference, -	91,656 95		
	Freights, &c. paid thereon, - - - -	13,581 96		
			$105,238 91	
Oct. 3	Difference between the costs of bills drawn in Jamaica, on London, for the investment of specie imported in ships Nos. 30 to 33, inclusive, and the cost of bills bought in the United States and remitted to London for reimbursement of the former, -	-	8,535 66	
	Insurances on said shipments, - - -	-	16,961 16	
				$145,144 05
Oct. 10	Amount of remittances to meet the shipments of silver by Thuret & Co. of Paris, received by ships Nos. 34 to 50, inclusive, -	486,456 10		
	Freight and insurance on said shipments, - - -	12,942 16		
		499,398 26		
	Nett amount received per said vessels, - - -	490,311 88		
	Difference, -	-	-	9,086 38
Oct. 16	Expenses on $40,000 imported in ship No. 14, - -	-	-	1,717 42
	* Proportion of expenses paid on specie imported in ships Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, in conjunction with city banks, under contract with Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Reid, Irving, & Co. -	-	-	62,590 59
	The foregoing is the amount of the cost and expenses actually paid by the bank, in addition to which the following is an estimate of the loss of premium and of interest which the bank has sustained by the importation of specie:			244,035 26
	1st. Of the premium (at the rate at which the bills of the bank were then selling) on the amount of its funds in London, applied to the reimbursement, agency, interest, &c. of the specie imported in the thirteen vessels first mentioned, - - -	-	147,130 57	
	2d. Of five months' interest on the sum of $4,227,845 25, allowing three months from the time of purchase to the time of maturity of bills remitted to London, in payment for specie, and two months for the shipping and transit of the specie to the United States, -	-	105,696 13	
	3d. Of the premium on the amount of the balance of specie imported to this date, say $3,791,389 13, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. - -	-	28,435 42	
				281,262 12
				$525,297 38

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 14, 1818.

* In order to determine the actual amount of expenses paid on the aggregate amount of the specie imported by these vessels, add to this item $37,324 17, paid by the incorporated banks of the city of Philadelphia, and Bank of the Northern Liberties, who participated in these importations to the amount of $811,272 11, and paid the foregoing proportion of expenses thereon.

No. 29.

Agreement between the bank and the Messrs. Baring for the purchase of specie.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, held the 29th April, 1817, the following contract was laid before the board. Directors present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Butler, Ralston, Price, Willing, Leiper, Evans, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Connelly.

Agreement made this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1817, between the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, by their attorney in fact, John Sergeant, of the one part, and Alexander Baring, Henry Baring, Thomas Nixon, John Deacon, and Swinton C. Holland, in copartnership, under the firm of Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Thomas Reid, John Irving, George Irving, and John Rae Reid, in copartnership, under the firm of Reid, Irving, & Co., of the other part:

1. The said parties of the second part agree and engage to lend to the said parties of the first part the sum of £745,500 sterling, equal to $3,195,000, (estimating each dollar at four shillings and eight-pence sterling,) from the date of this agreement, till the 1st day of January, 1819, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, to be computed from the date of this agreement, and to be paid in London half-yearly; the first payment of interest to be made on the 12th day of September next.

2. The said parties of the second part agree and engage to deliver to the said parties of the first part, within six months from the date of these presents, the aforesaid amount or sum of $3,195,000, as follows, that is to say, not less than one-half thereof in good Spanish dollars, of full weight and standard fineness, and the remaining half either in the same kind of dollars, or in the gold coins of Portugal, France, or Spain, of the present standard; such gold coins to be estimated and received at the following rates, to wit: the gold coins of Portugal at the rate of one dollar for every twenty-seven grains; the gold coins of France at the rate of one dollar for every twenty-seven and a half grains; and the gold coins of Spain at the rate of one dollar for every twenty-eight and a half grains. The said amount or sum of $3,195,000, in the descriptions of coin aforesaid, to be delivered to the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, within the aforesaid period of six months, in the United States, free of all charge, at some one or more of the following ports, to wit, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore; it being clearly understood and agreed, that the aforesaid price or sum of four shillings and eight-pence sterling the dollar, is to be in full of all charges of whatsoever kind, as well for the negotiation as for obtaining, shipping, and delivering the said amount of $3,195,000 in the aforesaid description of coin.

3. It is also understood and agreed, that if any part of the said amount of $3,195,000 should be delivered at the ports aforesaid, or either of them, after the expiration of the said period of six months, and within the period of nine months from the date of this agreement, the same shall be received by the said parties of the first part; but the said parties of the second part shall allow to the said parties of the first part interest thereupon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to be computed from the expiration of the said period of six months to the time of the delivery; but it is also expressly understood and agreed, that the said parties of the first part are not to be con-

sidered as bound to receive, on account of this agreement, any part of the said amount or sum after the expiration of the said period of nine months from the date of this agreement.

4. It is further understood and agreed, that if the said parties of the second part, after having used their best endeavors to deliver the gold and silver coins aforesaid, in the manner and within the period hereinbefore stipulated and agreed, should not be able to deliver the whole amount contracted for as aforesaid, then, and in that case, the present operation, in all its parts, as well in relation to the loan and interest as otherwise, shall be considered as limited, from the beginning, to the amount or sum that shall be so delivered, estimating the dollar at four shillings and eight-pence sterling; and the said parties of the second part shall forthwith restore to the said parties of the first part a proportionable part of the certificates of funded debt, and powers deposited, as provided for in the sixth article; that is to say, one dollar of funded debt for every dollar short delivered: and if, before that time, any payment of interest shall have been made by the said parties of the first part, on account of the said loan, the excess of such interest, beyond what ought to have been paid, having regard to the amount of coin delivered, shall be placed to their credit on account of the principal.

5. The said parties of the first part hereby engage and agree to and with the said parties of the second part, that, the said parties of the second part well and faithfully performing their engagements and agreements aforesaid, they will, on or before the said 1st of January, 1819, well and faithfully repay to them, the said parties of the second part, the amount of the said loan, with the arrears of interest that may remain, if any there shall be—such repayment to be made in London; and that, in the mean time, they will pay in London, to the said parties of the second part, the interest upon the said loan, half-yearly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, computing the same from the date of these presents, so that the first payment shall be made on the 12th of September next.

6. To secure the repayment of the said loan, at the time and in the manner hereinbefore stipulated, the said parties of the first part agree and engage to deposite, as a pledge, certificates of six per cent. funded debt of the United States, to the amount of $3,195,000, with sufficient powers of transfer; and it is understood and agreed, that if the said parties of the first part shall not in some manner have provided, fifteen days before the said 1st of January, 1819, for the repayment of the said loan, the said parties of the second part may proceed to sell the said funded debt for their reimbursement, for the best prices they can obtain.

7. It is understood and agreed, that the said parties of the first part reserve to themselves the liberty of paying off the whole or any part of the said loan, before the said 1st day of January, 1819, giving two months' notice, and of withdrawing a proportionable part of the deposite or pledge; and from the time of any such payment the interest shall cease upon the amount so paid off.

8. The said parties of the second part agree and engage to and with the said parties of the first part, that, the said parties of the first part paying off any portion of the said loan, in manner aforesaid, they will immediately restore to the said parties of the first part a proportionable part of the certificates of United States' funded debt, at the rate aforesaid, and of the powers of transfer accompanying the same, and that the said parties of the first part, paying off and discharging the whole of the said loan, as hereinbefore stipulated, they will well and faithfully restore the whole of the said certificates of funded debt, and the powers of transfer accompanying the same.

9. For the true and faithful performance of all and singular the stipulations, articles, and agreements hereinbefore contained, the parties bind themselves mutually to each other firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, they have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

No. 30.

Resolution allowing compensation to Mr. Sergeant.

November 29, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Willing, Smith, Leiper, Boyd, Goddard, Buchanan, Sergeant, Bohlen, Evans, Eyre, Butler, Ralston, Lloyd, Rodney, Wetherill, McEuen.

Resolved, That the compensation to be allowed John Sergeant, Esq., for his services as the agent of this bank, be twenty thousand dollars, to include all his expenses, together with the compensation and expenses of his assistant; and that if he shall be employed on the business of said agency for a longer period than twelve months, he shall be allowed a *pro rata* compensation.

No. 31.

Resolution authorizing offices to discount on pledged stock.

[Extract from the minutes.]

July 25, 1817.—Present: W. Jones, president; Messrs. Ralston, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Wetherill, Eyre, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Connelly, Bolton.

Whereas, it may be convenient and desirable to stockholders of the Bank of the United States, or other persons holding funded debt of the United States, to obtain temporary loans upon their notes made payable to the cashier of the office of discount and deposite at the place of their residence, and secured by a pledge of stock of this bank, or funded debt of the United States at the par value thereof, equal to the amount of the required loan:

Be it therefore resolved, That the offices of this bank be respectively authorized to grant such loans until otherwise ordered by this board; that the weekly statements of such offices shall exhibit the amount of such loans distinct from the amount of bills and notes discounted; and that blank powers of attorney to transfer and sell the stock or debt so pledged, in conformity to the powers used for similar loans obtained of this bank, but with such modification as the substitution of the offices for the bank may require, be transmitted to the offices, respectively, for that purpose.

No. 32.

Circular respecting payment of third instalment, by which notes are agreed to be received, and interest is directed to be charged.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* —, 1817.

You will please to cause the enclosed notice to be published at least twenty days prior to the 1st of July next, in two newspapers printed at each of the places for which your office is designated as the place of payment of the third instalment of the capital subscribed at those places respectively; and you will receive, in conformity to the said notice, and at the rates prescribed by the act of incorporation, the payments which may be tendered on account thereof.

It is not intended to exact from the subscribers the actual payment of the specie proportion in coin, provided they tender to you an equivalent amount in the notes of this bank, or any of its offices, which may be then payable on demand, or of any bank in your place which is known to pay its notes in specie on demand.

Should the payments on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the bank, which you are authorized to receive, be in any case delayed after the 1st of July next, you will not grant a receipt for any such payment until the interest from the 1st of July next to the day of actual payment be also paid on the whole amount, if the instalment of the whole shall be paid in coin; and on the specie part only, if the funded debt proportion shall be so transferred to the bank as to convey to it the interest thereon from the 1st of July.

The enclosed order will enable you to procure from the commissioners of the bank the transcript of the original subscription books, and such other documents in relation to the payments on account of the second instalment as may be necessary to regulate the receipts on account of the third instalment. The stockholders are requested to produce the commissioners' receipts for the payments which may have been made, or the certificates of stock which may have been issued in lieu thereof; and it is extremely desirable that they should, on account of the difficulties which the want of these references will occasion, in the adjustment of the stock account of the bank; but their production is not to be considered as indispensable to the receipt of such payments as may be tendered, upon satisfactory evidence of the authority of the party to claim a distinct receipt for any such payment.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

—— ——, *President.*

——— ——, *President Office Bank U. S., at* ———.

Blank form of transfer of stock to obtain discounts.

Know all men by these presents, that whereas —— have obtained a discount from the Bank of the United States, on —— promissory note bearing date the —— day of ——, 181 , for the sum of ——, payable in sixty days from the date hereof, and —— have agreed to pledge —— belonging to ——, the certificates whereof have been delivered to the cashier of the Bank of the United States, previous to the execution hereof, for securing as well the payment of the same as the payment of any other discount that —— may hereafter obtain from the said bank: Now know ye, that in consideration of the premises, and for value received, —— hereby assign all —— interest in the said stock to the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in trust, and for the purposes aforesaid, and —— do authorize and empower the said cashier, in person or by substitute, to transfer the said stock to the president, directors, and company of the said bank at any time they shall demand the same of ——, to be held by them in trust for the like purposes; and, in default of the payment of the aforesaid note, or in default of the payment of any other note on which —— hereafter may obtain a discount, —— do authorize and empower the said cashier, or the said president, directors, and company, in case the said stock shall be then standing in their names, in person or by substitute, to sell, assign, and transfer unto any person or persons as much of the said stock as may be necessary to pay whatever may be due on the aforesaid note, or on any other note to be discounted as aforesaid, together with the necessary expenses attending the same.

In witness whereof —— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of ——

Be it known, that, on the —— day of ——, A. D. 181 , before me, Clement C. Biddle, Esq., notary public for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, personally appeared —— above named, and acknowledged the above assignment and letter of attorney to be —— act and deed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, the day and year aforesaid.

No. 33.

Resolution authorizing the president and cashier to renew notes on stock.

September 30, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Butler, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, McEuen, Savage, Bryan, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, Bolton.

On motion,

Resolved, That the president and cashier be authorized to discount, for the renewal of such notes as may become due between discount days, on stock, until otherwise directed.

No. 34.

Resolution authorizing substitution of note of purchaser of stock.

November 6, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Connelly, Price, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Bolton, Coulter, Lippincott, Lisle.

On motion,

Resolved, That the president and cashier be authorized, in all cases when required by the party, to substitute the note and hypothecation of the person to whom the stock may be transferred, and on which loans at par have been made by this bank.

No. 35.

Resolution authorizing discounts on stock at $125 per share.

August 26, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Butler, Ralston, Willing, Smith, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, Savage, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, Bolton.

Resolved, That the substitution of money in lieu of funded debt, in the payments to the capital stock of this bank, and the redemption of upwards of thirteen millions of the funded debt proportion of the capital stock, by

the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, render it necessary to extend the discounts of the bank, in proportion to the increase of the moneyed capital, in order to afford a reasonable dividend to the stockholders; that as no better security can be offered than the stock of the bank, at a safe and reasonable evaluation, and as there is good reason to believe that the banks in New York, and elsewhere, have loaned upon the stock of this bank at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per share, and perhaps more, and, of course, that little or none can, under the existing regulation, be expected to be offered to this bank, when the actual market value is so much above par; therefore it is expedient that the loans on the stock of the bank be extended to the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per share, upon notes to that amount, with two approved names.*

No. 36.

Resolution to discount on bonds after the 20th February, 1817, payable in notes of specie-paying banks.

January 9, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

Resolved, That the board, taking a deliberate view of the present and prospective resources of the bank, and of the disposition and means exhibited by the Government to aid the operations of the bank, and sustain its efforts to facilitate the fiscal measures of the Treasury, and the resumption of specie payments, is of opinion that the bank will be enabled to afford the required facilities during the period mentioned by the Secretary; and to this end the bank and its branches will, from the 20th of February, to the 1st of July next, discount approved bills on notes not having more than sixty days to run, and made payable in specie, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or of other banks actually paying specie for their notes on demand, for those who may have bonds to pay during that period, on account of the revenue arising from imports in the principal commercial cities.

No. 37.

Resolution rating funded debt at par, instead of 90.

May 20, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Butler, Bowne, Ralston, Price, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Savage, Bryan, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly.

Resolved, That so much of the resolution of this board as directs that the six per cent. stock of the United States shall be rated at ninety per cent. be rescinded, and, until otherwise directed, the said stock shall, in all deposites to secure the payment of notes, be rated at par.

No. 38.

Resolution requiring reduction of discounts on pledged stock above its par value, or the substitution of stock at par.

October 20, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Connelly, Willing, Leiper, Evans, McEuen, Coulter, Lippincott, Lisle, Goddard.

Resolved, That the cashiers of the respective offices, at which discounts on the collateral security of stock of this bank may have been granted, be instructed to inform those who may have borrowed at a rate exceeding the par value thereof, that a reduction of twenty-five per cent. of the excess will be required every sixty days, until the whole of the said excess shall be extinguished; or that any such borrower may, at his option, pledge such an additional amount of funded debt of the United States, or stock of this bank at the par value thereof, as shall be equal to the amount of such excess.

No. 39.

Resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of an agency in Europe to pay bank dividends.

November 7, 1816.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Willing, Leiper, Eyre, Butler, Lloyd, Evans, Bryan, Buchanan, Chauncey, Wetherill, Boyd, Ralston, Smith, McEuen, Goddard, Price, Bohlen, Savage, Donnell.

Mr. D. A. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an agency in London, for the payment of the dividends upon such proportion of the capital stock of this bank as may be held by persons residing in Europe; and that they be requested to report to the board on Monday, the 25th instant.

Messrs. Ralston, Price, Willing, Bohlen, and Eyre were appointed.

No. 40.

Report of committee unfavorable to an agency in England to pay bank dividends.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, held 26th November, 1816, the following report of a committee was considered, viz: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Astor, Smith, Buchanan, Livingston, Leiper, Rodney, McEuen, Lloyd, Evans, Eyre, Butler, Bohlen, Sergeant, Boyd, Wetherill, Willing, Goddard.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an agency in London, to provide for the payment of the dividends on the portion of the capital stock held by persons residing in Europe, and to whom was referred a letter from James Renwick, Esq., beg leave to report:

That, in considering the subject of an agency for paying the dividends in Europe, the advantages to be derived by enhancing the value of the shares of the capital stock of the bank, and the probable effect which such a measure would have on reducing the rate of exchange, by inducing capitalists to invest their funds in the stock, and

* *Note by the committee.*—The practical construction given to this resolution was, that an endorser was required, and was held liable only for the excess above the par value of the stock.

thereby facilitating the resumption of specie payments, have been duly appreciated; and nothing but a serious apprehension that, under the existing unfavorable balance of trade, a heavy loss would probably accrue to the bank, could influence the committee to decline the unqualified recommendation of such agency. But if, as it is supposed, a considerable additional sum to the nominal dividends would be necessary to make payments in Europe, there would justly be great cause of complaint on the part of the American stockholder. To remit, however, the dividends to England, for the account of the holders of the stock in Europe, cannot, in the opinion of your committee, be objected to; for which purpose, an agent might be appointed to act for the proprietors of the stock as well as for the bank.

In considering the proposition of Mr. Renwick, as the agent of Messrs. Reid, Irving, & Co., of London, to supply the bank with ten millions of dollars in specie, the committee were led to make the following inquiries of that gentleman, viz:

In the event of an arrangement, can the pledge of stock be dispensed with?

Can a lower price be named at which the specie would be furnished?

Can the condition of future exclusive agency for the bank be dispensed with?

And on what terms would a loan be negotiated, to be remitted in specie, or drawn for, at the option of the bank?

Mr. Renwick replied to the first inquiry, that the pledge of stock cannot be dispensed with.

To the second, that he was not authorized to conclude any contract but at the price of four shillings and eight pence (4*s.* 8*d.*) per dollar.

To the third, that the inducement to make the offer of ten millions of dollars in specie, was the hope of obtaining the agency of the bank in Europe.

To the fourth, that the commission for negotiating a loan would be the same as paid by the late Bank of the United States, and other foreign correspondents, for accepting in advance, negotiating loans, and procuring specie, that it is ascertained it would amount to ——— per cent. on the whole of the transactions.

The proposition, as contained in Mr. Renwick's letter, appears to be the only terms on which it is in his power to contract for the specie. It also is the impression of Mr. Renwick, from advices lately received from the house in London, that there is little hope of obtaining any large supplies of specie on better terms than those they offer.

The committee are deeply impressed with the importance of accomplishing an object so well calculated to inspire public confidence as the importation of a large sum in specie; and they have reason to believe that several of the State banks will be desirous of a participation in an arrangement of this kind, which, in its operation on the public mind, would have the same salutary influence as if the whole was confined to the Bank of the United States. The benefit, however, to be derived from the measure, will, in the opinion of your committee, very much depend upon the promptitude with which an attention is given to this object.

The committee, therefore, beg leave to submit, for the consideration of the board, the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to establish an agency in England, for the payment of the dividends upon such portion of the capital stock of this bank as may be held by persons residing in Europe, but upon terms that will preserve the bank from contingency, either in the purchase or price of exchange.

Resolved, That the proposition made by James Renwick, Esq., on behalf of Messrs, Reid, Irving, & Co., London, to supply ten millions of dollars in specie, though much to be appreciated in some particulars, cannot, under all the circumstances, be acceded to by this bank.

Resolved, That this bank will pursue prompt and efficient measures to import into the United States from Europe a sum in specie not exceeding five millions of dollars.

No. 41.

Resolution respecting establishment of agency in England to pay bank dividends.

November 28, 1816.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Smith, Astor, Evans, McEuen, Bryan, Butler, Buchanan, Bohlen, Eyre, Livingston, Goddard, Boyd, Ralston, Willing, Leiper, Sergeant, Rodney, Lloyd, Wetherill.

The board resumed the consideration of the resolution postponed on the 26th instant; which, being amended, was as follows, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient at this time to establish an agency in England, for the payment of the dividends on such portion of the capital stock of this bank as may be held by persons residing in Europe; and that John Sergeant, Esq., be instructed to make such arrangements for the payment there, at the par of exchange, at the risk and expense of the bank.

And on the question, "Shall the resolution, as amended, pass?" the yeas and nays were called for, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas.—Messrs. Buchanan, Sergeant, Smith, Leiper, Evans, Wetherill, Eyre, McEuen, Bryan, Goddard, and Jones, president.—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Girard, Butler, Astor, Ralston, Willing, Lloyd, Bohlen, Rodney, Livingston, and Boyd.—10.

So the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The following letter from John Donnell, Esq., was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, viz:

SIR: RENSHAW'S, *November* 28, 1816.

Understanding that a question will be raised this day as to the payment at par of the dividends, when due, on such part of the stock of the Bank of the United States as may be owned in Europe, and convinced that the interest of the stockholders will be promoted by deciding this question in the affirmative, I feel infinite solicitude to record my vote upon the question. Notwithstanding, therefore, my severe indisposition, I will proceed to the bank for this purpose, unless my vote can be received in my chamber, or by letter addressed to the board. Will you then do me the favor, if I cannot be indulged in the alternative of voting by letter, or in my chamber, to inform me when the question is about to be taken, that I may obtain for myself the high gratification of having contributed to a decision, which, more than any other yet adopted, will procure for the directors the approbation and future countenance of their constituents? The measure, if not now, will hereafter, to a certainty, be adopted; and I should be very unwilling, indeed, that any part of its merit should be lost by those with whom I have heretofore acted, and whose energetic and liberal administration has already been so useful. Although it may be considered superfluous, I will add, that I do not expect to buy or sell any stock of the Bank of the United States; what I own I mean to keep; but I feel it my imperative duty to do all in my power to give to that stock its highest value, and as soon as possible

I remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN DONNELL.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

No. 42.

Statement of discounts in the Bank of the United States and the following offices of discount and deposite, on pledges of United States' funded debt, bank stock, &c.

Date.	Banks.	U. States bank stock.	Loaned on United States bank stock.	Mississippi stock.	Loaned on Mississippi st'k.	7 per cent. funded debt.	Loaned on 7 per ct. funded debt.	Six per cent. funded debt.	Loaned on six per cent. funded debt.	State bank stock.	Loaned on State bank stock.	State stock.	Loaned on State stock.	Mortgage of real estate.	Loan'd on mortgage of real estate.	Excess of security above loans.
1818.		Shares.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Oct. 27,	Bank United States,	47,350	4,680,800 00	100,000	79,200	23,402 43	23,000	178,667 60	140,750 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	272,320 03
Nov. 14,	Office, Baltimore, -	32,794	2,229,695 78	-	-	-	-	29,800 00	29,800 00	35,940	35,940	107,000	107,000	-	-	1,326,527 75
Oct. 24,	Office, Washington, -	1,255	96,800 00	-	-	-	-	8,000 00	7,200 00	253,715	194,570	-	-	-	-	79,845 00
Oct. 26,	Office, Richmond, -	2,645	208,860 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	6,900	4,300	1,875	-	-	61,164 84
Nov. 3,	Office, Charleston, S.C.	9,537	806,799 00	-	-	-	-	98,252 50	90,630 06	-	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	158,663 44
		93,581	8,022,954 94	100,000	79,200	23,402 43	23,000	314,720 10	268,380 06	299,655	237,410	111,300	108,875	10,000	6,000	1,898,521 06

RECAPITULATION.

	Stock.		Loans.		
Bank of the United States, - -	47,350	United States bank shares, -	$4,680,800 00		
	$100,000 00	Mississippi stock, -	79,200 00		
	23,402 43	Funded 7 per cent. stock, -	23,000 00		
	178,667 60	Funded 6 per cent. stock, -	140,750 00		
				$4,923,750 00	
Office of discount and deposite at Baltimore, -	32,794	United States bank shares, -	2,229,695 78		
	$29,800 00	Funded 6 per cent. stock, -	29,800 00		
	35,940 00	State bank stock, -	35,940 00		
	107,000 00	State of Maryland stock, -	107,000 00		
				2,402,435 78	
Office of discount and deposite at Washington, - -	1,255	United States bank shares, -	96,800 00		
	$8,000 00	Funded 6 per cent stock, -	7,200 00		
	253,715 00	State bank stock, - -	194,570 00		
				298,570 00	
Office of discount and deposite at Richmond, - -	2,645	United States bank shares, -	208,860 16		
	$10,000 00	State bank stock, - -	6,900 00		
	4,300 00	State stock, - - -	1,875 00		
				217,635 16	
Office of discount and deposite at Charleston, S. C., -	9,537	United States bank shares, -	806,799 00		
	$98,252 50	Funded 6 per cent. stock, -	90,630 06		
	10,000 00	Mortgage of real estate, - -	6,000 00		
				903,429 06	
					$8,745,820

Excess of particular loans above the par value of the stock pledged.

Bank of the United States, - - - - - - - -	$173,450 00	
Office of discount and deposite at Baltimore, - - - - - -	276,823 23	
		$450,273 23

No. 43.

General table exhibiting the state of the bank from its commencement to November, 1818.

Date.	Amount of bills discounted on personal security.	On funded debt.	Bank stock.	Bills of exchange.	Due from State banks.	Notes in circulation.	Specie on hand.	Public deposites.	Discounts received.	Notes of State banks.	Due to State banks.	Individual deposites.
January 31, 1817,	$293,502 63	-	$182,642 40	-	$492,956 64	$605,617 00	$1,160,072 01	$1,147,772 97	$6,608 29	$519,561 22	-	$199,508 17
April 30, "	20,510,962 64	*	*	-	6,912,413 97	4,615,842 58	1,811,839 27	11,345,796 78	155,426 19	1,154,362 04	$1,032,734 64	2,759,127 11
July 29, "	25,770,120 59	*	*	$465,416 26	3,972,318 08	4,759,861 00	2,129,368 51	24,746,641 26	232,775 00	1,757,268 25	1,547,418 68	3,023,167 76
October 31, "	22,502,724 87	-	9,913,377 30	1,347,934 41	5,570,344 35	5,492,827 63	2,271,611 90	7,743,899 74	634,915 33	1,825,241 74	3,051,675 29	4,535,280 04
Jan. and Feb. 1818,	29,609,591 61	$327,645 00	11,244,514 19	1,033,682 30	4,162,748 47	8,339,448 50	2,515,949 00	7,369,911 47	466,609 58	1,837,254 20	2,958,854 68	4,309,296 94
Mar. and Apr. "	30,359,742 23	349,200 00	10,616,580 92	1,801,984 75	4,361,658 37	9,885,396 47	2,290,646 79	8,623,787 07	806,243 79	2,120,751 83	3,290,284 64	4,676,382 88
May, "	29,998,697 11	382,310 00	10,859,811 09	1,664,902 72	3,671,347 67	8,766,000 08	2,489,719 04	8,148,470 55	1,231,946 28	2,135,350 26	2,498,504 60	4,335,555 23
June and July, "	30,318,932 50	548,241 36	10,591,811 41	1,188,291 71	4,657,217 61	9,045,216 35	2,357,137 48	7,967,775 14	129,213 11	2,398,698 62	2,194,153 94	4,786,923 15
July 21 to 30, "	28,836,670 28	516,489 30	10,657,125 85	1,236,952 64	2,381,754 12	8,685,359 01	2,455,288 04	8,096,667 68	290,450 32	4,550,720 94	2,516,063 17	4,486,190 32
August, "	28,089,093 79	421,845 20	10,204,131 63	1,242,495 56	4,254,433 31	8,214,885 10	2,780,728 15	8,560,187 72	443,544 80	2,838,632 19	1,796,643 83	3,924,232 44
September, "	27,841,902 55	445,331 42	10,335,211 46	1,647,659 36	5,148,292 53	8,713,351 05	2,815,208 96	9,136,527 57	733,942 41	2,541,072 30	1,337,040 81	3,850,016 26
October, "	27,125,441 10	376,681 42	9,704,421 58	885,819 61	4,724,438 26	8,348,421 82	2,176,928 92	5,717,321 16	860,852 21	1,974,037 01	1,067,404 30	3,423,483 75
November, "	26,989,992 12	302,794 78	8,934,712 94	494,529 63	4,337,569 21	7,286,069 49	†2,739,626 28	1,385,190 63	1,063,907 49	2,039,001 58	673,884 82	3,064,162 99

* The accounts do not discriminate at these periods between the different kinds of stock, but the whole amount is placed under the head of discounts on personal security.
† Inclusive of specie from Havre.

No. 44.

Respecting appropriations of $500,000 *to the disposal of the president and cashier.*

August 5, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, William Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Butler, Williams, Ralston, Willing, Leiper, Evans, Wetherill, Eyre, McEuen, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, and Bolton.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McEuen:

Resolved, That the president and cashier be authorized to make loans on the stock of this bank, and on six per cent. stock of the United States, reporting to the board at each subsequent meeting.

Ordered to lie on the table.

August 8, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, William Jones, president; Messrs. Ralston, Willing, Leiper, Eyre, McEuen, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, and Bolton.

The board resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. McEuen at the last meeting; when, on motion, the same was postponed, in order to introduce the following substitute, offered by Mr. Connelly, which substitute was adopted, as follows, viz:

Whereas it may frequently occur that, after the discounts for the day shall have been closed, there may still remain a balance of the income unemployed, or it may be thought expedient that the discounts should be extended; therefore,

Resolved, That this board will place at the disposal of the president and cashier a certain sum, which they shall be authorized to loan exclusively on a deposite of stock of the United States, or the stock of this bank, and that they report accordingly to the board at the next meeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the board directed that a sum of $500,000 be placed under the control of the president and cashier, in the interval between this and the next meeting of the board.

August 12, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Ralston, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Connelly, and Bolton.

On motion,

Resolved, That $500,000 be placed under the control of the president and cashier, agreeably to a resolution of the board of the 8th instant.

September 2, 1817.—Present, William Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Butler, Williams, Ralston, Willing, Smith, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, Savage, Bryan, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, and Bolton.

On motion,

Resolved, That $500,000 be placed under the control of the president and cashier, as usual.

September 5, 1817.—Present, William Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Ralston, Willing, Smith, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Eyre, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Connelly, and Bolton.

On motion,

Resolved, That $500,000 be, as usual, placed under the control of the president and cashier.

September 9, 1817.—Present, William Jones, president; Messrs. Girard, Ralston, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Eyre, McEuen, Goddard, Fisher, Connelly, Bolton, and Butler.

On motion,

Resolved, That the president and cashier be authorized to discount for the renewal of notes, on stock, which may fall due between this and the next discount day.

No. 45.

Abstract of the price of United States bank stock, from Grotjan's and Day & Turner's Prices Current, and McEuen's Statement.

	Last of December, 1816.	Highest price during Jan'ry, 1817.	April, 1817.	After May 20, and before June 15, 1817.	First part of July, 1817.	20th August, 1817.	1st to 30th Sept. 1817.	What has been its highest price, and when.	When it began to decline in price.	What has been its lowest price, and when.	What its price is now, Dec. 14, 1818.
Philadelphia.								1817.	1817.	1818.	
Grotjan, - -	-	$77 00	$81 75	$98 00	$103 00	$147 50	$150 00	August 30, $156 50	September 6,	Nov. 2, $110 00	$110 00
Day & Turner, -	-	74 00	-	-	100 00	Aug. 23, 147 50	152 00	Sept. 6, 155 00	September 22,	Dec. 5, 110 00	110 00
McEuen's Statement,	$41 87½	76 50	81 to 82	98 00	97 50	144 00	About 150	August 30, 156 50	- -	Dec. 16, 111 00	110 00
										Par at time subscr'd.	
Baltimore.											
Grotjan, - -	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	- -	- -	Nov. 16, 112 00	114 00
Day & Turner, -	42 00	74 00	-	-	102 00	Aug. 23, 144 00	153 00	Sept. 7, 155 00	September 22,	Dec. 5, 110 00	
New York.											
Grotjan, - -	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	- -	- -	Dec. 7, 110 00	110 00
Day & Turner, -	-	73 00	81 75	95 00	100 00	Aug. 26, 150 00	148 00	Sept. 2, 155 00	September 9,	Dec. 11, 110 00	
Boston.									1818.		
Day & Turner, -	37 00	37 00	-	-	99 00	Aug. 25, 140 00	149 00	Jan. 5, 153 50	January 7.		

No. 46.

Paper and statements relative to the Richmond office.

DEAR SIR: OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES, RICHMOND, *January* 6, 1819.

In answer to the inquiries contained in your letter of to-day, I have to say that no drafts have been granted upon premium at this office, nor any regulations adopted upon that subject, nor towards the regulating of exchange, further than an order of the board to the cashier to comply with the resolutions and instructions of the parent bank of the 28th August last, of which you have copies, and which order has been duly attended to. Nor have any inland bills (to such I understand you exclusively allude) been bought or sold at this office. Some few inland bills and drafts have been, as usual, negotiated, by discount or otherwise, under circumstances where the interest of the institution rendered it expedient; but the business of drawing, and of collections, ran into other channels, and was relinquished, after the receipt of the resolutions, &c. of the 28th August.

In consequence of some conversation relative thereto, I take this opportunity to state, that, under what stand upon the record of the proceedings of the board of directors of this office, of the 6th and 25th of August, 1817, in the shape of resolutions, (but which never, in my opinion, deserved to be so considered, or worthy of record, since the operation they direct could not possibly be attended with injury, being daily subject to the observation of its members, and weekly to the correction of the board,) conditional loans were made, for a very short time, to about fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

The discounting for the term of four months became almost instantly objectionable, and was abandoned after an experiment of only three weeks.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

The Hon. JOHN TYLER.

You will please pardon the hurry with which you see this is done.

Extract from the proceedings of the 6th August, 1817.

Resolved, That the cashier of this office be, and he is hereby, authorized to lend money on the usual terms, not exceeding sixty days, at any time when application may be made, upon a deposite in pledge of the stock of the United States' funded debt, or stock of the Bank of Virginia, or of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia; and that he be, and is hereby, required to report the same to the next board succeeding any loan he may so make.

Of the 25th August, 1817.

Resolved, That the cashier of this office be authorized to discount, for a period not exceeding four months, on notes accompanied by a pledge of stock of the Bank of the United States, at par.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States on Friday, August 28, 1818, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That all the offices of this bank forthwith cease to pay, or receive in payment, or on deposite, any bills or notes of the corporation other than those which are specially made payable at the said offices, respectively, unless the same shall be tendered in payment due to the United States.

SEC. 2. That the said offices, respectively, cease to receive and transmit to this bank, or any of its offices, any bill or note for collection, unless the party depositing the same shall agree to accept payment at the place of collection, or unless the office shall find it convenient to receive, and the party depositing the same shall allow a reasonable compensation for remitting the amount to the office where such bill or note shall have been deposited; but it will be the duty of the offices to decline receiving bills or drafts for collection when it may be considered incompatible with the interest of the bank.

SEC. 3. That the said offices forthwith cease to draw on this bank, or on each other, unless for the proceeds of bills or notes founded on real business transactions, and purchased at the current rate of exchange, exclusive of the discount for the time the same may have to run, which must not exceed one hundred and twenty days, including the time required to transmit by mail any such bill or note to the place at which the same shall be payable, unless a premium, equivalent at least to the expense, risk, and loss of time incurred in transmitting specie to the bank or the offices (as the case may be) on which such drafts may be drawn, shall be allowed for the same: ***And provided***, That the offices west of the mountains confine their exchange operations to eastern bills, or bills payable at New Orleans, and draw on the bank and its offices only for the proceeds thereof, and for no other object.

Extract from the minutes.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

SIR: OFFICE OF THE BANK UNITED STATES, RICHMOND, *September* 7, 1818.

The board of directors, at the same time that they have resolved to direct the cashier of this office to comply with the instructions contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, and the resolutions therein enclosed, feel it incumbent on them to state to you, and through you to the board of directors at Philadelphia, for their consideration, some of the injurious effects which, in the opinion of this board, the compliance with the said resolutions and instructions will have on the affairs of this particular office, viz:

It is calculated to excite a prejudice against this bank.

It will circumscribe the circulation of our paper, and create a more general demand for, and circulation of, the paper of the State banks.

It is calculated to lessen our individual deposites, as is already experienced; and it will embarrass the regular mercantile receipts and remittances now in train, and predicated on our former operations.

And it may in some cases prevent the due collection of moneys owing to this branch, and even endanger the safety of some of the debts, by causing protests, or otherwise injuring private credits.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

By order of the board.

JOHN RICHARD, *President pro tem.*

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President Bank United States.*

No. 47.

State of the number of shares subscribed at the several places of subscription, for stock in the Bank of the United States, with the proportion of shares to votes in.

	Number of shares by subscribers.	Names in which taken.	Votes authorized.	Votes given.	Number of shares taken by attorney.	Number of attorneys.	Votes on such shares.	Proportion of votes authorized to shares.
Portland, - -	2,036	22	263	177	None.	None.	-	About 8 sh's to a vote.
Portsmouth, - -	1,206	14	182	131	None.	None.	-	Between 6 and 7 do.
Boston, - -	24,023	364	4,355	-	8,615	34	2,183	Nearly 5½ to 1.
Providence, - -	7,419	144	1,612	-	3,202	6	769	
Middletown, - -	5,873	2,474	3,813	-	5,323	27	3,633	About 1½ to 1.
Burlington, - -	63	2	20	-	None.	None.	-	About 3 to 1.
New York, - -	20,012	2,641	6,450	-	12,044	63	5,036	About 3 to 1.
New Brunswick, -	1,302	84	488	-	832	7	339	
Wilmington, - -	4,706	1,078	2,214	-	4,530	22	2,158	
Washington, - -	12,708	617	3,203	-	6,783	27	2,542	
Richmond, - -	16,987	1,283	5,450	-	9,490	68	4,052	
Philadelphia, - -	88,520	3,566	19,260	-	37,330	96	16,054	About 4½ to 1.
Lexington, - -	9,587	710	3,291	-	4,692	14	2,388	
Cincinnati, - -	4,700	707	1,257	-	2,432	7	1,121	
Raleigh, - -	2,843	266	769	-	944	10	408	
Charleston, - -	25,986	1,588	7,682	-	3,389	32	1,170	3⅓ to 1.
Augusta, - -	8,263	102	1,727	-	None.	None.		
New Orleans, -	3,085	45	435	-	1,524	1	140	
Nashville, - -	540	14	110	-	None.	None.		
Baltimore,(*a*) - -	40,141	15,628	22,187	22,010	36,230	142	21,645	Less than 2 to 1.
	280,000				137,360	556	63,638	
Belonging to U. States,	70,000							
	350,000							

Baltimore had more than one-fourth of the votes authorized; she had less than one-seventh of the shares, (excepting Government shares;) Philadelphia had nearly one-third of the shares, and about two-ninths of the votes authorized.

(*a*) In Baltimore there were 1,172 shares taken in 1,172 names, by George Williams, as attorney.

No. 48.

Resolution directing a post note to be paid out as proceeds of discounts.

Februrary 10, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, the following proposition from ——— was read, viz:

Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Connelly, Ralston, Price, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, Wetherill, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Fisher, Bolton, Coulter, Lippincott, Lisle.

I propose to borrow from $20,000 to $30,000, in post notes, payable at the end of ninety or one hundred and twenty days, to be sent to New Orleans, and to pay the same amount at Philadelphia, in United States Bank, or any of the branches of said bank, at the maturity of said notes, or sixty days after; the last would be preferred. The security for the payment, the counting-house of ———, worth $500,000, will be bound, as I have a power to bind them in such an arrangement. Major ——— and I have a power to bind him and myself, or any additional security that may be required in Kentucky, at the branch bank of the United States.

Whereupon,

Resolved, That a loan of $20,000 be granted to Mr. ———, on the security offered, in a note payable at this bank at sixty days, the post notes to be drawn sixty days after date.

No. 49.

Resolution authorizing discounts to be paid in post notes.

January 30, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Evans, Savage, Goddard, Fisher, Girard, Price, Connelly, Bowne, Smith, Leiper, Lawrence, Bohlen, Eyre, Williams, Wetherill, Donnell, Cutts, McEuen.

On motion,

Resolved, That the board of directors of the office of discount and deposite at Baltimore be authorized to grant discounts to the amount of $100,000, to be paid in post notes of this bank, at sixty days' date, on the drafts of the cashier of the office, for that purpose; and to be transmitted to, and at the expense and risk of, the party applying, by this bank.

No. 50, *a*.

Resolution for the purchase of funded stock for Government.

June 24, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

The board having under consideration the arguments and conclusion of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited in his letter of the 18th instant, in opposition to the arguments of the board, and the opinion of counsel, submitted to him in support of the right of the bank to sell the two millions of war six per cent. stock in London, upon the terms of redemption expressed on the face of the certificates, came to the following determination, to wit: That, deprecating the ungracious aspect of a litigation with the Government, whose rights and authority

it is equally the disposition and duty of the board to respect and support; and although the reasoning upon which the Secretary rests the right of the Government in the case in question has failed to produce conviction in the board, yet, preferring a partial loss to the unpleasant and unprofitable collision which further controversy would produce, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the board accepts the alternative offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will purchase, as the agent of the said commissioners, two millions of war six per cent. stock of the United States, in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank, and will deliver the stock so purchased to the commissioners aforesaid, at the par value thereof, upon condition that the two millions ordered to be sold on account of the bank shall be redeemable only at the periods and upon the terms specified in the certificates thereof.

No. 50, *b*.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 17, 1817.

I have now the honor to transmit, herewith, twenty-six certificates of funded debt of the United States, agreeably to the enclosed account and schedule, amounting, at the par or nominal value thereof, to two millions of dollars, being that which the Bank of the United States was authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase and deliver to them, (upon the terms and conditions stated in the enclosed account,) in lieu of the two millions ordered to be sold in London, on account of the bank; the par value of the funded debt now transmitted having been received by the Bank of the United States, in a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the cashier of the said bank, for two millions of dollars, dated July 1st, 1817.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City*.

Account of funded debt transferred by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States; the said debt having been purchased, and is now delivered, upon the terms and conditions specified in the following copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, which the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, has recognised and confirmed.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 24, 1817.

Resolved, That the board accepts the alternative offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will purchase, as the agent of the said commissioners, two millions of war six per cent. stock of the United States, in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank, and will deliver the stock so purchased to the commissioners aforesaid, at the par value thereof, upon condition that the two millions ordered to be sold on account of the bank shall be redeemable only at the periods and upon the terms specified in the certificates thereof.

No. 50, *c*.

Cost of $2,000,000 *funded stock, purchased by the bank for the Government.*

Cost of two millions of war six per cent. stock, purchased by the Bank of the United States, as the agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of June 24, 1817, the certificates of which were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury on September 17, 1817:

$2,000,000 six per cents. cost - - - - - - - - -	$2,054,264 26

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 19, 1818.

No. 51.

Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1818.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, inquiring whether I have any information which I think proper to communicate to the committee appointed under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th ultimo; and particularly whether the Bank of the United States has faithfully performed its engagement to the Government; and whether it has rendered the expected facilities in the transmission of the public money, and in the collection of the duties, to the United States.

In reply to the specific inquiries which you have made, I have the honor to state, that the bank has correctly discharged the duties of commissioners of loans, and agents for the payment of military pensions, as far as it has been required by law.

It has promptly transmitted the public money wherever and whenever it has been required to perform that service. It is presumed that the facilities expected from it in the collection of duties have been furnished, as no information has been received at this Department stating that such facilities have been withheld.

Upon the general inquiry presented in your letter, I am not certain what kind of information will be acceptable to the committee. Such, however, as is in the possession of the Department, in the form of returns from the bank and its offices, accompany this letter. These returns are made monthly by the bank and its offices, and exhibit, at their several dates, the amount of discounts to individuals, by the bank and its offices respectively, and the state of the accounts between them and the State banks in their vicinity. They also show, in most cases, the amount discounted upon pledged funded debt, and bank stock, discriminating between them. The amount of specie, distinguishing between gold and silver coin, in the vaults of the bank and its offices, is distinctly exhibited in most of the returns.

The resolutions of the board of directors relative to domestic exchange, by which a premium is authorized to be demanded for checks drawn by the cashiers of the bank and its offices upon each other, are in the possession of this Department.

As much time would be required to copy the documents which are described in the foregoing observations, the originals are submitted to the inspection of the committee, with a request that they may be returned when they are no longer necessary to the investigation with which the committee has been charged.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER, *Chairman of the Bank Committee*.

General statement of the Bank and its branches on the last of January, 1817.

	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Bills of exchange purchased.	Amount due from State banks.	Notes in circulation.	Specie on hand.	Public deposites.	Discounts received.	Notes of State banks on hand.	Amount due to State banks.	Individual deposites.
United States Bank, - - Portsmouth. Providence. Middletown. Boston.	$293,502 63	-	$182,642 40	-	-	$605,617	$756,097 77	$611,789 93	$5,699 04	$513,128 22	-	$89,794 17
New York, - - - Pittsburg.	84,973 45	-	-	-	$465,689 45	-	169,662 98	535,983 04	706 96	-	-	24,407 68
Baltimore, - - - Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, N. Orleans, Cincinnati, Chilicothe, Louisville, Lexington.	19,016 92	-	-	-	27,267 19	-	234,311 26	-	202 29	6,433 00	-	85,306 32
	-	-	$182,642 40	-	$492,956 64	$605,617	$1,160,072 01	$1,147,772 97	$6,608 29	$519,561 22	-	$199,508 17

General statement of the United States Bank and its branches on the 30th of April, 1817.

	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Bills of exchange purchased.	Amount due from State banks.	Notes in circulation.	Specie on hand.	Public deposites.	Discounts received.	Notes of State banks on hand.	Amount due to State banks.	Individual deposites.	Bills discounted of fund'd debt.
United States Bank, - Providence.	$3,014,432 52	$129,000	-	$3,645,757 75	$3,561,472 58	$700,468 58	$4,020,756 81	$45,631 85	$504,164 28	$209,590 62	$750,588 63	
Boston, - - - Middletown.	752,034 79	-	-	33,075 00	-	250,018 76	858,283 76	7,105 46	-	177,200 00	180,260 25	
New York, - - Portsmouth.	2,937,397 23	-	-	412,264 76	506,845 00	268,922 92	4,276,582 30	55,199 94	323,131 07	616,402 84	798,877 57	
Baltimore, - - Richmond, Norfolk, and Lexington.	3,164,041 59	-	-	1,864,017 70	468,065 00	113,931 09	1,637,019 70	44,418 80	186,264 68	-	680,994 33	
Charleston, - - Savannah. New Orleans.	144,146 87	-	-	..	.	382,409 92	5,410 00	1,192 09	132,192 00	-	258,604 42	
Washington, - - Cincinnati.	175,928 37	-	-	957,298 76	79,440 00	96,088 00	647,744 21	1,876 05	8,610 01	29,541 19	89,801 91	
Chilicothe, - - Fayetteville, Louisville, and Pittsburg.	10,322,981 27											
	$20,510,962 64	$129,000	-	$6,912,413 97	$4,615,842 58	$1,811,839 27	$11,345,796 78	$155,426 19	$1,154,362 04	$1,032,734 64	$2,759,127 11	

General statement of the United States Bank and its branches, July 29, 1817.

	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Bills of exchange purchased.	Amount due from State banks.	Notes in circulation.	Specie on hand.	Public deposites.	Discounts received.	Notes of State banks on hand.	Amount due to State banks.	Individual deposites.
U. States Bank, -	$10,533,234 00	-	-	-	$884,003 07	$3,118,991 00	$386,394 65	$15,071,276 50	$86,055 96	$884,003 07	$73,014 28	$1,320,620 41
Portsmouth.												
Providence.												
Middletown.												
Boston, -	1,242,686 98	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	86,265 43	849,923 42	11,181 62	-	-	337,476 97
New York, -	2,747,602 29	-	-	-	212,824 00	588,175 00	189,478 12	5,391,506 86	26,652 48	227,315 66	1,260,389 96	967,801 82
Pittsburg.												
Baltimore, -	5,182,031 25	-	-	$42,000 00	359,332 58	418,470 00	219,764 43	1,629,488 02	29,898 50	98,952 30	46,922 17	448,766 91
Washington, -	880,637 67	-	-	-	1,187,590 93	198,165 00	86,448 96	533,320 94	7,085 02	1,536 96	30,985 54	143,429 87
Richmond, -	1,702,764 49	-	-	-	232,478 80	-	240,340 63	366,328 46	19,466 79	32,583 35	78,622 50	196,386 39
Norfolk, -	641,561 43	-	-	-	141,819 73	-	146,310 99	97,149 59	2,848 50	16,998 48	938 00	83,861 75
Fayetteville.												
Charleston, -	856,578 58	-	-	-	47,000 00	-	403,202 63	325,786 00	14,293 11	75,322 00	37 13	196,496 42
Savannah, -	299,808 71	-	-	-	122,037 97	136,880 00	79,635 25	182,328 95	3,939 35	25,846 00	43,000 00	21,627 86
New Orleans, -	445,290 80	-	-	-	206,901 53	183,100 00	62,659 13	271,099 35	5,398 21	58,056 00	949 44	182,515 24
Cincinnati, -	713,415 28	-	-	-	235,055 44	-	110,925 55	6,015 57	17,921 32	13,205 00	-	66,377 78
Chilicothe.												
Louisville.												
Lexington, -	524,508 11	-	-	423,416 26	313,274 03	116,080 00	117,042 84	23,413 50	8,034 14	223,349 43	12,564 66	57,816 46
Total, -	$25,770,120 59	-	-	$465,416 26	$3,972,318 08	$4,759,861 00	$2,129,368 51	$24,746,641 26	$232,775 00	$1,757,268 25	$1,547,418 68	$3,023,167 76

General statement of the United States Bank and its branches, last of October, 1817.

	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Bills of exchange purchased.	Am't due from State banks.	Notes in circulation.	Specie on hand.	Public deposites.	Discounts received.	Notes of State banks on hand.	Amount due to State banks.	Individual deposites.
United States Bank,	$6,528,245 85	-	$6,158,355 34	-	$1,769,191 59	$3,678,581 63	$368,667 37	$4,236,193 13	$205,973 49	$1,091,009 37	$472,376 71	$1,518,828 79
Portsmouth, -	26,951 00	-	-	-	-	-	45,011 01	2,000 00	392 08	284 00	-	3,547 50
Providence, -	41,369 41	-	-	-	77,516 73	21,380 00	41,244 15	-	537 31	11,458 58	-	23,635 25
Middletown, -	116,189 17	-	-	-	18,836 16	115,710 00	16,102 67	13,150 00	1,201 49	20,029 67	6,139 89	6,504 48
Boston, -	1,279,537 74	-	211,750 00	-	-	-	158,450 06	402,507 92	242 44	-	330,000 00	474,153 83
New York, -	2,608,342 81	-	161,000 00	-	-	609,395 00	566,031 14	1,595,000 50	72,467 90	247,927 57	1,900,079 20	1,203,763 35
Pittsburg.												
Baltimore, -	5,180,456 54	-	2,743,283 06	$482,162 77	398,847 02	532,340 00	90,057 11	122,125 49	139,772 81	178,899 20	170,808 18	421,019 83
Washington, -	641,373 23	-	291,751 05	-	879,766 10	390,040 00	64,785 00	185,323 67	21,423 58	20,012 13	27,210 28	108,624 95
Richmond, -	1,995,563 18	-	168,200 00	-	390,905 59	-	91,813 82	117,641 47	53,504 88	59,600 72	-	210,014 49
Norfolk, -	853,657 00	-	17,700 00	-	82,972 55	-	60,899 30	181,907 41	19,107 86	36,468 50	6,140 26	98,196 20
Fayetteville.												
Charleston, -	906,894 04	-	159,337 85	-	525,084 27	-	423,023 82	401,754 73	31,871 83	20,445 00	-	246,702 14
Savannah, -	337,685 65	-	2,000 00	110,918 76	230,351 06	18,470 00	79,949 36	194,985 99	10,187 00	15,888 00	26,560 05	79,556 20
New Orleans, -	610,548 55	-	-	-	563,410 55	23,440 00	61,695 39	230,115 39	16,602 62	55,180 00	94,944 00	270,013 96
Cincinnati, -	1,013,615 14	-	-	39,000 00	338,865 09	-	103,657 70	25,500 00	39,333 68	25,277 00	-	88,369 42
Chilicothe.												
Louisville.												
Lexington, -	368,295 56	-	-	715,852 88	188,597 64	123,471 00	100,214 00	35,694 04	22,296 36	42,762 00	21,416 72	82,349 65
Dollars, -	22,502,724 87	-	9,913,377 30	1,347,934 41	5,570,344 35	5,492,827 63	2,271,611 90	7,743,899 74	634,915 33	1,825,241 74	3,051,675 29	4,535,280 04

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite, at the dates specified herein.

Date.		Funded debt of the United States, various.	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock, &c.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Due from offices Bank United States.	Due from offices and bank for use of Treas'r U. S.	Due from State banks.	Real estate and permanent expenses.	Expenses.	Premium on stock purchased for the Commissioners of Sinking Fund.	Notes of the Bank United States and branches on hand.
1818.													
July 6,	Bank United States,	$9,430,926 60	$4,563,462 24	$219,750 00	$6,048,419 49	$1,183,027 54	$32,861,892 92	$3,762,837 23	$1,121,319 22	$293,823 19	$3,749 89	$54,264 26	$5,861,857 49
June 29,	Office Portsmouth, -	-	235,000 96	5,250 00	10,300 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,065 00
June 25,	Office Boston, -	-	639,145 63	69,800 00	23,600 00	-	133,489 58	-	87,000 00	-	-	-	490,822 13
June 25,	Office Providence, -	-	401,967 50	10,500 00	3,500 00	-	12,221 84	-	17,782 63	-	10 42	-	201,850 00
June 29,	Office Middletown,	-	336,065 73	-	39,750 00	-	17,617 14	-	9,252 98	-	-	-	107,630 00
July 1,	Office New York, -	-	2,015,250 27	1,000 00	-	-	1,150,863 95	-	64,587 36	-	1,735 66	-	347,445 00
June 30,	Office Baltimore, -	-	5,931,000 12	-	3,358,349 44	5,264 17	575,943 42	-	265,140 79	19,776 72	1,874 45	-	128,456 04
June 29,	Office Washington,	-	1,088,821 66	16,500 00	286,295 00	-	241,864 71	-	707,992 76	14,063 90	439 10	-	362,040 00
July 1,	Office Richmond, -	-	2,809,955 06	-	231,000 10	-	333,235 95	-	282,763 17	32,955 09	1,337 51	-	541,410 00
June 29,	Office Norfolk, -	-	1,349,908 12	-	88,022 38	-	105,197 25	-	179,838 51	22,500 00	279 28	-	131,530 00
June 23,	Office Fayetteville,	-	552,968 67	-	6,225 00	-	5,347 83	-	75,354 27	-	381 52	-	15,980 00
June 23,	Office Charleston, -	-	2,269,721 29	224,941 36	310,950 00	-	42,114 45	-	79,748 05	26,090 23	128 50	-	117,280 00
June 23,	Office Savannah, -	-	967,565 98	-	33,000 00	-	127,845 35	-	377,080 85	-	-	-	246,585 00
June 12,	Office Lexington, -	-	1,489,469 99	-	130,500 00	-	154,414 35	-	136,672 01	-	499 27	-	134,484 00
June 16,	Office Louisville, -	-	938,552 63	-	-	-	71,762 91	-	58,243 54	-	-	-	191,320 00
June 22,	Office Chilicothe, -	-	565,054 08	-	-	-	15,083 58	-	54,470 61	-	25 25	-	366,137 07
June 20,	Office Cincinnati, -	-	1,835,220 40	500 00	900 00	-	64,466 99	-	642,571 17	-	554 15	-	262,990 00
June 6,	Office New Orleans,	-	1,419,526 03	-	21,000 00	-	156,746 86	-	497,399 69	-	63 27	-	148,620 00
June 25,	Office Pittsburg, -	-	910,276 14	-	-	-	106,009 79	-	-	14,123 13	1,242 05	-	338,250 00
	Dollars, -	9,430,926 60	30,318,932 50	548,241 36	10,591,811 41	1,188,291 71	36,176,118 87	3,762,837 23	4,657,217 61	423,332 26	12,320 32	54,264 26	10,197,751 73

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.		Notes of other banks on hand.	Specie on hand.	Capital stock.	Bank, branch, and post notes.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest received.	Profit and loss.	Bonus.	Due to Bank United States and offices.	Due to State banks.	Due to Baring, Brothers, & Co. Adams, R. & Co., & T. Wilson & Co.	Deposites of public officers.	Deposites of individuals.
1818.														
July 6,	Bank United States,	630,722 30	598,552 37	34,972,568 63	19,242,968 08	1,252,684 40	22 87	91,151 37	135,000	-	1,078,315 63	1,760,668 08	6,674,759 75	1,426,465 93
June 29,	Office Portsmouth, -	7,763 86	10,399 38	-	-	-	660 15	-	-	453,197 19	-	-	2,791 22	15,130 64
June 25,	Office Boston, -	114,618 00	14,311 60	-	-	1,148 20	2,151 25	-	-	1,241,353 13	102,660 42	-	81,719 23	143,754 71
June 25,	Office Providence, -	5,948 54	23,580 18	-	-	-	1,785 45	-	-	646,670 91	4,011 77	-	9,846 58	15,046 40
June 29,	Office Middletown,	9,922 19	17,786 49	-	-	-	1,923 50	-	-	512,596 82	1,775 52	-	4,880 21	16,848 48
July 1,	Office New York, -	223,207 22	307,917 22	-	-	383 40	9,218 78	-	-	2,524,031 58	643,231 48	-	138,089 19	797,052 25
June 30,	Office Baltimore, -	121,781 67	95,634 03	-	-	1,828 20	41,998 32	-	-	9,547,848 39	54,702 95	-	272,466 26	584,376 73
June 29,	Office Washington,	142,218 30	25,310 29	-	-	237 00	6,663 20	-	-	2,207,016 75	50,750 83	-	475,580 48	145,297 46
July 1,	Office Richmond, -	89,510 00	79,606 27	-	-	4,051 80	14,726 85	-	-	4,073,128 81	20,308 99	-	50,671 01	238,885 69
June 29,	Office Norfolk, -	42,821 62	57,802 31	-	-	-	6,692 74	-	-	1,783,748 63	9,784 37	-	38,680 74	133,992 99
June 23,	Office Fayetteville,	71,640 00	112,802 51	-	-	125 60	2,036 25	-	-	747,002 68	50,079 57	-	6,900 36	34,555 34
June 23,	Office Charleston, -	184,348 00	316,195 08	-	-	3,500 40	12,147 43	-	-	3,012,733 59	15,222 40	-	85,396 98	442,516 16
June 23,	Office Savannah, -	148,586 00	101,873 30	-	-	-	6,213 03	-	-	1,781,678 34	47,946 24	-	37,875 92	128,822 95
June 12,	Office Lexington, -	116,395 00	66,846 19	-	-	-	3,228 40	-	-	2,090,506 06	75,472 72	-	11,888 78	48,184 83
June 16,	Office Louisville, -	110,380 00	80,964 76	-	-	223 60	1,891 08	-	-	1,368,546 38	13,783 68	-	-	66,779 10
June 22,	Office Chilicothe, -	59,880 72	125,231 41	-	-	-	1,485 61	-	-	1,165,209 30	3,243 70	-	6,028 54	9,915 57
June 20,	Office Cincinnati, -	54,635 00	81,387 18	-	-	-	9,722 00	-	-	2,855,746 91	10,665 67	-	-	67,090 31
June 6,	Office New Orleans,	99,716 00	176,901 47	-	-	-	1,604 97	-	-	2,018,315 41	12,198 00	-	69,992 89	417,862 05
June 25,	Office Pittsburg, -	164,604 20	64,035 44	-	-	-	5,041 21	-	-	1,538,946 98	-	-	207 00	54,345 56
	Dollars, -	2,398,698 62	2,357,137 48	34,972,568 63	19,242,968 08	1,264,182 60	129,213 11	91,151 37	135,000	39,573,277 86	2,194,153 94	1,760,668 08	7,967,775 14	4,786,923 15

Recapitulation of the foregoing statement.

Funded debt of the United States, various,			$9,430,926 60	Capital stock,		$34,972,568 63
Bills discounted, viz:				Bank, branch, and post notes,		19,242,968 08
On personal security,	$30,318,932 50			Dividends unclaimed,		1,264,182 60
On personal security and pledged funded debt,	548,241 36			Discount, exchange, and interest account,		129,213 11
On personal security and pledged bank stock,	10,591,811 41			Profit and loss,		91,151 37
		41,458,985 27		Bonus,		135,000 00
Foreign bills of exchange,		1,188,291 71		Due to Bank United States and its offices of discount and deposite,		39,573,277 86
Due from offices of discount and deposite,		36,176,118 87		Due to State banks,		2,194,153 94
Due from State banks,		4,657,217 61		Due to Baring, Brothers, & Co., Adams, R. & Co., and T. Wilson & Co.		1,760,668 08
Due from offices and sundry banks for the use of the Treasurer of the United States,		3,762,837 23		Deposites of public officers,	$7,967,775 14	
Real estate and permanent expenses,		423,332 26		Deposites of individuals,	4,786,923 15	
Expense account,		12,320 32				12,754,698 29
Premium on stock purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,		54,264 26				
Cash, viz:						
Notes issued,	$19,242,968 08					
Do. circulating, *	9,045,216 35					
Notes on hand,	10,197,751 73					
Notes of other banks on hand,	2,398,698 62					
Specie on hand,	2,357,137 48					
		14,953,587 83				
			$112,117,881 96			$112,117,881 96

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 9, 1818.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*.

* Post notes, $2,222,013 84; bank and branch notes, $6,823,202 51.

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite, at the dates specified therein.

Date.		Funded debt.	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills disc'td on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Due from offices of Bank U. S.	Due from offices for use of Sec. Treas'y.	Due from banks for use of Sec. Tr'y.	Due from State banks.	Real estate and perman't expenses.	Expenses.	Notes of Bank U. S., payable to bearer, on hand.	Post notes on hand.
1818.														
Nov. 26	Bank U. States, -	7,393,049 12	2,730,225 18	161,800 00	4,736,450 00	489,265 46	33,178,771 69	1,333,718 45	118,918 20	1,258,279 88	397,648 35	31,855 94	2,226,689 94	5,893,904 42
Nov. 23	Office Portsmouth,	-	210,498 69	3,250 00	6,800 00	-	55,796 56	-	-	-	-	1,253 62	195,960 00	
Nov. 19	Office Boston, -	-	262,350 86	31,300 00	22,900 00	-	527,354 92	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,457 30	340,970 00	
Nov. 19	Office Providence,	-	491,030 46	4,700 00	1,210 00	-	14,455 95	-	-	13,106 70	-	2,203 10	200,180 00	100 00
Nov. 23	Office Middletown,	-	310,984 38	-	43,700 00	-	64,942 65	-	-	9,979 75	-	1,370 55	86,830 00	
Nov. 25	Office New York, -	-	1,642,174 08	3,700 00	40,000 00	-	1,237,202 28	-	-	210,269 84	-	11,315 24	430,730 89	
Nov. 23	Office Baltimore, -	-	4,939,341 77	-	2,420,235 78	5,264 17	1,320,870 77	-	-	133,564 39	20,409 72	7,608 65	176,290 00	
Nov. 21	Office Washington,	-	1,258,870 40	1,800 00	293,570 00	-	1,036,828 42	-	-	36,379 44	14,977 67	1,979 96	390,435 00	
Nov. 18	Office Richmond, -	-	2,150,052 58	-	201,091 16	-	696,290 80	-	-	164,620 37	32,955 09	8,008 02	460,470 00	2,100 00
Nov. 23	Office Norfolk, -	-	1,125,334 39	-	105,400 00	-	260,991 19	-	-	37,956 76	22,500 00	2,955 21	161,910 00	
Nov. 17	Office Fayetteville,	-	634,461 88	-	29,376 00	-	57,482 15	-	-	62,773 11	-	5,342 62	14,890 00	
Nov. 17	Office Charleston,	-	2,197,918 82	70,744 78	857,184 00	-	12,232 00	-	-	559,809 44	32,901 89	7,582 32	86,480 00	
Nov. 17	Office Savannah, -	-	770,730 08	25,000 00	38,000 00	-	88,227 48	-	-	11,692 75	-	6,537 02	299,550 00	
Nov. 13	Office Lexington, -	-	1,655,027 50	-	56,996 00	-	219,833 51	-	-	266,641 88	-	5,102 92	183,413 00	
Nov. 10	Office Louisville, -	-	1,229,520 44	-	-	-	72,855 95	-	-	60,362 36	-	3,031 92	226,550 00	2,600 00
Nov. 16	Office Chilicothe, -	-	632,256 07	-	-	-	47,290 56	-	-	105,931 00	-	3,568 42	400,900 33	5,600 00
Nov. 14	Office Cincinnati, -	-	1,865,883 05	500 00	1,000 00	-	173,411 07	-	-	779,720 10	-	5,278 21	277,095 00	
Oct. 31	Office N. Orleans,	-	2,002,832 15	-	80,800 00	-	63,890 86	-	-	555,481 44	-	3,745 12	357,645 00	
Nov. 19	Office Pittsburg, -	-	873,499 34	-	-	-	249,200 99	-	-	65,000 00	14,123 13	5,344 93	282,255 00	
	Dollars, -	7,393,049 12	26,989,992 12	302,794 78	8,934,712 94	494,529 63	39,377,929 80	1,333,718 45	118,918 20	4,337,569 21	535,515 85	121,541 07	6,799,244 16	5,904,304 42

STATEMENT—Continued

Date.		Other bank notes on hand.	Specie.	Capital.	Branch, bank, and post notes.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest rec'vd.	Profit and loss.	Bonus.	Due Bank U. S. and offices.	Due to State banks.	Due to Thuret & Co. and T. Wilson & Co.	Deposites on account Treas. U. S.	Deposites on acct. of collectors and other public officers.	Deposites of individuals.
1818.															
Nov. 26	Bank U. States, -	241,998 56	502,432 74	34,972,778 63	19,989,618 07	32,919 30	176,230 70	102,584 88	135,000	-	141,005 50	499,517 04	3,612,799 00	159,862 64	872,692 17
Nov. 23	Office Portsmouth,	9,218 45	11,500 16	-	-	-	6,637 70	-	-	473,358 34	-	-	-	4,811 40	9,470 04
Nov. 19	Office Boston, -	49,389 12	9,002 50	-	-	392 00	11,788 54	-	-	940,546 21	36,323 45	-	-	79,723 18	186,951 32
Nov. 19	Office Providence,	4,307 37	16,728 10	-	-	35 00	14,420 04	-	-	686,422 45	8,355 57	-	-	32,869 44	5,919 18
Nov. 23	Office Middletown,	37,816 00	22,657 00	-	-	-	10,924 41	-	-	554,185 89	1,516 02	-	-	7,180 48	4,473 53
Nov. 25	Office New York,	177,252 90	65,330 72	-	-	877 00	52,764 27	-	-	2,817,695 96	38,702 80	-	-	359,421 32	548,514 60
Nov. 23	Office Baltimore, -	219,088 86	26,714 87	-	-	4,055 30	225,437 58	-	-	8,532,397 40	49,726 58	-	68,262 62	192,940 02	196,568 68
Nov. 21	Office Washington,	31,676 50	63,477 18	-	-	893 50	53,164 47	-	-	1,657,873 67	51,021 76	-	1,003,622 90	244,317 59	119,100 68
Nov. 18	Office Richmond, -	139,842 10	44,881 34	-	-	4,657 20	74,626 93	-	-	3,519,407 78	44,685 06	-	-	50,920 28	206,014 21
Nov. 23	Office Norfolk, -	39,444 15	51,511 03	-	-	352 00	38,649 91	-	-	1,549,339 46	68,186 05	-	-	32,541 20	119,934 11
Nov. 17	Office Fayetteville,	58,930 00	111,861 36	-	-	300 00	18,758 09	-	-	878,660 44	25,642 43	-	-	6,865 97	24,890 19
Nov. 17	Office Charleston,	222,715 00	236,362 52	-	-	7,954 60	87,632 39	-	-	3,755,830 20	24,386 37	-	-	76,182 41	331,944 80
Nov. 17	Office Savannah, -	311,612 75	148,870 29	-	-	2,278 00	30,695 55	-	-	1,474,772 62	104,019 53	-	-	42,372 27	53,082 40
Nov. 13	Office Lexington, -	81,401 00	180,499 95	-	-	129 00	55,128 49	-	-	2,535,399 95	1,953 67	-	-	9,516 06	46,788 59
Nov. 10	Office Louisville, -	117,290 59	201,796 97	-	-	133 50	35,037 22	-	-	1,787,821 58	41,777 33	-	-	-	49,238 60
Nov. 16	Office Chilicothe, -	50,095 50	182,549 97	-	-	-	18,927 61	-	-	1,383,683 21	38 15	-	-	13,813 32	11,729 56
Nov. 14	Office Cincinnati, -	61,186 00	132,709 39	-	-	-	71,338 02	-	-	3,175,827 95	5,567 55	-	-	-	44,049 30
Oct. 31	Office N. Orleans,	59,460 83	289,067 55	-	-	-	51,718 61	-	-	3,046,545 90	30,977 00	-	-	71,721 05	211,960 39
Nov. 19	Office Pittsburg, -	126,276 70	91,672 64	-	-	-	30,026 96	-	-	1,656,373 13	-	-	-	132 00	20,840 64
	Dollars, -	2,039,001 58	2,389,626 28	34,972,778 63	19,989,618 07	54,976 40	1,063,907 49	102,584 88	135,000	40,446,142 14	673,884 82	499,517 04	4,684,684 52	1,385,190 63	3,064,162 99

Recapitulation of the foregoing statement.

Bank, branch, and post notes issued,	$12,730,000 00		Funded debt,		$7,393,049 12	Capital stock,		$34,972,778 63
Bank, branch, and post notes on hand,	6,799,244 16		Bills discounted, viz:			Bank, branch, and post notes,		19,989,618 07
In circulation,		$5,930,755 84	On personal security,	$26,989,992 12		Dividends unclaimed,		54,976 40
Post notes issued,	7,259,618 07		On funded debt and ditto,	302,794 78		Discount, exchange, and interest received,		1,063,907 49
Post notes on hand,	5,904,304 42		On bank stock and ditto,	8,934,712 94		Profit and loss,		102,584 88
In circulation,		1,355,313 65			36,227,499 84	Bonus,		135,000 00
Total in circulation,		$7,286,069 49	Foreign bills of exchange,		494,529 63	Due to Bank U. S. and offices of discount and deposite,		40,446,142 14
			Due from offices,	39,377,929 80		Due to State banks,		673,884 82
			Due from offices for the use of the Treasurer of the U. S.,	1,333,718 45		Due to Thuret & Co. and T. Wilson & Co.,		499,517 04
					40,711,648 25	Deposites on account of—		
			Due from State banks,	4,337,569 21		Treasurer U. S.,	$4,684,684 52	
			Due from State banks, for the use of Treasurer of the U. S.	118,918 20		Collectors and other public officers,	1,385,190 63	
					4,456,487 41	Individuals,	3,064,162 99	
			Real estate and permanent expenses,		535,515 85			9,134,038 14
			Expenses,		121,541 07			
			Cash, viz:					
			Notes of Bank U. S. payable to bearer,	6,799,244 16				
			Post notes,	5,904,304 42				
			Notes of other banks,	2,039,001 58				
			Specie,	2,389,626 28	17,132,176 44			
					$107,072,447 61			$107,072,447 61

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1818.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

NOTE.—The amount of "specie on hand" exhibited in this statement does not include the sums received from Havre, per ships Favorite and Belle, ($350,000,) the amounts being placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, on the books of the office in New York, subsequent to the date of the "state of the office," included in this statement.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

No. 52.

Interrogatories to William Jones, Esq., President, and to Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

1st. What is the total amount of money which has been placed by the board of directors at the disposal of the president and cashier under the resolution of 8th of August, 1817?

2d. Has any written account of its employment been preserved distinct from the common discount books? If so, produce that account. If not, point out in the discount books the loans which were made under that authority.

3d. Were any loans renewed by the president and cashier under the resolution of 9th September, 1817, authorizing them to make such renewals? If so, to whom were those loans renewed?

4th. Are any of the loans thus made, or renewed, yet unpaid? If so, state them.

5th. Was the amount so authorized to be employed placed to the credit of the president and cashier on the books of the bank? Were they to draw for it in their own names? or was it to be drawn for by the discounters?

6th. Does a similar regulation, to your knowledge, exist at any of the branches? Or has any authority been given by the parent board to the directors of any of the offices to make a similar appropriation?

7th. At the time of making the loans by the president and cashier, what was the agreement or understanding between you and the discounters respecting the time of payment?

8th. What did you understand to be the reason for passing the resolution?

9th. Has a similar power, to your knowledge, ever been given by any other bank? If so, name the bank or banks.

Second general head.—On the subject of notes pledged for stock.

1st. Were those notes which were discounted prior to the 30th January, 1817, on pledged stock, paid at the times when they respectively fell due? State an average amount of those which were paid and of those that now remain unpaid.

2d. Was there any understanding among the directors, or between them or their officers and these stockholders, that those notes should be renewed? If so, state the nature of such understanding, and how long the renewals were to be made.

3d. With respect to notes discounted to stockholders on pledged stock before the 30th July, 1817, was there any understanding between the directors, or their officers, and the discounters, that such notes should be renewed in preference to others?

4th. Was there any such understanding in respect to notes discounted on pledged stock after the 20th of July, 1817?

5th. What appropriation was generally made by the stockholders of the proceeds of notes discounted on pledged stock? That is, were such proceeds drawn out of the bank, or otherwise applied, and how?

6th. Do you understand the resolutions of the directors allowing discounts on pledged stock to authorize such discounts upon the nominal value of the shares, or upon the sum actually paid in upon each share?

7th. Were discounts made to stockholders upon pledged stock, before the second instalment, or any part of it, was paid?

8th. If so, state, according to the information you possess,what amount upon each share was thus discounted.

9th. Was it understood by the public generally, and by the subscribers to the capital stock particularly, previous to January, 1817, that the second instalment would, in all cases, be required in cash and funded debt?

10th. Was it generally known, or were any means adopted by the directors to cause it to be known, that the notes of stockholders would be received in payment of any part of the second instalment? State particularly what those means were, if any, and at what places such information was received, and when.

Third general head.—Exchanges.

1st. Have any regulations been adopted by the board of directors on the subject of the exchange business between the bank and its offices, and between the different offices?

2d. Has any rate of exchange or tariff been established by the board of directors, or communicated by you to any of the offices of discount, regulating the price for which drafts should be sold? Produce any such regulation or communication.

3d. Were you, on the 28th day of August, 1818, apprized of the resolutions of the directors of that date, by which the notes of the bank were to be received and paid only at the offices where they were made payable? And did you, or did you not, pay out of the bank notes of the offices, after you were apprized of the said resolutions?

4th. Did you know, or had you reason to believe, at any time before the 28th of August, 1818, that such resolutions as are referred to in the last question would be adopted? And, if so, did you, or did you not, after such knowledge, pay out of the bank its notes which were payable at other places?

5th. What notes were thus paid out? Describe them, generally.

6th. State, generally, the distribution of the notes of the bank among its offices, and refer to the books of the bank containing an account of the distribution.

7th. Were the resolutions adopted on the 28th of August, 1818, above referred to, immediately made public?

Fourth general head.—The trust stock.

1st. You appear, from the dividend books, to hold eleven shares of the stock of the bank, in trust; for whom are you trustee?

2d. Do you hold any other shares in trust? if so, for whom?

3d. Has any part of the stock thus held by you, in trust, been pledged in security for any notes discounted at the bank? If so, by whom, and what amount by each person?

4th. Do you know of any other stock being held in trust for others? If so, state the name of the trustee, and the persons for whose benefit it is held.

General inquiries.

1st. Has any of the funded debt of the United States, or stock of the Bank of the United States, pledged in security for discounts, been sold under the authority given by the owners when pledged? If so, state the same particularly.

2d. Has coin ever been sold by the bank, or any of its offices, at a premium?

3d. (Afterwards withdrawn.)

4th. Have any of the State banks, to your knowledge, dealt in the business of exchange?

5th. Have the dividends, or any of them, been paid to the delinquent stockholders?

6th. Have post notes been issued on the application of persons who have had notes discounted?

Answers of William Jones, president of the Bank of the United States, to the interrogatories put to him by the Committee of Inquiry of the House of Representatives of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 23, 1818.

To the interrogatories put by the committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to William Jones, president of the Bank of the United States, he respectfully submits the following answers:

To the first: That he is unable to state the total amount which the president and cashier were authorized to loan exclusively upon the deposite of the stock of the United States, or the stock of the Bank of the United States, in conformity to the resolution of the board of the 8th of August, 1817, but that those discounts were continued under the sanction of the board, from time to time, during the intervals between the discount days, until about the 9th of September following.

To the second: That he knows of no other written account than the entries on the common discount books, in the ordinary manner of other loans or discounts, which books were regularly submitted to the examination and correction of the board of directors each discount day; that he is unable at this time to distinguish the loans made between the discount days and those done at the board, because there are frequent verbal or loosely written applications made during the sittings of the board; when these are done, they are subsequently entered in the discount books, and have not the usual distinguishing mark (*a*) of those which are previously entered and discounted.

To the third: That discounts on the pledge of stock, as well the renewals which fell due between the discount days as those of new applicants, were specially directed by the board, from the 9th to the 30th of September, 1817, when the board "*Resolved*, That the president and cashier be authorized to discount for the renewal of such notes as may become due between discount days, on stock, until otherwise directed;" in conformity to which, the notes therein described were renewed by the board, or by the president and cashier, as they became due, entered in the stock discount book, and reported every discount day to the board of directors; that he is unable to designate the persons to whom the renewed loans were granted, as it has been the practice of the board to renew the loans on the pledge and security of the stock, at the par value, without regard to the payer of the note, who may in the interim have sold the whole, or any part of the stock, subject to the redemption of the pledge; that, from the nature and duties of his office, he is less familiar with the details of the bank, and less qualified to give the desired explanations, than those who make the entries, with a knowledge of the particular circumstances of each case. He is, however, perfectly satisfied that no discount has at any time been entered upon the discount book without the sanction of the board of directors.

There are a variety of circumstances susceptible of explanation, from the stock discount book itself, to show that the letter (*a*) usually annexed to each accepted note is but a partial criterion in that book to designate the actual discounts finally sanctioned by the board. The fact is, that the stock loans have been uniformly considered by the directors as a substitute, in part, for that portion of the capital of the bank which, according to the terms of the charter, and the reasonable expectations of the stockholders, was to have constituted four-fifths of the whole; and it is in this view that they have been continued in the manner and form which has been exhibited to the committee.

To the fourth: He believes that loans thus made or renewed are yet unpaid, with the particulars of which he is unacquainted, but of which, he presumes, the cashier can furnish a statement.

To the fifth: No part of the amount so authorized to be employed was placed to the credit of the president and cashier, or either of them, on the books of the bank. The discounts were done in the usual manner, and the proceeds of the notes passed to the credit of the discounters, and applied to the payment of their notes then due.

To the sixth: He has no knowledge of the existence of a similar regulation at any of the branches; no authority has been given by the parent board to the directors of any of the offices to make a similar appropriation.

To the seventh: The notes discounted expressed the only agreement or understanding, respecting the time of payment, between the discounter and the president and cashier.

To the eighth: That the reasons which induced the resolution of the board were, the sudden redemption by the Government of upwards of eleven millions of dollars, and its claim to redeem two millions more of the funded debt part of the capital of the bank, by drafts on the funds, to the credit of the Treasury, on the books of the bank, which had principally arisen out of the balances transferred from the State banks in the middle States, and of their notes subsequently received on account of the revenue; the impossibility of converting which into specie was a matter of public notoriety, and no less so of placing it in the eastern branches, even at great loss, because it would have been absorbed by the debts due to the eastern section of the Union, and rendered fruitless as a fund for the capital of the eastern branches, as the bank was at that time engaged in the Herculean task of equalizing the exchange between Boston and the intermediate places to Richmond, including as well the exchange required by individuals, as that which the State banks within the sphere of these operations availed themselves of to liquidate their balances, respectively; that the directors deemed it expedient to employ these funds, where they were current, for the benefit of the institution, upon indubitable security, and as a substitute, in part, for the funded debt portion of the capital of the bank redeemed by the Government, for which they had received in payment the debts and notes of State banks, instead of gold and silver; that the loans were general, without regard to person, place, or amount, and impartially made to all who applied, either on the security of the funded debt of the United States, or the stock of this bank, because these loans were not considered in the light of discounts on mere personal security, which the board did not deem it prudent materially to extend in the cities where the stock loans have been principally made, but looked to an equitable distribution of the capital of the bank, as soon as the state of the currency, the course of exchange, and the circumstances of the institution would admit; that, in respect to the authority or direction to the president and cashier to discount, to the extent limited, such notes as might be offered, with a pledge of stock, between discount days, at the rates which had been prescribed by the board, and subsequently to renew notes which had been discounted on a similar pledge, as they became due between discount days, and to report these transactions to the board from time to time, the motive was, the prompt employment of the disposable fund above mentioned, and that the duties and trust assigned to the president and cashier, in relation to these discounts and renewals, were considered by the board as mere ministerial acts, involving no discretion on their part, or derogation from the duties specially enjoined upon the board by the charter, and the rules and by-laws of the corporation. The president and cashier had not the control of a single dollar thus appropriated; the manner in which the discounts were to be done, the nature and extent of the credit and security, and of the sums thus employed, were decided upon by the board, executed according to its order, entered in the discount book, and reported to the board on each discount day; where, if any errors appeared, they were corrected, or explained to the satisfaction of the board. In fine, for all the purposes of the trust, it might as well have been executed by the discount clerk as the president and cashier, who have never been authorized to discount a single negotiable note on the personal credit of the parties, however small the amount, because it would involve the essential princi-

ple of security to the institution, which must depend upon the solidity of the parties, of which the board alone is competent to decide.

To the ninth: He does not know of a similar power having been given to any other bank. He has heard of the exercise of similar powers by the officers of the old Bank of the United States, which, if true to any extent, he has no doubt was by the authority of the directors of that bank.

Second general head.

The committee having permitted him to refer to and adopt the answers of the cashier, where they accord with his own knowledge or belief, he has examined them, and adopts the cashier's answers to the first and second interrogatories under this head; and also the third, as far as it goes; but adds, that the board has endeavored, by such means as it could employ short of coercion, to effect the reductions of the loans made to large stockholders, since the circumstances of the bank required the curtailment of its discounts, and has effected very considerable reduction in that way: the office at Charleston (where a considerable amount of the stock of the bank has recently been published) has, however, increased its loans on stock upwards of $600,000 within the last six months. The board called upon all the State banks which had obtained loans on stock to pay up; they have made partial payments, accompanied with remonstrances and solicitations for further indulgence, which has been granted.

To the fourth: That the only understanding between the directors and officers of the bank, and the discounters on pledged stock, after the 20th July, was the engagement expressed in the notes which were discounted.

To the fifth: He adopts the answer of the cashier.

To the sixth, seventh, and eighth: That discounts upon pledged stock have only been made upon the sums actually paid in on each share; that discounts have been made to stockholders upon pledged stock, simultaneously with the payment of the second instalment, but not before; which, until the general resumption of specie payments, were limited to ten dollars on each share, upon which the second instalment was to be paid, secured by a pledge of stock equal to the amount borrowed, estimating the pledge at sixty-five dollars per share. He has also seen the answer of the cashier to these questions, and perfectly accords with the explanations he has given, which are corroborated by the book of original entry.

To the ninth: That, as far as his opportunities of ascertaining the opinion of the public, and those of the subscribers to the bank, in regard to the payment of the second instalment, extended, it appeared to him to be the general impression that payment would be required in coin and in funded debt, but that a very small portion of the instalment would be paid, in consequence of the premium on specie, the inability of the bank to coerce payment, and the prospect of the first dividend being less than the legal interest of money. This sentiment appeared to prevail among many of the large stockholders, some of whom, notwithstanding the facilities given by the bank, did not pay their instalments until the approach of the dividend; and until the State banks resumed specie payments, on the 20th February following, there was an aversion to the stipulation in the notes discounted by the Bank of the United States, on the pledge of stock, as it bound the stock for the payment of the note in specie, for which the borrower might have to pay a high premium, unless specie payments should be generally resumed; that the reasons for granting the facilities to the punctual payment of the second instalment, which the resolution of the board on December 18, 1816, afforded, were, a perfect conviction on the part of the board that, without these facilities, a very small portion of that instalment would be paid while the coin in the vaults of the State banks was withheld from circulation, and that in the market bore a high premium; that with only the specie part of the first instalment, diffused throughout the United States, in the twenty places of subscription, the operations of the bank would be wholly inadequate to the relief of the community; the renovation of the currency; the indispensable accommodation to the State banks in their efforts to resume specie payments, by the substitution of the circulation of the bills of the Bank of the United States, and particularly the urgent solicitude for the early and efficient operations of the Bank of the United States, expressed in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, on August 15, 1816, to the commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the bank in Philadelphia; in that of November 29, 1816, to the directors of the Bank of the United States; and that of December 2, 1816, to the same, prior to the commencement of its operations, asking a loan of $500,000, to pay the dividends on the public debt in the State of Massachusetts, stating that the Government had no alternative but the issue of Treasury notes for that purpose, bearing an interest of seven per cent.

To the tenth: That he has no knowledge of any means adopted by the board to cause it to be generally known that the notes of stockholders would be received in payment of any part of the second instalment. The resolution of the board on the 18th December was immediately communicated to the offices at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, respectively, which were the only offices then organized; and the circular to the commissioners for receiving the second instalment gave the subscribers to the bank the option of paying at the place of subscription, or at the bank in Philadelphia, where their agents could, and he has no doubt did, avail themselves of the advantages of resident subscribers. While the directors deemed it their indispensable duty to hold out inducements to punctuality, to those whom it was believed would otherwise be defaulters upon a scale extremely injurious to the bank and the public, it was not deemed expedient to invite the substitution of their facilities for the coin which subscribers might have already prepared to pay the second instalment.

Third general head.

To the first interrogatory, he answers: That the board of directors did adopt, on the 18th of July, 1817, certain regulations for conducting the exchange operations of the bank, which were printed in a pamphlet form; a copy of which has been laid before the committee. These regulations, however, have not been communicated to the offices, or carried into effect. The irregularities in the currency; the delinquency of debtor banks; the paucity of coin, compared with the excessive circulation of bank paper; the enhanced price of the precious metals in foreign countries, and consequent high premium in our own; the extraordinary demand for silver coin for exportation; the incessant current of exchange towards the eastern section of the Union, and the heavy payments of the bank for the expenditures of the Government in that quarter; and the redemption of the public debt, particularly that portion which was held by foreigners, have baffled all the attempts of the board to equalize and regulate its operations upon any settled system. The exchange operations of the bank have, therefore, been temporary and fluctuating, according to the state of the currency, and the fidelity of State banks in the actual (not ostensible) payment of their debts in specie. The bank did maintain an absolute equality in the exchanges between the cities from Boston to Richmond, inclusive, from the 20th February, 1817, (when the banks of the Middle States resumed specie payment,) to the 19th March, 1818, when the office at Boston suspended the receipt and payment of the notes of the bank and its other offices; and this not only for the Government, which it is bound to do every where, but actually sustained the burden of liquidating the debts between those places, whether arising from State bank balances with each other, or those

of individuals, including an immense supply of specie for the Asiatic trade. From the date last mentioned, until the 28th of August last, (when it was found utterly impracticable to continue the system any longer, without extreme hazard to the institution,) every effort was made to sustain the system between all the cities from New York to Richmond, inclusive, where the bank and its offices continued to receive and pay in specie the notes of the corporation, without discrimination.

Since the 28th of August last, the bank has limited the extent of its exchange operations, according to the demands and circumstances of the institution, always confining the premium (where any has been charged) within the actual expense and risk attending the transportation of specie from the place where the exchange was drawn to that at which it was payable. In the exchange operations between the western offices, and the bank and its eastern offices, the bank has never been remunerated upon the scale just mentioned; they have drawn either at a trifling premium of a half per cent., or at par, for which they have received the paper of banks which claim the privilege of paying according to their convenience. There are occasional partial instructions to the western offices on this subject, from time to time, in the correspondence of the president of the bank, the principal object of which has been to extend the circulation of the bills of the bank in that quarter, by moderating or extinguishing the premium; but the state of the western currency has frustrated the efforts of the bank. He begs leave to refer to his letter of the 4th October, 1817, to the office at Lexington, (page 321,) and the circular to the offices at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Chilicothe, November 8, 1817.*

The exchange operations of the offices in the Southern States have been conducted according to the discretion of their boards of directors, respectively, always, as he believes, within the actual current rate of exchange, and with a view to the expense and risk attending the transportation of specie, as the general criterion.

The bank has conducted its exchange operations upon the same principles.

To the second: That his answer to the first includes his reply to this interrogatory.

The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth interrogatories, are marked by the committee as applicable only to the cashier.

To the seventh: That the resolutions adopted by the board on the 28th August, 1818, were immediately made public.

Fourth general head.

The first interrogatory is marked by the committee, "not applicable to Mr. Jones."

To the second and third: That he does not hold any stock in trust.

To the fourth: That Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, hold in trust, as he has understood and believes, 1,000 shares of the stock of this bank, for Jonathan Smith, which is pledged for the payment of a loan obtained of them by Mr. Smith; that the cashier of this bank holds in trust 10,000 shares of the stock of this bank, in the manner represented in the letters of the president of the bank to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. under date of the 3d March and 4th June, 1818.

He knows of no other stock held in trust for others.

General inquiries.

To the first interrogatory: That he has no knowledge of any of the funded debt of the United States, or stock of the Bank of the United States, pledged in security for discounts, having been sold under the authority given by the owners when pledged.

To the second: That a small amount in Spanish dollars was sold at a premium by the office at Boston. The practice was forbidden as soon as the fact was known; and for the reasons upon which the prohibition was founded, he refers to the preamble and resolution on the minutes of the board, 28th November, 1817.

He has an imperfect recollection of a similar case having occurred at the office at New York.

To the third: That, upon the principle which had been adopted by the board, of calling upon the banks which had obtained loans upon pledged stock to pay their obligations for the same as they became due, notice was ordered to be given to Mr. Girard that the note of J. H. Roberjot, referred to in the resolution, should be reduced $140,000.

Mr. Girard had transferred to Mr. Roberjot a large amount of stock of the Bank of the United States, which the board (knowing him to be the clerk of Mr. Girard) was induced to believe had not in reality changed hands, and, as Mr. Girard's bank had, in all respects, been recognised by the Bank of the United States, and had, at that time, a large balance against the bank, the reduction of Mr. Roberjot's note was required. The note of Mr. Roberjot, referred to in the resolution, was for $240,000, payable to the cashier of the Bank of the United States, secured by a pledge of stock of the Bank of the United States, at the par value.

To the fourth: That he believes it to be the general practice of the State banks to deal in exchange whenever they can operate to advantage; and he believes the purchase of bills, payable in the cities on the seaboard, to be one of the principal sources of profit to the banks in the Western country.

To the fifth: That he believes dividends, to a very small amount, have been paid to two or three delinquent stockholders, under peculiar circumstances; for the particulars of which he begs leave to refer to the cashier.

Further questions to Mr. Jones.

1st. Did the *directors* pay their proportion of coin on the second instalment?

2d. What was your original subscription to the stock?

3d. Were any shares subscribed for you by others, with or without your knowledge?

4th. Have you sold out shares held in your name, or held by others for you? when, and at what price? and what do you now own? What is the total amount of shares you have owned since the organization of the bank?

5th. Have the directors sold out at prices beyond $130 per share, and when?

6th. Have directors purchased at a price beyond $130 per share, and when?

To the "further questions," he answers—

To the first: That the directors paid their proportion of coin on the second instalment, either in coin, or in the notes of or checks on the Bank of the United States, which were equivalent to coin, as with either they could have drawn the coin from the bank to pay the instalment.

To the fifth: That he does not know at what prices directors may have sold their bank shares.

To the sixth: That he believes directors have purchased shares at various prices, above $130 per share. He has also understood that Mr. Williams purchased largely, at $150 per share, and upwards. He has also understood that Mr. Savage purchased at more than $150 per share.

*Letter 8th of November not among the papers.

To the second, third, and fourth "further questions," which relate to his private lawful concerns, unconnected with his official duties, he answers:

To the second: That he did not subscribe in his own name to the capital of the Bank of the United States.

To the third: That a friend, Samuel Clarke, of this city, subscribed and paid for twenty shares for his use, and that he had no other interest, directly or indirectly, in the capital stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States.

To the fourth: That on the 24th September, 1817, McEuen, Hale, & Davidson bought by his order 100 shares of Bank United States stock, at $148 per share; that on the 7th October, 1817, he bought of McEuen, Hale, & Davidson 985 shares Bank United States stock, at $153 per share, payable and deliverable on or before the 15th December following; that McEuen, Hale, & Davidson bought by his order, on the 1st January, 1818, 470 shares Bank United States stock, at $153 per share; that he returned to Samuel Clarke twenty shares, in lieu of the twenty shares capital subscribed and paid for for his use; that he has placed in London 1,070 shares, transferred to Thomas Wilson & Co., as a pledge for the payment of £33,333 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, advanced to him on the pledge of the said shares, which are now his property, the sale of which remains limited at £34 per share; and that in the month of July last, McEuen, Hale, & Davidson sold for him 370 shares, at $139 to $140 per share; that in August last he sold to William Young, at one time, 40 shares, at $140 per share; that he has sold about 10 shares, from time to time, at prices which he does not now recollect; and that he holds now, in his own name, 65 shares. He also contracted to buy United States Bank stock, and sold the same before the day of payment and delivery, viz:

In the early part of the summer of 1817 he bought of George Williams the transfer of his right in a contract for one thousand shares of United States Bank stock, which a committee of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania had contracted to deliver to him on the 2d day of January, 1818, at $132 per share; and a short time after, a contract made by S. and J. Nevins & Co. to deliver one thousand shares in the month of November following, at $135 per share, payable on delivery; early in the month of September following he sold both these contracts, at $150 per share, to Dennis A. Smith; and these transactions exhibit the entire disposition of all the stock in which he has had any concern. He has not examined his account in the stock leger; there may have been half a dozen shares, more or less, lent and returned, of which he has no distinct recollection.

Mr. Jones's second examination.

On the subject of a resolution respecting the discounts on pledged stock at Boston, he observed, that, from the information of Mr. Lloyd, one of the directors at the time, that the amount subscribed at Boston was small, and that the banks there were paying specie, the board thought it would be but to qualify the original resolution allowing a discretion to the directors, and that thus a larger amount of specie would be obtained than if the resolution were absolute. On the subject of the discounts on pledged stock, he observed, that the board did not believe that good business paper could be obtained at the time, and that it was his own belief; and they conceived the stock discounts the best; and it was deemed inexpedient to have gone much further in Philadelphia and Baltimore on personal security. Good paper might have been obtained in New York and Boston, but the funds of the bank were not such as could be appropriated in those places; and the funds were secured with a view to the subsequent appointment of branches, and the distribution of the capital. The public debt redeemed by the Treasury was paid by drafts of the Treasury upon its deposites in the bank, which deposites had been principally received from the State banks. Mr. Jones was asked what was the amount of disposable funds which the directors could have employed on the 8th August, 1817? To which he answered, that the board supposed there were several millions; he cannot give an account of the precise amount; no statement was made to the board. Mr. Jones was asked whether the discounts made by the president and cashier were applied to the payment of the second and third instalments? He cannot answer; and he cannot designate those discounts from the others in the discount book. Mr. Jones was asked whether the branch at Charleston had purchased notes of State banks, in conformity to the opinion expressed in his letter of April 18, 1818? He does not know whether the opinions expressed in his letter to Charleston branch, referred to, have been adopted and acted upon, or not. Those remarks, in reference to the purchase of North Carolina and other notes, were an expression of the opinion of the board, to whom he read the letter. Mr. Jones reads an extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he states the price of specie on the 6th January, 1817, was at 8 per cent. and rising, and believes that it would rise to 20 per cent. And he observes, that he is not the borrower of a dollar from the bank, either directly or indirectly, and is not responsible to the bank for a single dollar, either as drawer, discounter, or endorser.

Answer of Jonathan Smith, cashier of the Bank of the United States, to the interrogatories of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States.

To the first question, he answers: That it is not in his power to state the amount; but, referring to the discount books, it appears that from the 8th of August, 1817, to the 9th of September following, the time when the authority to the president and cashier ceased, the amount of loans made on stock by the president and cashier, between each discount day, and those made by the board on discount days, averages $382,749 63 per discount day.

To the second, he answers: That the proceeds of loans made under the authority of the board, by the president and cashier, have, in no instance, been drawn for by them, or either of them; the notes of the individuals who obtained these loans were entered on the discount books in the usual manner, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the respective accounts, as will appear from the discount books laid before the board each discount day; but the notes discounted by the president and cashier are not distinguished on the books from those discounted by the board.

To the third, he answers: That in consequence of the authority to the president and cashier having ceased, at their request, the resolution referred to was passed to obviate the difficulties that might arise to those who had notes to be renewed before the next meeting of the board. The authority was, however, again given by a resolution of the board of the 30th of September, 1817, to the president and cashier, to discount for the renewal of such notes as might become due between discount days, on stock, until otherwise directed. He cannot distinguish those renewed by the board from those renewed by the president and cashier. The letter *(a)* being marked on the discount book is evidence that the note opposite to which it is written has been accepted by the board, but its omission is not evidence that the note was discounted without the sanction of the board; in no instance has a note been put upon the books and discounted without the consent of the board, either to the particular note, or by the resolutions of the board. All the notes without the mark *(a)* have been discounted by the board, either by giving their consent to the particular note, or by resolutions previously adopted; and the omission of the mark is owing to the circumstance that the notes were not entered on the discount book previous to its being laid before the

board, which was occasioned by there having been verbal applications for discounts by the directors, for themselves and others, by applications having been made by letter, and by notes being sent to the directors after they were in session. There were notes entered as discounted on days which the board did not meet; they were done under previous directions of the board; these directions were in virtue of the resolutions before alluded to, or consisted in the letter *(a)* being marked on the application by the president; in some cases the directions were verbal.

To the fourth, he offers as an answer statement marked A.*

To the fifth, he offers as an answer that given to the third.

To the sixth, he answers: That he has no knowledge of such a practice at any of the offices, and does not recollect that the board gave them authority for it.

To the seventh, he answers: That the time for which loans are made at the bank depends on its situation; and that at the periods referred to the president and cashier observed the practice of the board as to the time when notes offered became payable. The general rule of the bank is to decline an agreement as to the renewal of notes; and there has not, to his knowledge, an understanding existed, in the case referred to, contrary to this rule.

To the eighth, he answers: That, upon referring to the preamble to the resolutions passed on the 8th of August, 1817, it will be found that the board was desirous that the discounts should be kept up to the amount of the income, or that it might be expedient to extend them. In consequence of the greater portion of the funded debt held by the bank having been recently redeemed, it was thought desirable that the surplus capital thus thrown upon it should be profitably employed; and it was deemed to be a convenience to the discounters to have their notes renewed on the day they became due, particularly to those who did not reside in Philadelphia. There was no instance of a loan being refused on stock, from the 8th of August to the 9th of September, 1817.

To the ninth, he answers: That he does not know of a similar power having been given by any board.

Second general head.

To the first question, he offers as an answer statement marked B,* made by one of the discount clerks.

To the second, he answers: That there has no such understanding been had, to his knowledge; and that, having no authority for the purpose, he has never given such intimation.

To the third, he answers: That there was no such understanding, to his knowledge, previous to the period alluded to; but that in the curtailment of discounts since that period, the board has preferred calling upon payers of notes without a pledge of stock for partial payments.

To the fourth, he offers as a reply his answer to the third; generally, he has not known of such understanding, or of any expectation of the kind, having been authorized by any act of the board.

To the fifth, he answers: That all notes discounted at the bank, whether on pledged stock or otherwise, are entered on the discount books, and their nett proceeds passed to the credit of the discounters in their accounts current, subject to their control solely.

To the sixth, seventh, and eighth, he answers: That, by a resolution of the 18th of December, 1816, the board resolved, that on the 31st of that month they would proceed to discount on the pledge of stock, to any extent not exceeding one-tenth of the amount of the subscription to the capital of the bank; that no loans, to his knowledge, were made, in pursuance of said resolution, on pledges of stock, until the first and second instalments were paid in; the discount of a note on pledged stock, and the payment of the instalment, were considered simultaneous; discounts were never made on the nominal amount of shares until all the instalments upon them had been paid up; loans on pledged stock, to aid in payment of the second instalment previous to the 20th February, 1817, (when specie payments were resumed,) were applied exclusively to pay the specie portion of the instalment; and in all such cases the funded debt portion was received. The bank stock thus pledged was taken at the rate of sixty-five dollars per share.

To the ninth, he answers: That he has no recollection what the public opinion was on the subject; and that, his time being engrossed with details preparatory to the commencement of the operations of the bank, he did not pay particular attention to it; his general impression is, that it was deemed important to the bank that the second instalment of coin and funded debts should be paid. But, at the same time, he was convinced that at the period prescribed by the charter for the payment of this instalment, but a small portion of it would be paid in coin and funded debt, as both were then so much above par as to induce the stockholders to risk the forfeiture of their first dividend, at least, rather than purchase them. He also states that such discounts as may have been applied by stockholders to the payment of their second instalment positively insured the payment of a certain sum in legal currency on a given day into the bank, if required; because it held their promissory notes and stock as a pledge on which the first and second instalments had been paid. [See form of engagement, herewith delivered, page 336.]

To the tenth, he answers: That he has no knowledge of any measures having been taken to cause it to be known that the notes of stockholders, with stock pledged for their payment, would be discounted for the purpose of paying their second instalment, or any part thereof, but believes that the discounts made at the several offices on the pledge of stock were made by virtue of the resolution of the board of the 18th of December, 1816, or of the fifteenth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the offices, (copies of which have been delivered to the committee.) By the circular of the president of this bank, dated the 5th of November, 1816, it was left to the option of the stockholders to pay the second instalments at the original place of subscription, or at the bank in Philadelphia.

Third general head.

To the first question, he answers: That in October and November, 1817, authority was given to the western offices to furnish drafts on the bank and its offices at a very low premium, or even at par, to prevent the notes of those offices from returning to the bank as remittances; there was also authority given in December of the same year, to the offices at Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and Richmond, to purchase bills; since which a committee of the directors was appointed to prepare regulations on the subject of exchange, (a copy of which has been handed to the committee,) which were reported to the board and adopted. Although the board has not directed them to be put into operation in detail, yet he considers their adoption as authority for doing exchange business in the manner now practised.

To the second, he answers: That there has not been a tariff established or communicated for that purpose; and that no general or permanent regulations have been made, although there has been some correspondence on the subject with some of the offices.

To the third, he answers: That on the day of its adoption he was apprized of the resolution, and made it known to the first and second tellers immediately; if either of them paid out any notes of the offices after the 28th, they acted contrary to his orders; to his knowledge, none were paid out after that day, unless such as were asked for as a favor. On the evening of the 28th, he addressed a letter to the cashiers of the banks in the city and Northern

*Not among the papers.

Liberties, (a copy of which is handed to the committee.) On the next morning, the notes made payable at the offices, which were received by these banks on the 28th, were received from them; all others were refused payment or acceptance, unless for duties to the Government, except such parcels as it appeared had been previously paid out at the bank, or such as were received from travellers for their accommodation, under the direction of the board in their case, which continues to be observed. The board, when there is no special business before them, generally adjourn about half after one o'clock, P. M.; when there is, they sit to a later hour. He does not recollect how long they sat on the 28th. It was understood by him that no change in the payment or receipt of notes was to be made on the 28th, but that it was to commence on the 29th of August, 1818.

To the fourth, he answers: That, from the commencement of the operations of the bank, this subject had been matter of conversation with the directors, and that it had been frequently asserted by some that the bank could not continue to pay its notes at any place except that where payment was promised on their face. When the committee on the state of the bank, who recommended the measure, were appointed, he did not know that the subject would be considered by them. No alteration, however, was made in the conduct of the bank, under any expectation that might have been entertained that the measure would be adopted. It was not originally intended that any notes should be paid out of the bank or its offices, excepting those which were made payable at each, respectively; a practice contrary to this intention became necessary, from the circumstance of inability in the proper officers to sign a sufficient quantity to meet the demand at the bank and its offices.

For an answer to the fifth, he refers to the teller.

To the sixth, he answers: That statement marked C,* herewith exhibited, taken from the general legers, viz: No. 1, pages 501, 513, and 522, and No. 2, pages 564, 568, and 572, will show the original distribution of the bank and post notes issued. Notes of the offices received at the bank, and returned to them, have been charged to their respective accounts in the general leger. In no instance have the notes of one office been sent by the bank to another office for circulation, to his knowledge. In one instance, the office at Washington was supplied with the notes of the parent bank, to accommodate persons connected with the Government.

To the seventh, he answers: That no step was taken by him to make the resolution public in any other way than by communicating it to the cashiers of the offices, and of banks in the city of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties. His circular on the subject was published in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, on the 29th or 30th of August.

Fourth general head.

To the first question, he answers: That there are thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine shares of stock of the Bank of the United States, standing in his name, in trust, as collateral security for the payment of $1,362,850 dollars; he refers the committee to statement marked D.

To the second, he answers: That there are ten thousand shares of stock of the Bank of the United States standing in the name of the cashier thereof; for an explanation of this transaction, he refers to the letter of the president of the bank to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., dated March 3, 1818, a copy of which is herewith delivered. The bill of exchange alluded to in that letter was purchased at three-fourths per cent. advance; and the same having since been paid, the ten thousand shares are released from the lien which the bank had on them; the stock was pledged in Baltimore.

His answer to the first question, he offers as a reply to the third. To the fourth, he answers: That it is usual for stock to be transferred in trust, and no doubt there are other instances of the kind on the stock books; but he is unacquainted with the nature of the trusts in any of them, except those referred to in his answers to the first and second questions, and except in his own case. He has transferred one thousand shares to Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, on which he has obtained a loan, and understands that the president of the bank has made a similar arrangement, for a like number of shares, with the same house. The shares pledged by him cost him more than $150 per share, and are all he holds in his private capacity, directly or indirectly. He believes that the shares held by the president did not cost less than $150 per share. He further states, that he has no discounts at the bank or its offices, directly or indirectly, except the sum of $18,000.

General inquiries.

To the first, he answers in the negative.

To the second, he answers: That there has been no authority given by the board for selling coin, and none has been sold at this bank; but some sales have taken place at the offices at New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, without the knowledge or consent of the board; the practice is not countenanced, and has been forbidden at Boston, and he believes it is now generally understood at the offices that the practice is inadmissible.

To the third, he answers: That on the 10th of December, 1816, Stephen Girard transferred to J. H. Roberjot, his clerk, seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-two shares of the stock in the Bank of the United States, on a pledge of part of which he (Mr. Roberjot) obtained loans from the bank to a considerable amount; this stock, notwithstanding the transfer, was considered by the directors as still the property of Mr. Girard; and as he was carrying on banking operations in the usual way, the directors thought it right to call on him for payment at the time they were calling on other banks.

Reply to the fourth question.

He understands that the Schuylkill Bank deals in inland exchange.

To the fifth question, he answers: That when a stockholder came forward to pay his instalment, after the regular period, but before any dividend was declared, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was paid by him on the amount of his second instalment, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the time of his paying up. If he came to pay the second instalment after a dividend was declared, viz: 7th July, 1817, the first dividend was considered as forfeited, and interest on his instalments was paid from the 1st July, 1817, to the time of his paying up.

To the sixth, he answers: That the following instances only have occurred of stockholders receiving amount of dividend No. 2 on their shares, which dividend accrued prior to the time of their paying up the third instalment, viz:

Stockholders.	Shares.	Dividend No. 2.	When paid.	When third instalment paid.
Samuel Archer, Philadelphia,	250	$1,000	April 22, 1818,	April 22, 1818.
John Dowers, Philadelphia,	100	400	April 8, 1818,	Feb. 19, 1818.
Eliz. Van Trump, Philadelphia,	5	20	Aug. 29, 1818,	Feb. 21, 1818.
Silas E. Burrows, Connecticut,	10	40	June 11, 1818,	March 20, 1818.

* Not among the papers.

Post notes.

Post notes at sixty days' date have frequently been issued on the application of persons who have had notes discounted without any allowance of interest, but it has never been the condition of the discount. The discount and the issuing of post notes are considered as distinct transactions. Soon after the commencement of the operations of the bank, post notes were directed to be issued on application, at sixty days, to be paid for out of the proceeds of discounts, if required. The reason for fixing the time at sixty days was to prevent their being used to draw specie before the general resumption of specie payments; the operation was intended for the accommodation of those who wished to use them in the purchase of produce to the South and West. The president and cashier issue post notes when demanded, as they would bank notes, under the general authority of the board. No post notes at a longer date have been issued.

D.

The Cashier of the Bank of the United States, in trust.

10	shares pledged for	Peter Care, Jr's. note,	$850
154	shares pledged for	John Savage's note,	15,500
500	shares pledged for	Savage & Dugan's note,	50,000
300	shares pledged for	H. & S. White's note,	30,000
300	shares pledged for	H. & S. White's note,	30,000
465	shares pledged for	Wm. J. Bell & Co.'s note,	46,500
500	shares pledged for	R. Higinbothom's note,	50,000
1,000 350	shares pledged for	S. Smith & Buchanan's note, endorsed by George Williams and J. W. McCulloch,	125,000
4,000	shares pledged for	Richard M. Johnson's note,	400,000
3,650	shares pledged for	George Williams's note,	365,000
2,500	shares pledged for	James W. McCulloch's note,	250,000
13,729	shares.		$1,362,850

Copy of Circular to City banks.

SIR: BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 28, 1818.

I am directed to inform you that the notes of this bank which are made payable at its several offices of discount and deposite will not be received at this bank after this day, except in payment of debts due to the United States. Such notes, however, of the offices as your bank may have received during this day, will be received in exchange to-morrow morning.

I am, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

——— ———, Esq., *Cashier of the bank of* ———.

Mr. Jonathan Smith's second examination, in continuation of that previously taken.

His stock pledged in London, referred to in his former examination, was pledged at one hundred and fifty dollars per share.

There are no means of ascertaining what amount of disposable funds there were on the 8th of August, 1817, which could have been employed.

The post notes delivered to R. M. Johnson, referred to in his former examination, were payable at this bank.

Answer to some of the questions which were put to directors.

11th. Mr. Goddard sold out stock; when, or to what amount, he knows not now. The president sold to pay an East India debt.

12th. Mr. Savage purchased largely, he thinks, at $152. The president made a contract with Mr. Hunt, through McEuen, for the purchase of stock.

13th. There were a great many contracts made in the early part of the year 1817; he has understood that large contracts had been made by Mr. George Williams. He has some indistinct recollection of a contract made by him with the Bank of North America, to the amount of $100,000, or more; he thinks it was something in which D. A. Smith was concerned.

There was a great deal of that business carried on by D. A. Smith, and probably by George Williams; he never had any personal knowledge of such contracts.

D. A. Smith had made a contract in New York for the purchase of stock; when his difficulties came on, and the contract had expired, he bought 1,000 shares, part of the contract, and they were delivered immediately.

He has purchased and sold a good deal of stock at different times. He was at one time a gainer, perhaps, $50,000; but he has purchased stock at a higher rate than he ever sold; and, upon the whole, he believes he has been a loser. He was requested by Governor Findlay to subscribe 100 shares for him, and he requested McEuen to subscribe, who did so. In November or December, 1816, he made a contract with D. A. Smith for the sale of 1,000 shares, deliverable in January, 1818. He gave credit for the same time, at twenty dollars advance on each share; he does not recollect whether the stock was actually transferred, or whether he paid the difference, but thinks the latter was the case; stock had risen to at least $150. This is the only contract he ever made. He purchased a contract of Biddle & Wharton, brokers, some time in 1817, of 250 shares, he thinks; but can state no further particulars. He bought of Mr. W. Smith a contract for 250 shares, he thinks, but does not know the rate; and had no other contracts.

16th. He knows nothing more about it, than appears from the resolution of the 30th September, 1817.

19th. They have preferred such renewals; and he thinks they would have preferred a discount on stock to a discount on good business paper, or bills of exchange.

No. 53.

Examination of directors at Philadelphia, and officers at Baltimore and Washington.

Questions to directors.

1st. Do you know what disposition was made, by the president and cashier, of the fund put at their disposal by the board of directors?

2d. Do you know of any instances in which the president and cashier discounted original notes (not being renewals) under the authority given by the resolutions of August 8, 1817, and those subsequent to that time, on the same subject?

3d. Was any account of such discounts made by the president and cashier rendered to the board of directors?

4th. Can you designate, from the book of discounts on pledged stock, now lying before you, those made by the president and cashier from those made by the board of directors? If so, state some of them.

5th. Have you any other reason to assign for the passage of the resolution above referred to than those contained in its preamble?

6th. Do you know of any stock of the United States Bank being held by any person in trust for others? If so, name the trustee, and the person or persons for whose benefit the stock is held.

7th. Do you know of any stock having been held since the subscriptions first commenced, by any person in trust for William Jones, Esq., president, or Jonathan Smith, Esq., cashier of the bank, or for any director? If so, name the trustee, the amount of stock, and its disposal.

8th. What proportion of the specie part of the second instalment did you pay in coin upon the shares then held by you, and what proportion by the proceeds of a note or notes, discounted on pledged stock, or otherwise?

9th. What amount of stock did you subscribe for in your own name? What amount, if any, did you subscribe for as the attorney of others? And, if for any, have such shares been since transferred to you? And, if any, had you authority from the persons so to subscribe for them?

10th. What is the total amount of stock you have held?

11th. Do you know of any director of the Bank of the United States, for the present year, or for the past year, having purchased any stock? when? at what price? of whom?

12th. Do you know of any director, for the present or the last year, having sold any stock? when? at what price? to whom?

13th. Do you know of any such director, for the present or the last year, having made any contract for the sale of stock? with whom? when? at what price? when was it to be delivered? when to be paid for?

14th. Do you know of any such director, for the present or the past year, having made any contract for the purchase of stock? with whom? when? at what price? when was it to be delivered?

15th. Do you know of any such director, for the present or the past year, having purchased any contract, or any share in any contract, for the sale of any stock, or for the purchase of any stock?

16th. Was there any understanding or expectation among the directors that the notes discounted on pledged stock, previous to the 20th July, 1817, should be renewed?

17th. Was there such an understanding or expectation among the other stockholders? Was any information given to the other stockholders, by the directors, to induce such an expectation?

18th. What amount have your notes discounted on pledged stock, if you have any, been curtailed?

19th. Have the directors generally preferred the renewal of notes, for the payment of which stock or funded debt was pledged, to the renewing those on personal security? and, if so, for what reasons?

20th. Was the stock contracted to be delivered, delivered at the time agreed upon? or was it paid for according to agreement?

Thomas McEuen's examination.

Answer to the 1st question. The disposition of that fund was by loans on stock; which loans were reported to the board at the next meeting, and were entered on the offering book, and he thinks the amount done was put on a slip of paper.

2d Answer. That it was done, but cannot recollect any particular instances in which the president and cashier have made such an original discount.

3d. He has no other answer than that already given.

4th. He cannot designate them.

5th. The redemption by the Government of a large amount of debt rendered it necessary to loan. He thought that loans on personal security would be hazardous; those on stock were preferred, as accomplishing two objects—the increase of security, and the obtaining the payment of the second instalment. He does not believe that so large a proportion of the second instalment as was paid would have been, if that measure had not been adopted; and it was his opinion that, in consequence thereof, a less sum would be drawn out of the bank.

6th. It is a very common thing; he has transferred to Mr. Ralston, in trust for Mrs. Ralston and her children; he cannot specify any others. There were general transfers to the cashier, in trust, at the commencement of the loans on stock, but afterwards a power of attorney was adopted.

7th. The house of McEuen, Hale, & Davidson made a purchase in company with Mr. Jones, which was in their names, of 917 or 1,000 shares, at $153 per share, he thinks; he does not know of any others for Mr. Jones. A contract was originally made by Dennis A. Smith with Mr. Girard, for four thousand shares, previous to the bank going into operation. It was made in the name of Mr. Roberjot, guarantied by Mr. Girard, by which he contracted to deliver to D. A. Smith 4,000 shares previous to the second instalment; the first instalment had been paid by Mr. Girard; D. A. Smith applied to McEuen, Hale, & Davidson to complete the purchase; they obtained a loan of $260,000 on the same stock, by which they paid for the stock and the second instalment; the third instalment was completed in the same way, by a loan of the bank of $140,000, together making $400,000; after the third instalment (15th June, 1818) it was transferred to Smith & Buchanan. They were paid as brokers for negotiating the transaction. The loan to pay the third instalment was made at the request of Smith & Buchanan, subsequent to the original agreement.

8th. They paid the whole of their second instalment in specie and in funded debt, without any discount, excepting a small discount of $2,021, which he does not think was applied to the payment of the second instalment on their account, but probably was for some stockholder for whom they were agents.

9th. There were 1,000 shares originally subscribed for the benefit of the house; probably one hundred shares in the names of each one of the house; the remaining shares were subscribed in the name of a number of persons, in the proportion of from 10 to 30 shares to a name; that this was done to obtain the quantity of stock they wanted,

and not to affect the election. They subscribed as attorneys, in their own and in different persons' names, for 675 shares, besides the 1,000 before mentioned. One hundred shares for Jonathan Smith, for the benefit of Mr. Findlay, (whether Mr. Findlay, of Baltimore, or William Findlay, he does not know;) he does not recollect any others. The sums were not very large. The whole were transferred to the house, and afterwards retransferred to the parties he had authority to subscribe for. After the subscriptions were opened for the residue of the stock previously unsubscribed for, and Mr. Girard had obtained the whole, he let the house have 2,825 shares; of that number 325 belonged to the house, the residue belonging to the Philadelphia Insurance Company; 1,000 shares for D. A. Smith; others for Henry Joseph Steer, of Antwerp; and a part for his son, a part for Mr. Van Hamer, and a few over for Godfrey Hagay.

10th. Cannot answer; their transactions have been very large in buying and selling for themselves, and as brokers for others.

11th. He knows there are some who have purchased. Mr. Ralston purchased since the last dividend, not to a large amount. He cannot name any other director as having purchased, but has no doubt there are others who have bought largely on their own account. On the 7th October, 1817, they were employed as brokers to sell 985 shares, deliverable and payable on or before the 15th December, 1817. They were on the 7th October, 1817, sold to Mr. William Jones at $153 per share; the contract was completed afterwards; the stock never was transferred to the house; they merely made the contract.

In November, 1817, they sold 100 shares to Joshua Lippincott, on credit for three or four months, for $15,594 48, including interest; they made an investment of funded debt, at the request of Mr. Jones, for the benefit of Mr. Aspy, of London, by funds arising from dividends on bank stock.

In December, 1816, they transferred 165 shares to John Goddard; he cannot tell whether it was a sale or loan without reference to his book. March 4, 1817, they transferred to the cashier, in trust, for a loan made of $20,000 for the house.

March 5, 1818, he transferred to Chandler Price 100 shares.

Answer to 12th. January 7, 1818, Robert Ralston transferred 110 shares.

January 12, 1818, Robert Bowne transferred 140 shares. He does not know that they were sold, and cannot tell the rates of sale, if any; he cannot give an explanation of their value.

13th. They have made contracts both to receive and deliver. About a year ago they had contracts for 300 or 400 shares; they have never done it to an amount exceeding 600 shares on their own account. In December last they made a contract with Mr. W. Smith for 100 shares, for $153 or $154 per share, and the interest to be delivered in January, and payable at that time; and with Messrs. Nevins & Co. about the same time for 100 shares, at the same rate, payable and deliverable in January. The purchasers were to receive the dividends; there may have been some more, but they were small sums. We are under contract now to receive 100 shares of Nevins & Co. in the beginning of January at $110 per share, dividend on: we have a contract with Mr. Lisle, made some time since, to deliver 100 shares in January next at $120 per share, dividend on; he does not recollect making any contract in 1817 on their own account; he does not recollect any contract made through his house by any other director for the purchase or sale of stock, except as stated in other answers. The stock spoken of was delivered on the days, and paid for as contracted.

14th. He does not know of any except from general rumor, and his recollection of that is not sufficiently distinct and precise to enable him to identify any particular case.

15th. The same answer as to the 14th.

Mr. McEuen's examination continued.

16th. He does not now recollect that there was such an understanding at the time the discounts were made, but when the notes became due renewals were granted. It was his own impression that such notes would be renewed.

17th. The stockholders were apprized that notes would be discounted on pledged stock, and can give no other answer.

18th. The notes of his house on pledged stock have been paid off, except a small loan of $5,000.

19th. The directors have always given preference to such notes, because they are deemed safest. The board gives a preference to a note for which stock is pledged without any endorser to business paper or bills of exchange, to a moderate extent, because, as he thinks, they are the safest. In his opinion, a considerable proportion of discounts on pledged stock is for the benefit of merchants and not of speculators.

21st. He was himself always opposed to loaning on stock above par; he was not present when the resolution was adopted, and cannot give the reasons.

Mr. Girard's examination.

1st and 3d. He is unable now to say what disposition of the fund referred to in these questions was made by the president and cashier, or whether they made any report to the board of the discounts made by them.

6th. He knows of no instances in which stock is held by any person in trust for others, unless where the stock has been placed as security for loans obtained from the Bank of the United States and his own bank. The stock taken by him in pledge was taken at par.

8th. He paid the whole of the second instalment upon the shares held by him in specie and funded debt, according to law, or in notes of a bank paying specie. He had no note discounted on pledged stock or otherwise. At the time of paying the second instalment he held 3,000 shares in his own name. The shares standing in the name of Mr. Roberjot are transferred to him by Mr. Girard, who had no interest in them afterwards.

11th and 12th. He has not himself bought or sold any stock, and has no knowledge of any other director for the last or present year having done so; he has aided Mr. Roberjot in selling some of his stock.

13th and 14th. He has not himself made any contract for the purchase or sale of stock, and does not know of any other director having done so.

15th. He answers that he cannot say any thing of his own knowledge.

16th. The bank has been in the habit of receiving and paying out branch notes, but he cannot speak accurately as to time.

Mr. Goddard's examination.

1st and 3d. He answers that the president and cashier did make discounts under the resolution referred to in these questions, and reported to the board at their next meeting of the discounts so made, on a slip of paper, which were approved by the board. He does not recollect the particular instances. A similar authority has been given

by other banks; he recollects an instance in which he himself obtained a discount on a note at four months from the president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; he has understood it to be the practice also in the Philadelphia Bank.

6th. He does not know of any instance in which stock is held by any person in trust for another, excepting where stock has been transferred to the cashier in pledge for discounts obtained at the bank.

8th. He paid no proportion of the specie part of the second instalment on the shares held by him in coin; he gave a note to the cashier, payable in specie, for about $12,000, the amount of his second instalment on 1,189 shares, which was discounted, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the instalment. The payment of the note was secured by a pledge of 185 shares of bank stock at par, including the two instalments, and was retired at maturity.

11th and 12th. He subscribed originally for 20 shares; he also obtained from Mr. Girard, through his friend, Mr. J. W. McCulloch, 500 shares, a part of the 30,000 subscribed by Mr. Girard. In October, 1816, he purchased of McEuen, Hale, & Davidson 165 shares at $6 50 advance. In November or December, same year, he purchased 50 shares at $14 advance. In December, same year, R. Caldcleugh bought 600 shares in one parcel and 508 in another. Of these parcels Mr. Goddard received 454; the latter parcel was bought on a credit of ninety days; both parcels at an advance of from $10 to $15. In January, 1817, he bought 300 shares of Biddle & Wharton at $20 advance on the first and second instalments, at six, nine, and twelve months credit; the shares were transferred at the time of purchase, and satisfactory notes given for the amount. On the 1st of February, 1817, he purchased 850 shares, payable on the 1st of August following, at $17 advance on the two instalments. This stock was bought by a broker; it was to have been immediately transferred, and notes given for the amount. The broker failed to comply for some time, but afterwards gave up the name of his principal, and finally the stock was transferred, and the notes given for the price. At this time Mr. Goddard held 2,339 shares. In February 55 other shares were bought by him, and shortly afterwards sold at a small advance. On the 9th August, 1817, he purchased 75 shares of Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers, at $140. On 29th August exchanged 200 shares of United States Insurance stock for 19 shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States; the insurance stock was nominally worth from $12 to $13 per share. June 5, 1817, 150 shares more were transferred to him by J. Smith, as security for an acceptance for D. A. Smith; when the acceptance became due, Mr. Goddard bought the shares at $33 advance. In June or July, 1817, he sold 100 shares, through W. W. Smith, at $31 50 advance. July 15 sold 509 shares to William Sansom, at $97 for the two instalments; September 30 sold 100 shares to J. W. McCulloch for the Chesapeake Insurance Company at Baltimore, at $150. October 8 Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers sold for him 140 shares, at $150. October 23 same brokers sold for him 200 shares, at $151 50. In August, 1817, he sold 18 shares to Samuel Lavins at the price which it bore in February or March of that year. He knows of stock having been purchased and sold by George Williams, viz: on or about the 1st February, 1817, 850 shares bought by W. W. Smith, broker, of D. A. Smith, at $17 advance on the two instalments.

In explanation of his answer to the sixth interrogatory, he states: That, on the 14th June, 1817, 3,000 shares were transferred to him under a power from J. Roberjot, in trust for George Williams and S. Smith & Buchanan; they were transferred in security for an acceptance for George Williams and S. Smith & Buchanan; they remained in Mr. Goddard's name till January last, when they were transferred by him to sundry persons in New York by the directions of George Williams. John Bolton informed him that he had sold some shares, in which he was interested with D. A. Smith, in 1817.

13th and 14th. He answers that, in the spring of 1817, he bought of Biddle & Wharton 200 shares, to be delivered on the 10th January, 1818, at $120, reserving to himself the right of paying the price and taking the transfer at any intermediate time. In July or August he agreed to receive the difference between the $120 and the price of the stock at that time, which was $133; an allowance was also made for what the dividend might be, and in that manner closed the contract. The stock thus contracted for belonged to D. A. Smith. In July, 1817, Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers made a contract for him with William Sansom for 500 shares, deliverable early in December following, at $135, with interest, which was completed accordingly. In October, 1817, Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers sold to William Sansom on his account 850 shares, deliverable early in December, at $153, with interest, which was completed accordingly. Since that time he has not bought or sold a share, and holds at present 175 shares. He knows of no other director of the present or past year having made any contract for the purchase or sale of stock.

15th. He answers in the negative.

16th. The resolution of the 28th August, 1817, authorizing an advance of twenty-five per cent. on stock pledged for discount, was passed with a view of employing the funds of the institution, which had considerably accumulated by reason of the payment of the third instalment.

Mr. Willing's examination.

1st and 3d. He answers, the president and cashier were directed to report to the board what disposition they had made of the fund placed at their disposal. He presumes the particulars of the report will appear from the discount book. The president and cashier were in the habit of making their discounts on the days intervening the meeting of the directors, and the sums so done were placed on the discount book, and laid before the board at their next meeting: this was the only mode of making the report. There has occurred no instance, to his knowledge, in which the discount of notes discounted by the president and cashier, has been disapproved by the board, or has been such as would not have been discounted by a majority of the directors, if originally proposed to the board.

6th. He has no knowledge of any stock transaction, in trust, excepting his own. He subscribed 100 shares for himself, 50 in trust for his wife, and 40 for his father.

8th. He cannot say what proportion of the specie part of the second instalment he paid in coin; he rather supposes he paid his second instalment in funded debt and notes of this bank, or by a check on the bank; but he never borrowed of the bank, or had a note discounted for the purpose of paying any part of it.

11th. To this question he answers generally in the negative.

12th. He has no knowledge, excepting that he has heard Mr. Goddard and Mr. McEuen say that they had sold stock; he cannot say to what amount, at what period, to whom, or for what price.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He answers in the negative.

Mr. Savage's examination.

1st and 3d. He answers, that he does not know what particular disposition was made by the president and cashier of the fund referred to in these questions. He believes the president and cashier rendered an account to the board of the discounts made by them, by entering them upon the discount book, which was laid before the board at their next meeting.

6th. He presumes stock is held by persons in trust for others. He holds, himself, 100 shares in trust for Lemuel Taylor, of Baltimore. The stock was originally pledged to bank by a Mr. Evans, who is unknown to Mr. Savage, and by whom it was transferred to the house of Savage & Dugan, upon their giving their note in bank for the sum for which it had been pledged. Messrs. Savage & Dugan hold the stock in trust for Mr. Taylor, pursuant to an arrangement made previous to the transfer. It was bought by a Colonel Prevost, a broker, for Mr. Taylor. This transaction took place about the last of October, or beginning of November, 1818. He knows of other instances in which stock is held in trust, but declines mentioning them.

8th. He cannot state precisely what proportion of the specie part of the second instalment he paid in coin, or whether he paid any part by the proceeds of a note or notes discounted; he might have paid a part by the proceeds of such notes, but cannot say how much; but believes it was a very small part, if any.

In answer to the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th questions, he answers, he knows nothing of the president, Mr. Jones, having purchased or sold, but by report. He knows nothing of P. Butler, and nothing of W. Bowne. He knows that George Williams is a large stockholder, and has no doubt sold and bought, but does not know any particular instance of his having purchased or sold. He knows nothing of John Connelly or of Robert Ralston having any stock transactions. He has understood that Chandler Price has bought and sold, and has no doubt of the fact, but knows no particular instance. He does not believe that Mr. Willing has either bought or sold. He does not think that John Donnell ever bought or sold. Dennis A. Smith has bought and sold, but knows no particular instance. Thomas Leiper has not. He can say nothing about C. Evans, Jun. He presumes James C. Fisher has not. He presumes N. Prime has done a great deal at it, but knows of no particular instance; Prime is a large and extensive broker. He cannot say respecting Joshua Lippincott, but thinks he has not sold. I am ignorant of Samuel Witherall, but presume he has neither bought nor sold. He knows no particular instance of Mr. McEuen's having either bought or sold. Report says John Goddard has bought and sold stock, but has no knowledge of any particular instance. He makes the same remark respecting Mr. Bolton.

He does not know whether Mr. Sergeant has bought or sold. He cannot say respecting John Coulter.

John Lisle has bought to qualify him as a director, but does not know of his having otherwise bought or sold. His own stock transactions individually, have been very small; the remark does not apply to the interest he has in the purchase and sale by the house of Savage & Dugan; the house have purchased a great deal, and sell but little; they could not sell without a loss, and it is not in his power to specify either the time or the prices at which he bought or sold. D. A. Smith had contracts with Mr. Astor and with Mr. Prime, but cannot state the particulars; it was at the first establishment of the bank; the contract, he believes, was at fifteen or twenty dollars per share. With respect to all the other directors, he knows of no instance of their having made any contracts, either for the purchase or sale of stock, deliverable at a future period.

Major Pierce Butler's examination.

1st. He knows not what disposition was made of that fund.

2d. The president and cashier discounted one note for $30,000 on pledged stock, but it was not to pay the second instalment.

3d. The president and cashier always, to the best of his recollection, brought a statement of what had been discounted by them on the intervening days; whether distinct from the books or not, it is not within his recollection.

4th. He cannot designate, but presumes the letter *a* is the distinguishing mark between those which were accepted at the board.

6th. He does not know.

7th. He does not know.

8th. He paid the coin of second and third instalments, and gave nineteen and a half per cent. for that at the second instalment; for the first he thinks he gave twelve per cent.

9th. He owns one thousand shares, originally subscribed for; he never bought or sold a share.

11th and 12th. He does not know of any, but has an impression that they did; but it is only an impression from general rumor.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He does not know any thing about it, of his own knowledge.

16th. When the payments of the second instalments were refused, he objected to discounting, to enable them to be made, but saw that it was absolutely necessary to enable the bank to go into operation, and then yielded to it; he never heard of any such understanding; it was practised, however.

19th. They have never refused a renewal on stock notes; in respect to the disposition of the board, such preference was felt, but there was no order on the subject; he has never known any good paper refused on account of the amount of stock notes offered.

21st. He thinks the president informed the board that all the banks in New York and Philadelphia had discounted on pledged stock at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per share; he was himself opposed to the resolution.

Chandler Price's examination.

1st and 3d. That fund was loaned on pledged security, and an account of the loans was rendered at every meeting of the board; he thinks it was a verbal account, but that what was done was placed on the books.

6th. He does not know of any, except that he owns a little in trust for his family, and a small amount in trust for Mr. Morgan, of New Orleans.

8th. He paid the first and second instalmenst—the specie part in coin.

11th and 12th. He does not know of any other director having purchased or sold stock; he has heard rumors, but has no personal knowledge. The 22d April, 1818, or thereabouts, he purchased two hundred and fifty shares, which he yet holds, at one hundred and forty-five dollars per share; and some time in 1818, he thinks in the spring, he purchased one hundred shares, at one hundred and thirty-nine dollars per share. In August, 1817, he left instructions that if stock rose to one hundred and fifty dollars, his clerk should sell enough to pay his third instalment, and a sale was effected for upwards of two hundred shares, at about one hundred and fifty. He cannot now state any other purchases or sales. Before July, 1817, he sold several hundred shares, at a rate varying from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and thirty-four dollars; and he has bought and sold, at different times in 1817 and 1818, several hundred shares, both on his own account and on account of several of his friends; the stock which he bought for others, as well as for himself, passed generally in his own name, and was afterwards transferred as directed. He never bought of, or sold to, or held in trust, or as attorney, any stock for a director of the bank.

13th and 14th. He does not know of any contract or time being made by any director either for the purchase or sale of stock.

15th. He has no knowledge on the subject.

Examination of Mr. Bohlen.

6th question. He has no information which he can rely on touching the subject. His house holds 2,030 shares in its own name.

8th. He paid the full amount, in specie, in all his stock held at the time of the second instalment; he paid five or five and a half per cent. advance for the specie.

11th and 12th. His house has purchased stock; it originally held 1,000 shares, and have purchased at various times; at one time he purchased 189 shares, at another 191, and at other periods 30 and 120 shares. The 120 he purchased early in 1817; the 189 and 191, the latter part of that year; the 30 shares in last January or February. For the 191 shares he paid 150 dollars; all his purchases were made through the agency of a broker. He has made no sales: he has no knowledge of the transactions of other directors. For the shares purchased in 1817, to the best of his recollection he paid 134 dollars and 144 dollars per share, and for the thirty purchased in 1818 he paid 143 dollars.

13th and 14th. He has no direct information on the subject; he has heard reports to that effect; he never made any contract himself, nor has any one for him.

15th. He has no knowledge on the subject.

Examination of Mr. John Lisle.

6th question. I do not know of any.

8th. He was not an original subscriber, and held no stock at that time.

11th and 12th. He purchased 100 shares of John Savage, on January 5, 1818, at $150 50 per share; he sold 50 shares at $146 50 per share, to McEuen, Hale, & Davidson, on March 10; and on September 10, to Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers, he sold 30, at $125 25 per share. He has understood that Mr. Goddard sold a tolerably large amount of stock, but as to him and others he has no positive knowledge.

13th and 14th. He has no information on the subject; he has had no concern of that sort himself.

15th. He has no knowledge that can be relied on.

Examination of Mr. Lippincott.

6th question. He has no knowledge on the subject.

8th. He paid the specie part of his second instalment, by means of a note discounted at bank, which note was paid at maturity.

11th. He purchased of Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers 48 shares, and 252 of Dennis A. Smith; he does not recollect the time of the purchase, nor, distinctly, the advance. He also purchased of McEuen, Hale, & Davidson, on or about January 9, 1818, 100 shares, for which he gave rather upwards of $150 per share. He has never sold stock. He knows nothing of the purchases or sales of other directors, except by common report.

13th and 14th. He has no knowledge on the subject.

15th. The same answer as the last.

Examination of Mr. George Williams.

1st. That the fund was disposed of in the manner prescribed by the institution; he does not recollect whether he obtained any loan from the president and cashier under that authority, but it is probable he did.

3d. He does not recollect whether there was any, as he seldom was present at the board; but has no doubt there was.

6th. Some stock belonging to himself is held by the cashier, in trust, being pledged for loans. Mr. Savage has held some stock in trust for Mr. Taylor, of Baltimore; he has himself a large amount of stock, held in New York and Massachusetts, pledged with different persons and public institutions, on which he has obtained loans; he has also 900 shares held by his friends, and which are not pledged for any loans. He is also interested in a large number of shares which were sent to England, and which were pledged, and a loan obtained thereon. Of the stock held in company with S. Smith & Buchanan, and Mr. McCulloch, some part of it is held, he believes, in trust, and loans obtained thereon, in different places.

8th. Not having his book, he cannot say positively; he owned 2,972 shares, he thinks, which he originally subscribed for, of which 800 shares were subscribed for a friend in the western country, on account of a Mr. Findlay and himself. He paid the whole of the second instalment on these shares in coin, and he paid the specie part of the second instalment, of the remaining 2,172 shares, by a loan, he thinks, in part; he gave thirteen per cent. for the specie paid on the western shares.

9th. The whole amount subscribed by him in Baltimore, amounting to 1,172 shares, was taken in the names of individuals, one share to each name; that subscribed in the western country was in small parcels of 10 and 20 shares; he subscribed as attorney for the whole 1,172; he could go into the market, and buy names at eleven-pence each, and that was the practice. The whole of the shares thus subscribed for were consolidated, and thinks they were transferred to him.

12th. He knows of none but himself, except as hereinafter mentioned, but has no doubt they have, though he cannot say positively. About June 20, 1818, he sold 150 shares, at $144 per share; he has sold no other shares; he has purchased largely, and is a large stockholder; he has purchased some at high prices; he bought of N. Prime, about the 2d of January, 1818, 500 shares, at $153 per share; he bought of Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers 500 shares at the same time; he declined stating at what price; he frequently bought of various persons; he had great confidence in the stock, and went very largely into it. He bought of Robert Gilmore & Sons 100 shares, at $126, he thinks in 1817, but does not recollect the precise time; he does not now recollect any other particular instances; he cannot say whether he bought in June and July, 1817, or not.

13th and 14th. He was concerned in a company who purchased largely; he believes they were contracts, the most of them; Smith & Buchanan and Mr. McCulloch, of Baltimore, together with himself, composed the company; he cannot recollect the amount of shares contracted for, but remembers the prices of some of the contracts, and declines stating them; he thinks it must have been in 1817; he declines giving any further information respecting contracts made by him.

15th. The company before mentioned, together with Dennis A. Smith, bought 4,000 shares of Mr. Girard, at $51, he thinks, for $35 paid, of which Mr. Savage had 1,000 shares; Mr. Jones had 1,000 shares, which he purchased at $132, the purchaser receiving the July and January dividend, which would reduce it to about $126; that the company had contracted for this with William W. Smith, of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank; he recollects no other contract, or purchase of any share in a contract, in which Mr. Jones was concerned. Having large transactions of stock, he cannot specify particular instances without reference to his books, which he has not here.

He is positive that Mr. John Donnell has never bought or sold any stock. He holds 4,000 shares; a part of which he subscribed for in his own name, or as attorney for others, and the residue he purchased of Mr. Girard, immediately after the subscription by him; and he has never made any contract for the purchase or sale of stock, nor purchased any interest in any such contract.

Examination of Mr. John Connelly.

6th question. He does not know of any.

8th. He paid the whole of the specie part of his second instalment in silver. He thinks specie was about five per cent. And Manuel Eyre also paid the whole of his in coin. He knew that a note could be discounted at the bank for the specie part of the second instalment, but felt himself particularly bound, as a director, to comply strictly with the law. He has, himself, never had any discount at the bank.

11th and 12th. He does not know any whose names he could designate, except Manuel Eyre, who he thinks sold some stock, but he is not certain of it; he thinks he never bought any stock; he has himself never bought or sold stock.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He does not know of any.

Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jun.

6th question. He does not know of any, excepting that which has been transferred to the cashier in security of discounted notes.

8th. He paid the whole of it in specie upon one hundred shares, originally subscribed, and thinks he gave about eight or ten per cent.; he paid it upon 200 shares afterwards purchased, from money deposited in the Bank of the United States.

11th and 12th. In November or December, 1816, he purchased 200 shares, at $14 advance; in the latter part of August, 1817, he purchased 10 or 12 shares more, at $148 per share, and sold the 10 or 12 shares in a week or two after they were purchased at $152, he thinks; he does not know of any other director having bought or sold, except from general report.

13th. About the middle of August, 1817, he made a contract, through Biddle, Wharton, & Brothers, with J. C. Smith, for the sale of 200 shares, payable and deliverable in six months, at $145 per share, with interest, the purchaser to receive the dividend; a note was taken, and at the time agreed upon the stock was paid for and transferred. He does not know of any other director having made any contract for the purchase or sale of stock.

15th. He knows nothing but from general rumor.

Examination of Mr. Robert Ralston.

6th question. He does not know of any being so held, excepting that he has 50 shares in his own name, in trust for Josiah Roberts of London, and 167 shares in trust for his children.

8th. He paid the whole sum, $10,000, on 1,000 shares, in coin; specie was at five per cent.

11th and 12th. He does not know of any; he has himself purchased, in April, 1817, 100 shares at $81¾, subject to the last instalment, and were sold in August, 1817, at $150, the third instalment being then paid.

13th and 14th. He does not know of any director having made any such contract.

15th. He does not know of any.

Examination of Mr. Thomas Leiper.

6th question. He knows of none. At the time of the subscription, he took 100 shares, 10 shares in his own name, and the residue in other names. It was generally divided in small parcels by the subscribers. They divided in this way to effect the election. They are now all consolidated in his own name. He was one of the commissioners for taking subscriptions.

8th. He cannot give an answer to this question.

11th and 12th. He has heard Mr. Savage say he had bought and sold, and that if he sold now he would be a loser. Mr. Goddard told him he had sold; he knows of no other director, except from general rumor; he has himself never bought or sold.

13th and 14th. He has no personal knowledge on the subject.

15th. He knows nothing respecting such purchasers, if any; but has no doubt there has been a great deal of that business done.

Examination of Mr. Coulter.

6th question. He answers in the negative; the stock subscribed by him was divided, as was generally the case, to effect the first election; but he has since consolidated. He paid the two first instalments in coin and funded debt He does not know at what rate specie was then sold, as he imported his coin. About July, 1817, he sold coin for the India trade at 20 per cent. advance. He paid the coin part of the third instalment also in coin.

11th and 12th. About ten days ago, he sold 140 shares at $112, and this is the only sale he has ever made; he has made no purchases. He knows nothing of any other purchases or sales, except from common report.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He answers in the negative.

Examination of Dennis A. Smith.

BALTIMORE, *December* 30, 1818.

6th. He knows of a great variety of stock having been held in trust; a number of shares have been hypothecated in England and to individuals, for the purpose of obtaining loans; he knows of no other.

8th. I paid the second instalment on 39,000 shares, and paid the specie proportion of ten dollars per share in coin, and in drafts on Boston, which were equal to coin. The funded debt proportion I also paid, as directed by the charter. I obtained no discount from the Bank of the United States or its branches, to enable me to meet the payment of my second instalment; but I was an advocate for the measure adopted by the board to aid the stockholders in making that payment, by discounting notes at short periods, payable in specie. The specie and drafts on Boston, cost me from four to six per cent. in Philadelphia. The exchange between Baltimore and Philadelphia, at that period, was about four per cent.

9th. He subscribed in his own name, and as attorney for sundry persons, but for his sole account, for 3,100 shares at Baltimore. Subscriptions were also made by other persons for his use, chiefly in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, for upwards of 6,000 shares. The stock so subscribed, both by himself and his agents, was divided from

2 to 20 shares to a name. The motive for using so many names was to secure the stock, and to obtain an influence at the election of directors. He was anxious to have the institution well managed in which he held so large an interest. He also procured, through Mr. Girard's subscription, 2,000 shares. He purchased immediately thereafter 8,000 shares, at an advance of $4, and about 9,000 at subsequent periods, from 10 to 17 dollars advance. Those cases where the shares were so divided, he subscribed as attorney for the individuals whose names had been used, and those shares really belonged to him, and were principally voted upon by him at the first election, or to others who were interested with him; soon after the first election was over, they were transferred by the individuals whose names were used, to him and to his order. He thinks the commissioners at Philadelphia must have known that the shares upon which he voted as attorney belonged to him.

11th and 12th. A number of the directors have purchased and sold, to his knowledge. He has known Mr. John Savage to buy, occasionally, and to sell a few shares. Mr. S. bought 1,000 shares at $152, in the last of August, 1817, which he yet owns. Nathaniel Prime has purchased; he has no actual knowledge of N. Prime's having sold on his account, but believes he has. John Goddard has bought and sold. He understood Mr. Jones to say he had purchased a quantity of stock at $150, which he now holds, but Mr. Smith does not recollect the amount; he believes Mr. John Donnell has neither bought nor sold stock, but holds what he originally subscribed for, (about 4,000 shares;) he has known Mr. George Williams to purchase a considerable amount of stock, but has never known him to sell any. Mr. John Bolton was concerned with him in a purchase of shares at from 150 to 155 dollars per share; he does not recollect the amount, but thinks at least 1,000 shares; he has himself made many purchases and sales of stock, but cannot state the amount.

13th and 14th. He knows several directors to have contracted to receive stock, but none to deliver it, except himself, who has contracted to do both.

About the 2d August, 1817, Mr. Jones was interested in a purchase of a contract for stock, which was made by a broker, Mr. Nevin, at Philadelphia, on account of Mr. D. A. Smith; the whole contract was 3,000 shares, of which Mr. Jones had 1,000 shares, Mr. Savage had 1,000 shares, and Mr. Jonathan Smith had 1,000 shares, at $135 per share; they were delivered in about ten days, and the contract was fulfilled by the payment of the difference, to the amount of $40,000, or thereabouts. There was a contract made by Mr. George Williams and himself, with the Commercial Bank in Philadelphia, for the benefit of Mr. William Jones, he thinks, for 1,000 shares; the contract was fulfilled by the delivery of the stock, which was sold, and the profit given to Mr. Jones. Whether it was sold with his concurrence or not, he does not now recollect. There was no intimation given to Mr. Jones, at the making of the contract, of his being interested; but previous to its maturity such an intimation was given. The profit on those 1,000 shares, was paid to Mr. Jones in money; he thinks the profit was about $15,000. If the concern had been a losing one, it was the determination of Mr. Williams and himself not to apprize Mr. Jones of it. He has made distinct contracts, on his own account, with the Commercial Bank in Philadelphia, for the purchase of stock, one for 1,000 shares, and one for 1,700. Mr. Williams made a number of contracts for the purchase of shares, but made none for the sale of shares, to his knowledge.

Jonathan Patterson, first teller.

He was first teller on the 28th August, 1818, but was absent from the bank; he has generally paid out the paper of this bank, and never paid out the branch notes when supplied with their own; and when they were paid out, they were in notes of small denominations, tens and fives principally: but they never amounted to any considerable sum. Soon after his return to the bank, which was two or three weeks after the 28th, the notes of the branches were received from travellers; he has exchanged small sums with persons who stated they had received the branch notes from the bank before the resolution was passed.

Caleb P. Iddings.—Third general head, third question.

On the 28th of August last, he was second teller, (receiving teller;) he knew of the resolution immediately on its being passed, (about one o'clock,) but understood it was not to take effect on that day; he never paid out any other than the notes of the bank, except in cases of necessity; he on that day received all branch notes that were offered; since the 29th, he has received the notes of branches only in payment of duties to the Government, except in very few instances; a small note would be received to save a protest, but never as a favor to individuals, and generally on his own responsibility; he acted as first teller on the 28th of August, and for about two weeks after; and no notes of the branches were received from travellers during the time when he so acted as first teller. The only notes of branches which were paid out immediately before the 28th of August were those of small denominations, and never amounted to any considerable sum.

Jacob Clarkson.

He was discount clerk from the organization of the bank until Mr. Burtis succeeded him; he kept the offering book from M to Z, and the account of notes discounted on pledged stock; and he kept the offering of notes on pledged stock; there never was any note discounted on pledged stock, without their being payable to the cashier, unless in the case of discounts above the par value, when an endorser was required for the excess. Joseph T. Clements was appointed with him in the discount department. In the case of notes offered for renewal of those which had been discounted on pledged stock, and which fell due on intermediate days between discount days, the discount has been made by the president and cashier, without being communicated to the board, and before a meeting of the board; it was considered a matter of course thus to renew them; he does not know of any authority having been given by the board to the president and cashier to discount any notes to the amount of $500,000, or to any other amount; and he does not know of the president and cashier having discounted any original note, (not a renewal,) except as it appears from the books that notes have been discounted, without having the letter *a* annexed to them; all the notes marked *a* in the discount book were done at the board; those not so marked were entered by him, generally, and as discounted by order of the cashier. He mentions the discounts of

	S. Gratz & Brothers, for - - - - -	$10,000
August 9,	M. Ball, - - - - - -	6,500
	Savage & Dugan, - - - - -	17,500
	Calhoun & Matthews, - - - - -	40,000
August 18,	McEuen, Hale, & Davidson, - - - -	140,000
	Dockeray Smith, - - - - -	22,000
August 29,	George Rundle, - - - - -	17,500
	John Bolton, - - - - - -	243,400

as being originally discounts.

He has no knowledge of the president and cashier, or either of them, having discounted notes, or made loans which are not entered in the books.

Henry J. Hutchins.—Second general head, fifth question.

From the organization of the bank, until the 28th of October, 1817, he has had charge of the business of receiving the instalments on the capital stock. He attended only to receive the funded debt part of the second instalment; the coined part was received by Mr. Iddings, the second teller. He has no knowledge himself of the second instalment being paid by the proceeds of discounted notes, and did not know from what source the funds were drawn. When more than the coin part was received, instead of the funded debt, it was by a check or ticket, passing from the second teller to the witness. These instances were very few before the 23d of January; after the 23d of January, large amounts of the stock were paid by a credit in the second teller's book, and witness looked in that book for evidence of credit; the payments of funded debt after the 23d were few, compared to the amount of the payments which had been previously made.

Questions to witnesses out of the bank.

1st. Do you know what kind of notes were paid out of this bank on the 28th of August, 1818, and immediately preceding that time? If so, state whether they were any notes payable at the branches.

2d. Do you know whether the Bank of the United States received the notes of their branches after the 28th of August, especially those which had been paid out of the bank?

3d. Can you refer us to any persons who can give information on the above subject?

Examination of witnesses out of the bank.

James S. Smith, Jr., an officer in the Bank of North America, says in answer to the

1st question: That a short time before the period alluded to, and frequently in the course of business, he received branch notes from the Bank of the United States, not to a large amount; he received some of $100, and some of $20, but they were most frequently of small denominations; the $100 notes were frequently mingled with the other notes of the bank.

2d. The bank always received back from him the branch notes which he had there received. Those branch notes which had been received at the Bank of North America, on the 28th of August, were received by the Bank of the United States the next day, but were afterwards refused. He understands that all the banks in Philadelphia were treated in the same manner. He knows of no instance of a refusal on the next bank day to receive of banks the branch notes so on hand; but he saw the officers refuse to receive them of individuals at the counter; but does not know whether those individuals received them of the bank or not. I do not know, and never heard of, any instance of branch notes being refused to be received of an individual who had previously received them of the Bank of the United States.

Joseph Simms.

He has never received any other notes of the bank than its own, payable at Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE.

Questions to the president and cashier of the Baltimore branch.

1st. Has any fund been appropriated by the board of directors over which you preside, to the disposal of the president and cashier, to be loaned by them on pledged stock, or otherwise? If so, has any authority for that purpose been given by the parent board?

2d. What was the amount of discounts on pledged stock prior to the 2d of March, 1817? and were the notes then discounted paid at the time they fell due?

3d. Were their notes discounted on pledged stock after the 25th day of July, 1817, paid at the time they fell due?

4th. Was it known in Baltimore, previously to February, 1817, that the payment of the specie part of the second instalment would be facilitated by making discounts to the stockholders to that amount?

5th. Have drafts on other offices been sold at this office for premium?

6th. When did you receive information of the parent board having adopted the resolution of the 28th of August, 1818, refusing to receive the notes of the branches? What kind of notes did you pay out of this office immediately preceding that time?

7th. How were the balances against you at New York and Boston returned in February and March?

James A. Buchanan, president, &c., answer.

5th. He does not know of any.

8th. He paid the whole of the specie part of the second instalment in coin.

11th and 12th. He has no precise information on the subject, upon which he could rely.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He does not know of any such transactions.

1st. There was no specific fund appropriated; it was a matter of course here, to discount on pledged stock, and then the discounts were made by the president and cashier of this office, under a verbal authority given by the board of directors of this office.

2d. He believes they were all paid without renewal, excepting in two instances; in these, notes were renewed to the amount of $5,410 61.

3d. Their notes were generally renewed, and continued so up to this time.

4th. He believes it was generally known.

5th and 6th. He refers to the cashier for information.

Examination of James W. McCulloch.

6th. He knows of 4,000 shares held by Richard M. Johnson, as assignee of James Prentiss, of Kentucky. He knows that a large amount of stock is held in England, and in New York, upon hypothecations, for the purpose of obtaining loans; he knows of no other; that some was held by the Bank of the United States and its offices.

8th. He paid the whole of the specie part of the second instalment on the shares held by him, in coin, and by drafts on Boston, which commanded coin, and for which he paid the same price as for coin; he paid eight and ten per cent. in Baltimore for specie and drafts. About a month before the resolution was adopted authorizing dis-

counts to facilitate the payment of the second instalment, specie, he understood, was at twenty-five per cent. in Baltimore.

9th. He thinks he subscribed for none in his own name; he subscribed for 2,000 shares jointly with his brother, as attorneys for about two thousand persons, and 1,000 shares jointly, with Smith & Buchanan, as attorney for one thousand persons; those shares actually belonged to himself and brother; and Smith & Buchanan voted upon those shares, by virtue of the power given by the individuals whose names were used; those shares were consolidated prior to the first dividend, and after the second election. He thinks all the stock subscribed at this place was consolidated after the second election, and prior to the first dividend.

11th and 12th. Mr. John Goddard has informed him that he has sold some stock; how much he is ignorant; he thinks it was in 1817. Mr. Bolton sold stock in the close of the year 1817; he thinks both these sales were at about $140 to $150.

Manuel Eyre sold some early in 1817. Chandler Price informed him he had sold some early in the year 1817. Mr. Girard has sold large portions of stock, previous to the second instalment, and some previous to the third instalment; 3,000 shares to Dennis A. Smith, and Smith & Buchanan, and George Williams; 1,000 shares to John Savage, through Newman, a broker. A purchase of 1,000 shares was made by D. A. Smith, George Williams, and Smith & Buchanan, receivable of William W. Smith, a broker, and the Commercial Bank at Philadelphia; it was the intention of those gentlemen, if the stock rose, to present them to Mr. William Jones, without whose knowledge the purchase had been made. Mr. D. A. Smith, contrary to the intention of the gentlemen concerned with him, and, as they thought, prematurely, after the stock had risen a few dollars, mentioned the transaction to Mr. Jones, who accepted the purchase, and considered the stock as his own; he thinks that Mr. Jones received the assignment of the contract, and sold it without having the stock transferred to him; he sold it at a profit of about $15,000, as well as Mr. McCulloch recollects. He understood from Mr. Jones, that he purchased 1,000 shares, which he has recently been informed are still held by Mr. Jones; he bought them at about the same price or a little higher than he sold the contract for. He knows of no other instance in which Mr. Jones was interested.

Mr. Goddard has also informed Mr. McCulloch, prior to the sales first mentioned in this answer, that he had purchased stock; to what amount he is ignorant. Mr. Bohlen has also purchased stock. Dennis A. Smith has often informed him of purchases and sales that he had made frequently and extensively, but he cannot recollect the particulars. Mr. George Williams has often made large purchases, and has made small sales once or twice, but is ignorant of the particulars. Mr. John Savage has occasionally made sales of a few shares, but has purchased a considerable amount, sometimes at high prices, which he still holds. Mr. George Williams, Smith & Buchanan, and himself, have made considerable purchases, in which they were jointly interested; and they still hold the stock then purchased, with the exception of about 4,000 shares that have been sold, which were recently sold at the rate of from $125 to $127 per share; these purchases were made at three periods, but chiefly of one person, and, excepting those of the first period, without any prospect of gain. These purchases were made of this person, with a desire to serve him, and to secure the payment of large debts due to this institution.

13th and 14th. He knows that Dennis A. Smith has made large contracts for the purchase of stock; but has made very few, and to a small amount, for the sales of shares. Those contracts were made during the year 1817, and generally on a few months' time. At all times his contracts for purchase were a little above the market price of stock; and although generally sold without himself receiving the stock, and before the contract was mature, at an advance, in some instances were received at a considerable loss. He does not know of any other contract having been made by any other director.

15th. Some of the purchases of stock made by George Williams, Smith & Buchanan, and himself, the sellers assigned contracts for the delivery of stock, in satisfaction of the original agreement; and he knows of no other purchases of contracts.

1st. The loans made at this office on pledged stock have been made generally by the president and cashier, under verbal authority of the board, given generally, and not in reference to particular instances; that they were made to every stockholder that applied, until this office was instructed not to increase its loans. Under the same authority, the president and cashier have generally purchased bills and drafts on those places, when it was desirable to remit, and chiefly on certain cities. In order to reduce the balances against this office, they purchased bills at sight, and from sight to sixty days; he thinks they would average about thirty days. The aggregate amount has been very considerable, and, with very few exceptions, and to trifling amounts, they have been paid at maturity, and in those excepted cases, the drafts have been paid on their return, and there are none lying over. Occasionally, for the purposes of security, the president and cashier have, with the approbation of one or more of the directors, discounted to prevent loss to the office.

2d. The amount discounted in that manner for the specie part of the second instalment was $138,320; and $12,200 was discounted in anticipation of the third instalment; all these notes were paid without renewals, except in two instances, to the amount of about $5,400.

3d. Some have been paid, but supposes two-thirds of them in amount remain now on renewal.

4th. The directors and officers of the office endeavored, by conversation, to make it known; and believes it was very generally known to the stockholders and to the public by the 28th of December, and for a month before it had been generally spoken of, and was anticipated.

5th. From September to November, in the year 1818, drafts on the Bank of the United States, to an amount of about $80,000, have been sold to applicants at this office, under the directions of the parent board, at an aggregate rate of about one-half per cent. Drafts on other offices, to the amount of about $17,000, have been sold at the rate of from one to two per cent., under the same directions. Since November, he has ceased entirely to give checks to individuals on other offices, and has refused repeated applications for drafts at a premium. The parent board will not allow the offices to draw on each other.

6th. He thinks, on the 1st of September, 1818, previous to that time, this office had indiscriminately received the notes of the parent bank, and of all the offices, and had indiscriminately issued them. About $10,000 had been alleged to have been received of the notes of the other offices by individuals, and were received by those individuals again at this office; there has been no instance within his knowledge of an application to receive the notes of the other offices, alleged to have been paid out by this office, having been refused. And when applications have been made by travellers for the notes of other offices, or for the redemption of the notes of any other office at this, they have been uniformly accommodated. Mr. Larentrie, the first teller, was the officer who paid out notes at the time alluded to.

7th. The reduction of the New York balance was effected by the sale of foreign bills of exchange by individuals of Baltimore, to the parent bank, by whom a check was given on New York for $1,007,500; these were the same bills that were detained on a pledge of stock to Messrs. Baring & Brothers, in England, for a loan made by them. Occasionally, Treasury warrants on New York were received from the office at Washington, in payment of the balances due from it to this office, and the reduction was further effected by commercial drafts sent to New York for collection.

From the commencement of this office to this time, it has made remittances of specie to the amount of about two millions, sent to the parent bank for the purpose of being remitted to Boston and New York, for which this office obtained credit at the parent bank, but not at those offices. In consequence of the redemption by the Government of the eleven millions of debt, all the public money in this office, amounting to about a million and a half, was, in July, 1817, transferred to the parent bank. The reduction at Boston has been effected generally by the remittances of commercial bills. The Treasury account has frequently been overdrawn at this office from $100,000 to $200,000.

The parent bank has credit for about $11,000,000 of notes sent to this office as money, and the account with it includes every thing in which the office and bank have any concern.

The reduction of the debt to the parent bank, in November last, was effected by drafts on those offices which were indebted to this office, and upon which this office had been prohibited giving checks to the community, until further orders.

John Lewis Larentrie was first teller of this office on the 1st of September last, and has been so from the commencement of the institution; it is, and has been, his business to pay out money and notes from this office; as fast as they were issued, they were immediately remitted. This office has never had a sufficient supply of its own notes. Previous to the 1st of September, 1818, this office immediately received and paid out the notes of the bank and its offices. After that period, and after they were apprized of the resolution of the parent board, this office did not pay out any notes of the bank at Philadelphia, or of any of its offices, unless when they were asked for, except in one or two instances, one of $500, and the others of $20 or $50, which were entirely accidental, and which were immediately received again, on application for that purpose. The Union Bank had received more than $7,000, which had been remitted to Barr, Kuse, & Welch, and by them deposited in that bank, previous to its being notified that such notes would not be received at this office; and although those notes were not paid out at this office, yet, on application for that purpose, those notes to that amount were received after the 1st of September. He does not recollect any other instance of an application to this office to receive back the notes of the other offices which it had previously paid out, and he is confident that if any such application has been made, it has never been refused. He is the officer to whom such applications would and ought to be made.

WASHINGTON.

Examination of George Graham, Esq., who became president of the office at Washington in the month of July or August, 1817, and is so at this time.

Answer to 6th question to directors. There is stock pledged to the cashier in security for notes discounted; he knows of no other, excepting about 200 shares held by Colonel Bomford, in trust for Mr. Cutts.

8th. He held no shares at the time.

11th and 12th. He has no direct or positive knowledge of any such sale or purchases.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He has no knowledge of any transactions of that sort.

Answers to some questions put to the president and cashier at Baltimore.

1st. He has no knowledge of any such appropriations, or of any loans having been made by the president and cashier.

2d. This office was not in operation until the 8th March.

3d. The notes on stock have generally been renewed whenever requested, and have always been curtailed in the same proportion with other notes, whenever a curtail was directed either by the parent board or the directors of this office.

4th. He cannot say positively whether it was known in Washington or not, but presumes that it became known by February, 1817.

5th. Drafts to a small amount have been sold at a premium, but refers to Mr. Smith, the cashier, for the amount of them, and the rates. Bills of exchange have been purchased to a considerable amount by the cashier, without being submitted to the board of directors, or to Mr. Graham; and he has no positive knowledge of them.

6th. He was absent at the time, and does not know. This office generally paid out its own notes, and never those of the other offices, unless required. Very few notes of other offices have been received at this.

Richard Smith, Esq., cashier of the office at Washington.

Answer to 6th question to directors. He does not recollect of any other than what is pledged to the cashier, in security for notes discounted.

8th. He paid the specie part of the second instalment early in March, either in coin or in the notes of banks paying specie, which were deemed equivalent to coin; specie, he thinks, was then at par in Washington.

11th and 12th. He knows that D. A. Smith purchased to a large amount, but does not recollect the particulars. He understood that a company of gentlemen in Baltimore purchased of the Bank of Columbia about 3,000 shares in May, 1817, and that bank, being indebted to this office, paid it by a draft on the parent bank at Philadelphia of $237,250, which draft, he supposed, had been obtained for the shares sold. He knows of no other sales or purchase of stock.

13th, 14th, and 15th. He knows nothing on the subject.

Answers to questions put to the president and cashier at Baltimore.

1st. There has been no particular fund appropriated for that purpose; but the directors of this office, in the latter part of July or in August, 1817, authorized the cashier to discount any note that might be offered, between discount days, on the stock of the bank or on funded debt. He loaned very little under that authority; he thinks not exceeding $10,000.

2d. This office did not make any discounts until the 8th March.

3d. They have generally been renewed, and always when required by the discounter. Whenever curtailments were directed, they fell equally upon those notes with the others.

4th. It was known only in Washington but from general rumor.

5th. Drafts have been sold to the amount of $320,495 41. The rates on Philadelphia commenced at one per cent., but in less than a month they were sold at one-half per cent.; drafts on Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans have been uniformly at two per cent.; on New York, they have varied from one to one and a half per cent.

The drafts were sold by him to whomsoever applied, and under authority from the directors of this office, authorized by the parent board to do so. He has purchased domestic bills of exchange payable at sight, and some on short time, not exceeding five days sight, but not to a large amount. All those which had long time, exceeding five days, were discounted by the board. The purchases made by him were not under special authority from the board, but were made for the accommodation of the individuals offering them.

6th. It was received, probably, the 31st of August, as it was laid before the board of directors on the 1st September. The practice was to pay out only the notes of this office; but those of other offices might accidentally be issued. He recollects but one instance in which any person applied to this office to receive back notes of other offices paid out before that time; that was a very trifling amount, and, not being convinced of the fact, they were not received.

List of branch notes, payable to bearer, which have been received at this bank, and remitted to the several offices, as follows, viz:

Office.	Date.	Amount.	Total.
New York, -	1817, Oct. 17	$98,964 13	
	1818, Mar. 13	27,513 58	
	May 2	8,240 00	
	May 21	26,813 00	
	June 20	32,736 08	
	July 20	6,020 00	
	Aug. 19	13,910 00	
	Sept. 2	13,777 00	
	Sept. 24	8,110 00	
			$236,083 79
Baltimore, -	1817, April 2	139,740 00	
	April 14	15,410 00	
	April 23	17,210 00	
	May 3	10,885 00	
	May 10	21,008 32	
	June 28	117,713 00	
	June 17	121,130 40	
	Aug. 23	69,645 80	
	Sept. 24	24,360 00	
	Oct. 12	30,770 00	
	1818, Jan. 8	71,715 00	
	Feb. 26	88,890 00	
	Mar. 28	23,230 00	
	April 3	31,246 00	
	April 18	18,125 00	
	April 30	29,614 00	
	May 6	71,073 00	
	June 8	85,345 00	
	June 22	53,591 00	
	July 10	52,200 00	
	July 25	23,230 00	
	Aug. 20	34,425 00	
	Sept. 8	106,865 00	
	Sept. 28	23,925 00	
	Oct. 1	41,365 00	
	Oct. 6	24,310 00	
	Oct. 22	22,500 00	
	Nov. 5	18,750 00	
	Nov. 28	52,883 00	
			1,461,154 52
Washington,	1817, June 28	100,958 00	
	Oct. 22	88,549 44	
	1818, Mar. 23	139,331 75	
	April 3	37,852 00	
	April 18	29,442 00	
	May 6	79,183 00	
	June 8	125,710 00	
	June 24	66,380 00	
	July 30	102,260 00	
	Sept. 8	116,570 00	
	Oct. 1	58,000 00	
	Oct. 22	60,885 00	
	Nov. 16	84,287 00	
			1,089,408 19
Richmond, -	1817, Nov. 21	$91,835 00	
	1818, April 3	104,215 00	
	May 6	42,890 00	
	June 8	41,360 00	
	June 24	22,790 00	
	Sept. 8	86,379 00	
	Nov. 4	55,000 00	
	Nov. 16	35,825 00	
			$480,294 00
Norfolk, -	April 3	84,563 42	
	May 6	30,850 00	
	June 8	24,980 00	
	Sept. 8	61,110 00	
	Nov. 16	52,820 00	
			254,323 00
Charleston,-	April 3	52,685 00	
	May 23	27,600 00	
	July 1	41,507 00	
	Aug. 7	35,790 00	
	Oct. 3	71,540 00	
			229,122 00
Savannah, -	1817, Nov. 5	6,500 00	
	1818, April 10	25,400 00	
	Nov. 7	253,780 00	
			285,680 00
Fayetteville,	June 24	102,200 00	
	Oct. 26	117,238 00	
			219,438 00
New Orleans,	Sept. 8	-	118,250 00
Pittsburg, -	1817, Oct. 22	1,300 00	
	1818, Mar. 2	27,520 00	
	Mar. 3	7,195 00	
	Mar. 28	20,540 00	
	July 2	31,220 00	
	Sept. 16	45,830 00	
	Sept. 30	52,020 00	
			185,625 00
Lexington, -	1817, Nov. 5	27,350 00	
	1818, Oct. 13	143,280 00	
			170,630 00
Louisville, -	Mar. 19	14,390 00	
	Aug. 3	61,630 00	
	Oct. 13	27,550 00	
			103,570 00
Cincinnati,	1817, Nov. 5	198,745 00	
	1818, Mar. 28	76,490 00	
	Oct. 1	92,910 00	
			368,145 00
Chilicothe, -	July 2	-	26,210 00
Portsmouth,	Jan. 12	-	8,000 00
			$5,235,933 50

NOTE.—In some instances small amounts of notes, &c. of banks in the towns where the branches are located were included in the above remittances.

August 28, 1818.—Amount of branch notes on hand, $1,081,194.

List of branch notes, payable to bearer, now on hand in the Bank of the United States.

New York, - - -	$17,004 40
Baltimore, - - -	35,000 00
Washington, - - -	108,000 00
Norfolk, - - -	16,000 00
Richmond, - - -	34,000 00
Pittsburg, - - -	72,000 00
Cincinnati, - - -	45,000 00
Lexington, - - -	52,000 00
Chilicothe, - - -	25,000 00
Louisville, - - -	30,000 00
New Orleans, - - -	69,000 00
Fayetteville, - - -	$37,000 00
Charleston, - - -	95,000 00
Savannah, - - -	46,000 00
Middletown, - - -	13,310 00
Providence, - - -	3,190 00
Portsmouth, - - -	1,510 00
Boston, - - -	7,605 00
Branch notes not assorted, - -	69,784 00
Branch notes cancelled, - -	135,605 00
	$912,008 40

DECEMBER 19, 1818.

Statement of branch and post notes originally issued, payable at each office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States.

OFFICE.	Post.	Branch.
Portsmouth,	- -	$252,000 00
Boston,	$80,000 00	368,000 00
Providence,	- -	252,000 00
Middletown,	- -	252,000 00
New York,	364,000 00	580,000 00
Baltimore,	- -	872,000 00
Washington,	- -	1,060,000 00
Richmond,	- -	984,000 00
Norfolk,	- -	360,000 00
Fayetteville,	- -	428,000 00
Charleston,	230,000 00	624,000 00
Savannah,	360,000 00	1,216,000 00
Lexington,	- -	360,000 00
Louisville,	- -	360,000 00
Chilicothe,	- -	420,000 00
Cincinnati,	- -	480,000 00
New Orleans,	100,000 00	788,000 00
Pittsburg,	- -	420,000 00
	$1,134,000 00	10,076,000 00
		1,134,000 00
Total,	- -	$11,210,000 00

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 24, 1818.

Report previous to dividend, July, 1817.

July 7, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

The committee appointed for the purpose made the following report, which was read, and, with the resolution accompanying the same, adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, viz:

The committee appointed to ascertain the dividend which, in their opinion, ought to be declared on the 7th instant, from the profits of the bank, report:

That, on examination of the subject referred to them, they find that the profits of the bank at Philadelphia, including the interest on the public debt to the 1st instant, together with the profits of the offices at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, to the 1st day of June last, amount to the sum of $1,155,553 01; that the current expenses for salaries, stationary, &c. amount to $66,912 33; that the expenditures for fixtures, &c. at the bank and the abovementioned offices amount to $39,062 89; and that the expenses and compensation to the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock, as far as they have been paid, amount to $40,089 85. The two last items of expense being justly chargeable on future dividends as well as the present, the committee suggest the propriety of apportioning these sums so as to be absorbed in five years, charging each dividend with one-tenth part during that period.

The act incorporating the bank requires a bonus to be paid to the Government of $1,500,000, in three equal instalments, the first of which will be at the expiration of two years, the second at the expiration of three years, and the third at the expiration of four years from the commencement of the business of the bank. As the whole of this sum is chargeable on the profits of the institution throughout the period of the charter, each dividend will bear its proportion, and which, on the present occasion, the committee are of opinion, ought to be the sum of $45,000.

From these premises the committee have prepared, and respectfully submit, the statement No. 1, by which it will appear that a dividend of two dollars and sixty cents on each share of the capital stock may be declared from the profits of the bank, and leave a surplus of $111,873 40.

The offices which are not embraced in this statement, having recently commenced their operations, could not furnish the official returns required by the ninth article of the rules for their government; but, for the satisfaction of the board, the committee have prepared, and herewith submit, a statement (No. 2) exhibiting the profits of the bank and all its offices, from the commencement of business to the 1st instant, together with the whole amount of expenses, including those of the commissioners and the necessary fixtures. By this statement it will also appear that the contemplated dividend will be fully justified.

In submitting this view of the business of the bank, your committee cannot but offer their congratulations on its prosperous situation; and observe that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which it had to contend in restoring specie payments, in equalizing exchanges, and furnishing a circulating medium founded on a specie basis throughout the Union, there has been accomplished not only the greatest benefit to the Government, by bringing into activity the immense dormant revenue which has been so long useless, but affords to the stockholders a remuneration exceeding the usual interests on the capital advanced.

The committee beg leave respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the board, the following resolution:

Resolved, That a dividend of two dollars and sixty cents, on each share of the capital stock of this bank, be made from the profits to this period; and that the same be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

ROBERT RALSTON,
JOHN BOHLEN,
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
JOHN GODDARD,
Committee, &c.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 5, 1817.

Dividend statement No. 1, July, 1817.

Current expenses, salaries included:			
At Bank United States,	$32,934 55		
Office at Boston,	8,376 50		
New York,	13,970 09		
Baltimore,	7,835 12		
Washington,	3,796 07		
		$66,912 33	
Fixtures, &c. Bank United States,	25,903 35		
Office at Boston,	4,619 91		
New York,	5,196 83		
Baltimore,	3,342 80		
	39,062 89		
Commissioners' expenses settled and paid,	40,089 85		
Ten per cent. on this amount,	$79,152 74		
		7,915 27	
Interest paid on balances due to banks in New York,		1,259 44	
Amount redeemed of old six per cent. and deferred stocks,		12,592 57	
On account of bonus to be paid to the Government of the United States,		45,000 00	
Dividend on 350,000 shares, at $2 60 per share,		910,000 00	
Balance,		111,873 40	
		$1,155,553 01	

Discount received:			
At Bank United States, to 7th July, 1817,	$149,615 88		
Office at Boston, to 1st June,	19,372 79		
New York,	74,220 36		
Baltimore,	76,687 89		
Washington,	5,462 78		
		$325,359 70	
Interest received on funded debt, and amount reimbursed on old six per cent. and deferred stocks, since they became the property of the bank,		675,426 50	
Interest received at Bank United States, on balances due by banks, and on sums paid on account of second instalment, after the fixed time of its payment, to 1st July, 1817,	$106,558 90		
Interest received at office, Baltimore, on bank balances, to 1st June,	30,910 97		
Interest received at office, Washington, to 1st July,	8,373 73		
		145,843 60	
Interest received on loan of $500,000 to the United States,		8,050 00	
Exchange account for balance,		873 21	
		$1,155,553 01	

Statement No. 2, July, 1817.

Current expenses paid:		
At Bank United States, to 1st July, - - -	-	$32,934 55
Office at Boston, to 1st June, - - -	$8,376 50	
Boston, ascertained, to 1st July, - -	265 75	
		8,642 25
New York, to 1st June, - - -	13,970 09	
New York, ascertained, to 1st July, - -	2,035 39	
		16,005 48
Baltimore, to 1st June, - - -	7,835 12	
Baltimore, ascertained, to 1st July, - -	1,531 93	
		9,367 05
Washington, to 1st June, - - -	3,796 07	
Washington, estimated, to 1st July, - -	1,000 00	
		4,796 07
Richmond, do. - -	3,000 00	
Norfolk, do. - -	3,000 00	
Charleston, do. - -	3,000 00	
Savannah, do. - -	3,000 00	
New Orleans, do. - -	3,000 00	
Lexington, do. - -	2,000 00	
Cincinnati, do. - -	2,000 00	
		19,000 00
Fixtures, &c. at Bank United States, and at Boston, New York, and Baltimore:		
At offices, ascertained, - - - -	39,062 89	
Richmond office, estimated, - - -	2,000 00	
Norfolk do. do. - - -	2,000 00	
Charleston do. do. - - -	4,151 32	
Savannah do. do. - - -	4,962 55	
New Orleans do. do. - - -	2,000 00	
Lexington do. do. - - -	1,500 00	
Cincinnati do. do. - - -	1,500 00	
	57,176 76	
Commissioners' expenses settled and paid, - - $40,089 85		
Commissioners' expenses to be settled, estimated, - 6,207 74		
	46,297 59	
Ten per cent. on this amount, - - - -	$103,474 35	
		10,347 43
Interest paid to banks in New York, - - $1,259 44		
And to be paid, as per estimate, - - - 5,981 21		
	-	7,240 65
On account of bonus to be paid to Government, - -	-	45,000 00
Amount redeemed of old six per cent. and deferred stock,	-	12,592 47
Dividend on 350,000 shares, at $2 60 per share, - -	-	910,000 00
Balance, - - - - -	-	187,718 81
		$1,263,644 76

Sundries received at the Bank of the United States, viz:		
Discount to 1st July, - - - - -	$149,615 88	
Interest on dividends on funded debt, to 1st July, - -	675,426 50	
Interest on balances due from banks, to 1st July, - -	106,558 90	
Interest on loan to the United States, - - -	8,050 00	
Balance of exchange account, - - - -	873 21	
		$940,524 49
Discount received at Boston office, to 1st June, - -	19,372 79	
ascertained to 1st July, - - - -	6,130 65	
		25,503 44
Discount received at New York office, to 1st June, - -	74,220 36	
ascertained at New York office, to 1st July, - -	12,064 98	
		86,285 34
Discount received at Baltimore office, to 1st June, - -	76,687 89	
ascertained at Baltimore office, to 1st July, - -	22,091 63	
Interest received at Baltimore office on bank balances, to 1st July, estimated, - - - - - -	5,877 18	
Interest received at Baltimore office on bank balances, to 1st June,	30,910 97	
		135,567 67
Interest received at Washington office, on balances due by banks, to 1st July, - - - - - -	8,373 73	
Discount received at Washington office, to 1st June, - -	5,462 78	
estimated at Washington office, to 1st July, - -	2,741 21	
		16,577 72
Discount received at Richmond office, to 25th June, - -	8,151 22	
estimated at Richmond office, to 1st July, - -	700 00	
		8,851 22
Discount received at Norfolk office, to 23d June, - -	3,445 42	
estimated to 1st July, - - - -	700 00	
		4,145 42
Discount received at Charleston office, 24th June, - -	7,242 43	
estimated to 1st July, - - - -	800 00	
		8,042 43
Discount received at Savannah office, 24th June, - -	2,074 47	
estimated to 1st July, - - - -	600 00	
		2,674 47
Discount received at New Orleans office, 31st May, - -	561 44	
estimated to 1st July, - - - -	3,000 00	
		3,561 44
Discount received at Lexington office, to 13th June, - -	6,399 17	
estimated to 1st July, - - - -	2,800 00	
		9,199 17
Discount received at Cincinnati office, to 14th June, - -	8,222 00	
estimated to 1st July, - - - -	2,000 00	
		10,222 00
Interest due to 1st July on balances due from country banks, -	-	12,489 95
		$1,263,644 76

Report previous to dividend, January, 1818.

January 5, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the bank of the United States:

The committee appointed for the purpose made the following report, which was read and adopted, and, with the statement accompanying the same, ordered to be entered on the minutes, viz:

The committee appointed to ascertain the dividend which, in their opinion, ought to be declared from the profits of the bank, for the last six months, beg leave to report:

That, on a careful investigation of the business of the bank and its offices, for the last six months, they have experienced much satisfaction; finding the result to prove much more advantageous than could have been anticipated, under the privation of so large a portion of the funded debt of the United States, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund required to be surrendered at its par value, agreeably to the authority granted by provisions in the charter.

The dividend statement, herewith presented, exhibits a credit of $1,717,357 84, including the surplus of the former half year; and a debit for expenses at this bank and the different offices, of $224,367 60, including a provision for the bonus to the Government; leaving a balance of $1,492,990 24. To declare a dividend of four dollars on each share of the capital stock of the bank will require from this balance the sum of $1,400,000, and consequently afford a surplus of $92,990 24.

The committee therefore beg leave to submit the following resolution to the consideration of the board:

Resolved, That a dividend of four per cent. be declared on the capital stock of this bank, for the last six months, to be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant.

ROBERT RALSTON,
CHAND. PRICE,
THOMAS McEUEN,
JOHN BOLTON,
Committee.

BANK UNITED STATES, *January* 5, 1818.

No. 1.

Profit and loss statement, January 5, 1818.

Dr.			Cr.		
Contingent expenses, office Portsmouth,	$685 97		Balance of old account,		$110,773 40
Contingent expenses, office Boston,	10,667 52		Discounts received at office, Portsmouth, to 30th November,		1,803 40
Contingent expenses, office Providence,	671 37		Discounts received at office, Boston,	$43,316 22	
Contingent expenses, office Middletown,	1,533 44		Interest received at office, Boston,	5,018 20	
Contingent expenses, office New York,	15,226 45		Exchange received at office, Boston,	6,860 03	
Contingent expenses, office Baltimore,	10,150 63				55,194 45
Contingent expenses, office Washington,	6,291 68		Discounts received at office, Providence,		3,363 58
Contingent expenses, office Richmond,	9,931 32		Discounts received at office, Middletown,		4,920 88
Contingent expenses, office Norfolk,	9,326 06		Discounts received at office, New York,	90,602 89	
Contingent expenses, office Charleston,	12,481 76		Exchange received at office, New York,	3,145 00	
Contingent expenses, office Savannah,	10,753 19				93,747 89
Contingent expenses, office New Orleans,	10,802 75		Discounts received at office, Baltimore,	254,518 01	
Contingent expenses, office Lexington,	4,872 76		Interest received at office, Baltimore,	10,907 56	
Contingent expenses, office Cincinnati,	3,646 86				265,425 57
Contingent expenses, Bank United States,	37,313 52		Discounts received at office, Washington,	26,935 37	
		$144,355 28	Interest received at office, Washington,	15,119 49	
Interest on balances paid in New York,	-	23,514 24			42,054 86
Permanent expenses, office Portsmouth,	1,382 80		Discounts received at office, Richmond,		67,937 44
Permanent expenses, office Providence,	1,404 64		Discounts received at office, Norfolk,		30,898 01
Permanent expenses, office Middletown,	2,854 42		Discounts received at office, Charleston,		41,013 43
Permanent expenses, office New York,	2,515 31		Discounts received at office, Savannah,		17,592 14
Permanent expenses, office Norfolk,	2,819 21		Discounts received at office, New Orleans,		21,415 36
Permanent expenses, office New Orleans,	7,500 00		Discounts received at office, Lexington,	29,164 04	
Permanent expenses, office Charleston,	3,739 21		Exchange received at office, Lexington,	34,928 50	
Permanent expenses, office Savannah,	4,070 29		Interest received at office, Lexington,	1,536 59	
Permanent expenses, office Lexington,	3,814 98				65,629 13
Permanent expenses, office Cincinnati,	3,000 00		Discounts received at office, Cincinnati,		47,177 20
Permanent expenses, Bank United States,	10,642 54		Discounts received at Bank United States to January 3d,	471,671 82	
Balance of old account of permanent expenses,	71,237 47		Interest received at Bank United States, viz:		
			On funded debt,	$229,676 60	
10 per cent. on	$114,980 87		On instalments to capital stock,	40,152 77	
		11,498 08	From balances of banks,	87,755 31	
Bonus,	-	45,000 00		357,584 68	
Dividend No. 2,	-	1,400,000 00	Exchange account at banks,	6,110 65	
Balance,	-	92,990 24	Foreign exchange at banks,	13,043 95	848,411 10
		$1,717,357 84			$1,717,357 84

No. 2.

Profit and loss statement, January 5, 1818.

Dr.		
Contingent expenses at office Portsmouth, per No. 1,	$685 97	
Estimated to 1st January,	500 00	
		$1,185 97
Contingent expenses at office Boston, per No. 1,	10,667 52	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,750 00	
		12,417 52
Contingent expenses at office Providence, per No. 1,	671 37	
Estimated to 1st January,	500 00	
		1,171 37
Contingent expenses at office Middletown, per No. 1,	1,533 44	
Estimated to 1st January,	500 00	
		2,033 44
Contingent expenses at office New York, per No. 1,	15,226 45	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,750 00	
		16,976 45
Contingent expenses at office Baltimore, per No. 1,	10,150 63	
Estimated to 1st January,	4,611 32	
		14,761 95
Contingent expenses at office Washington, per No. 1,	6,291 68	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,225 00	
		7,516 68
Contingent expenses at office Richmond, per No. 1,	9,931 32	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,600 00	
		11,531 32
Contingent expenses at office Norfolk, per No. 1,	9,326 06	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,500 00	
		10,826 06
Contingent expenses at office Charleston, per No. 1,	12,481 76	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,750 00	
		14,231 76
Contingent expenses at office Savannah, per No. 1,	10,753 19	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,500 00	
		12,253 19
Contingent expenses at office New Orleans, per No. 1,	10,802 75	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,500 00	
		12,302 75
Contingent expenses at office Lexington, per No. 1,	4,872 76	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,250 00	
		6,122 76
Contingent expenses at office Cincinnati, per No. 1,	3,646 86	
Estimated to 1st January,	1,000 00	
		4,646 86
Contingent expenses at Bank of United States, per No. 1,	-	37,313 52
Interest on balances paid city banks of New York,	-	23,514 24
Ten per cent. on $114,980 87, being amount of permanent expenses, per No. 1,	-	11,498 08
Bonus,	-	45,000 00
Dividend No. 2,	-	1,400,000 00
Balance,	-	216,879 62
		$1,862,183 54
Cr.		
Discounts received at office Portsmouth, per statement No. 1,	$1,803 04	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Portsmouth, to January 1, 1818,	1,000 00	
		$2,803 04
Discounts received at office Boston, per No. 1,	43,316 22	
Exchange, &c. received at office Boston,	11,878 23	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Boston, to January 1, 1818,	4,100 00	
		59,294 45
Discounts received at office Providence, per No. 1,	3,363 58	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Providence, to January 1, 1818,	2,600 00	
		5,963 58
Discounts received at office Middletown, per No. 1,	4,920 88	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Middletown, to January 1, 1818,	1,700 00	
		6,620 88
Discounts, &c. received at office New York, per No. 1,	93,747 89	
Discounts estimated to be received at office New York, to January 1, 1818,	12,047 63	
		105,795 52
Discounts, &c. received at office Baltimore, per No. 1,	265,425 57	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Baltimore, to January 1, 1818,	58,988 36	
		324,413 93
Discounts, &c. received at office Washington, per No. 1,	42,054 86	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Washington, to January 1, 1818,	6,313 50	
Interest estimated to be received at office Washington, to January 1, 1818,	6,384 91	
		54,753 27
Discounts received at office Richmond, per No. 1,	67,937 44	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Richmond, to January 1, 1818,	13,204 26	
		81,141 70
Discounts received at office Norfolk, per No. 1,	30,898 01	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Norfolk, to January 1, 1818,	4,487 40	
		35,385 41
Discounts received at office Charleston, per No. 1,	41,013 43	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Charleston, to January 1, 1818,	10,000 00	
		51,013 43

No. 2—Continued.

Cr.		
Discounts received at office Savannah, per No. 1, - - -	$17,592 14	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Savannah, to January 1, 1818, -	6,000 00	
		$23,592 14
Discounts received at office New Orleans, per No. 1, - - -	21,415 36	
Discounts estimated to be received at office New Orleans, to January 1, 1818, -	4,000 00	
		25,415 36
Discounts, &c. received at office Lexington, per No. 1, - - -	65,629 13	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Lexington, to January 1, 1818, -	9,000 00	
		74,629 13
Discounts, &c. received at office Cincinnati, per No. 1, - - -	47,177 20	
Discounts estimated to be received at office Cincinnati, to January 1, 1818, -	5,000 00	
		52,177 20
Discounts, interest, &c. at Bank of the United States, per No. 1, - -	-	848,411 10
Contingent fund, (or balance of old profit and loss account,) - -	-	110,773 40
		$1,862,183 54

Report previous to dividend, July, 1818.

July 6, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States:

The committee appointed for the purpose made the following report, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, viz:

The committee appointed to ascertain the dividend which, in their opinion, ought to be declared of the profits of the bank for the last six months, report:

That they have carefully investigated the subject referred to them, and beg leave to lay before the board the statement of the business of the bank and its offices for the last six months; by which it will appear that the aggregate amount of credits is $1,632,319 85, and a debt for expenses, including a provision for the bonus, amounting to $229,907 91, and also $86,260 57 for the expenses on the importation of specie from Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, leaving a balance of $1,316,151 37.

The expenses under the contract (for specie) with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Reid, Irving, & Co., have not yet been ascertained, but it is, however, sufficiently known that the premium received on the sales of $2,000,000 of six per cent. stock, ordered to be sold on account of the bank in London, will be sufficient to cover the premium paid by the bank on the two millions of like stock purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the balance remaining on the dividend statement will be more than sufficient to meet the unascertained expenses on specie imported.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this bank be declared for the last six months, to be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 16th instant.

THOMAS M. WILLING,
JOHN DONNELL,
JOHN CONNELLY,
JOHN SAVAGE,
CHANDLER PRICE.

Profit and loss statement, July 6, 1818.

Dr.			
Balance of permanent expenses account, per leger, - - - -		$103,482 79	
Permanent expenses at Bank of United States, January 1 to June 30, - -		5,423 57	
Permanent expenses at office, Portsmouth, January 1 to May 30, - - -		37 62	
Permanent expenses at office, Boston, January 1 to May 30, - - -		295 99	
Permanent expenses at office, Providence, January 1 to May 30, - - -		1,367 36	
Permanent expenses at office, Middletown, January 1 to May 30, - -		27 05	
Permanent expenses at office, Baltimore, January 1 to May 30, - - -		188 57	
Permanent expenses at office, Fayetteville, January 1 to May 30, - -		800 00	
Permanent expenses at office, Lexington, January 1 to May 30, - - -		202 37	
Permanent expenses at office, Louisville, January 1 to May 30, - - -		2,272 72	
Permanent expenses at office, Chilicothe, January 1 to May 30, - - -		3,166 35	
Permanent expenses at office, Cincinnati, January 1 to May 30, - - -		1,500 00	
Ten per cent. on - - - -		118,764 39	$11,876 43
Current expenses, viz:			
At Bank of United States to June 30, viz:			
Salaries of officers, - - - - - -	$32,275 00		
Stationary, - - - - - - -	2,518 25		
Transportation of specie, - - - - -	1,891 66		
Sundries, - - - - - -	4,476 79		
		41,161 70	
At office, Portsmouth, to May 30, - - - - - -		2,835 55	
At office, Boston, to May 30, - - - - - -		12,208 05	
At office, Providence, to May 30, - - - - - -		2,364 24	
At office, Middletown, to May 30, - - - - - -		3,037 70	
At office, New York, to May 30, - - - - - -		15,917 02	
At office, Baltimore, to May 30, - - - - - -		16,144 59	
At office, Washington, to May 30, - - - - - -		6,552 42	
At office, Richmond, to May 30, - - - - - -		8,528 61	
At office, Norfolk, to May 30, - - - - - -		6,334 23	
At office, Fayetteville, to May 30, - - - - - -		2,084 26	

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

STATEMENT—Continued.

At office, Charleston, to May 30,		$10,000 00	
At office, Savannah, to May 30,		8,632 01	
At office, Lexington, to May 30,		5,572 19	
At office, Louisville, to May 30,		3,760 06	
At office, Chilicothe, to May 30,		4,844 05	
At office, Cincinnati, to May 30,		4,536 78	
At office, New Orleans, to May 30,		11,724 02	
At office, Pittsburg, to May 30,		5,095 11	
			$171,332 59
Loss on counterfeit check at office, New York,		150 00	
Loss on protested note at office, New York,		798 89	
			948 89
Loss on protested note at office, Boston,		-	750 00
Bonus,		-	45,000 00
Dividend No. 3, 3½ per cent. on		35,000,000	1,225,000 00
Expenses on the importation of specie from Thomas Wilson & Co.,		-	86,260 57
Balance,		-	91,151 37
			$1,632,319 85

1818.	Cr.			
July 3	Balance, per general leger,		-	$49,964 38
	Discount received at Bank of United States to this day,		347,138 26	
	Exchange received at Bank of United States to this day,		4,004 31	
	Interest received on funded debt,	$202,073 54		
	Interest received from banks, &c.	24,240 65		
			226,314 19	
				577,456 76
	Discount received at office, Portsmouth, to May 30,		-	7,105 69
	Discount received at office, Boston, to May 30,		28,448 00	
	Exchange received at office, Boston, to May 30,		69 18	
	Interest received at office, Boston, to May 30,		177 45	
				28,694 63
	Discount received at office, Providence, to May 30,		-	12,065 68
	Discount received at office, Middletown, to May 30,		-	9,444 64
	Discount received at office, New York, to May 30,		67,382 04	
	Exchange received at office, New York, to May 30,		110 00	
	Interest received at office, New York, to May 30,		1,551 20	
				69,043 24
	Discount received at office, Baltimore, to May 30,		294,260 11	
	Exchange received at office, Baltimore, to May 30,		17,280 06	
	Interest received at office, Baltimore, to May 30,		754 92	
				312,295 09
	Discount received at office, Washington, to May 30,		42,426 72	
	Interest received at office, Washington, to May 30,		18,418 85	
				60,845 57
	Discount received at office, Richmond, to May 30,		-	92,001 24
	Discount received at office, Norfolk, to May 30,		-	40,462 74
	Discount received at office, Fayetteville, to May 30,		12,320 66	
	Exchange received at office, Fayetteville, to May 30,		548 51	
				12,869 17
	Discount received at office, Charleston, to May 30,		-	61,850 11
	Discount received at office, Savannah, to May 30,		23,567 11	
	Exchange received at office, Savannah, to May 30,		20,283 60	
				43,850 71
	Discount received at office, Lexington, to May 30,		40,860 20	
	Exchange received at office, Lexington, to May 30,		26,543 77	
	Interest received at office, Lexington, to May 30,		3,527 09	
				70,931 06
	Discount received at office, Louisville, to May 30,		17,457 76	
	Exchange received at office, Louisville, to May 30,		2,437 79	
	Interest received at office, Louisville, to May 30,		7,861 12	
				27,756 67
	Discount received at office, Chilicothe, to May 30,		10,627 34	
	Exchange received at office, Chilicothe, to May 30,		4,332 84	
	Interest received at office, Chilicothe, to May 30,		1,035 48	
				15,995 66
	Discount received at office, Cincinnati, to May 30,		46,080 61	
	Exchange received at office, Cincinnati, to May 30,		10,006 44	
	Interest received at office, Cincinnati, to May 30,		14,568 77	
				70,655 82
	Discount received at office, New Orleans, to May 30,		34,601 28	
	Exchange received at office, New Orleans, to May 30,		12,317 64	
				46,918 92
	Discount received at office, Pittsburg, to May 30,		19,006 44	
	Exchange received at office, Pittsburg, to May 30,		3,105 63	
				22,112 07
				$1,632,319 85

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 6, 1818.

Resolution directing Boston branch not to issue any other than its own notes.

May 26, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Butler, Bowne, Connelly, Price, Willing, Bohlen, Leiper, Evans, McEuen, Savage, Goddard, Fisher.

On motion,

Resolved, That the president and directors of the office of discount and deposite at Boston be informed that the cashier of that office has been instructed, by the authority of this board, not to issue from the said office the notes of this bank and its offices, (other than that at Boston;) to forbear drawing on this bank or any of its offices, unless by special authority from this bank, except for the reimbursement of such drafts as may be hereafter drawn on the said office by this bank and its offices, respectively; and to decline receiving for collection any bills or notes payable at New York, or south of New York.

Resolved, That if the operations of the foregoing regulations shall not prevent the office from being the debtor of the banks in Boston, that the directors of the said office be required to curtail the amount of bills and notes discounted, until the office shall become and remain the creditor of the said banks.

Report of the committee, July 20, 1818, recommending reduction of discounts.

July 20, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Williams, Price, Leiper, Savage, Sergeant, Evans, Connelly, Willing, McEuen, Goddard, Lippincott.

The committee appointed on the 10th instant to investigate the state of the bank, and report such measures as, in their opinion, the interest and security of the institution may require, submit the following partial report, which, with permission, it is proposed to extend in the progress of their investigation.

Upon examination, it appears that the whole of the public money which may be to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, between this time and the 21st of October next, will, in all probability, be exhausted about that period by the current expenditure, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, which alone is estimated at upwards of $5,000,000; that a statement of the debits and credits existing between the Bank of the United States and the several State banks, including the banks of public deposite, as far as the same had been ascertained on the 30th ultimo, exhibits an aggregate balance in favor of the Bank of the United States of $4,445,663; a considerable portion of which, it is apprehended, will remain unliquidated at the period aforesaid; whilst not only the balances due to other banks by the Bank of the United States are liable at any moment to be demanded, and must be paid in specie, but experience has demonstrated that even debtor banks replenish their vaults by indirect means from those of the Bank of the United States; and that the importation of specie to supply this vast demand is not only utterly impracticable, but even to a limited extent is exceedingly precarious, and intolerably expensive, and ought not to be relied upon but in a partial degree, and on particular emergencies.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That the reduction of the discounts at this bank, and its offices at Baltimore, Richmond, and Norfolk, be forthwith commenced, and continued at the average rate of at least twelve and a half per cent. on the amount of the income on each discount day, until the aggregate reductions shall amount to the following sums, respectively, viz:

At this bank,	$2,000,000
Baltimore,	2,000,000
Richmond,	700,000
Norfolk,	300,000
Total,	$5,000,000

and that the directors of the respective offices be requested to complete the reductions on or before the 1st day of November next, if practicable.

2. That the president be required to demand of the Bank of Columbia, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, a satisfactory assurance that the large balance which is now and has long been due from that bank to this institution be discharged, by equal instalments, in effective money, so that the whole shall be liquidated by the 15th day of October next; and that the said bank be requested to return a decisive answer with as little delay as possible.

3. That the cashier of the office at Washington city be directed to demand payment of the balances which may be due to that office by the other banks in the District of Columbia, and communicate the result to the cashier of this bank.

4. That the cashier of the office at Cincinnati be directed to demand the reduction of the balances which may be due by the State banks in that place, at the rate of at least 20 per cent. per month, until the whole shall be extinguished: the payment thereof to be made in specie, or in bills of the banks in the principal seaport towns, or in approved individual bills, endorsed by the debtor bank, and payable in any of the towns aforesaid, and not having more than ninety days to run.*

Report of the committee of directors, October 30, 1818, recommending further reductions in discounts, and calling upon offices at the South and West, and on State banks, to remit specie.

October 30, 1818.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Connelly, Bohlen, Goddard, Ralston, Evans, Coulter, Price, McEuen, Lippincott, Willing, Savage, Lisle.

The committee on the state of the bank, with reference to their reports of the 20th July and 28th August last, deem it their duty further to report:

1st. That the reductions of the bills and notes discounted at the bank and the several offices designated in the resolution of this board, on the 20th July last, are as follows:

At Philadelphia.		*At Baltimore.*	
July 20, the am't of discounted notes was	$10,424,900	July 20, amount discounted,	$9,080,500
October 26, reduced to	7,913,600	October 26, reduced to	7,844,300
Actual reduction,	2,511,300	Actual reduction,	1,236,200
Reduction required by resolution of July 20,	2,000,000	Required reduction,	2,000,000
The actual exceeds the required reduction	511,300	Deficiency,	763,800

* *Note by the Committee of the House of Representatives.*—The above resolutions were adopted by the directors.

At Richmond.	
July 20, amount discounted, - -	$2,996,500
October 21, reduced to - -	2,477,400
Actual reduction, - - -	519,100
Required reduction, - - -	700,000
Deficiency, - - - -	180,900
At Norfolk.	
July 20, amount discounted, - -	$1,420,400
October 19, reduced to - -	1,253,200
Actual reduction, - - -	$167,200
Required reduction, - - -	300,000
Deficiency, - - - -	132,800
Deficiency at Baltimore, - -	$763,800
Richmond, - -	180,900
Norfolk, - -	132,800
	$1,077,500

That, upon investigation of the state of the bank, they find that large funds have been provided, and an extensive credit established in London, by actual funds remitted, and $3,000,000 in the five per cent. debt of the United States pledged in the hands of the agents there, upon which bills may be drawn. That a credit has also been established in Calcutta of 1,500,000 sicca rupees, to be used as occasion may require, or relinquished without charge; that the residue of the funded debt of the United States belonging to the bank, amounting to $393,049 12, at the prices at which the said debt was subscribed, has, by order of the board, been offered to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to the sale of the said stock in the market, if he shall decline taking it, which there is reason to believe he will do. That French coin, to the amount of about $850,000, according to advices from the agents employed by the bank in London and Paris, must at this time be on its passage, of which the greater part may be hourly looked for; that an unlimited order of specie continues open at Jamaica; but that the low price of bills, the scarcity of specie at that market, and the prohibition of intercourse, forbid the expectation of aid from that quarter; and that an effort has been made, through a respectable agent, to negotiate for 3,000,000 Spanish dollars, deliverable at Vera Cruz, but without success, as permission to export the dollars could not be obtained by the individual who held them.

In comparing the means which have been provided, and those which are in a train of execution, with the heavy responsibilities of the bank, on account of the foreign portion of the Louisiana debt, the extreme delinquency and magnitude of the debts due by many of the State banks, the incessant drain of specie from the bank and its offices, and the certainty of the continuance and increase of the foreign demand, indicated by the unexampled premium paid at this time for specie, which is said to be ten per cent. on Spanish dollars, and a considerable, though less, premium on other coins, your committee are constrained to urge a steady perseverance in the curtailment of the discounts at the bank and its offices, wherever it may be found practicable and useful; a vigorous enforcement of payment of the debts due by State banks, and, in default thereof, or of a satisfactory arrangement for their gradual and certain liquidation within a reasonable time, to cease receiving, either in payment or on deposite, as cash, the notes of every such bank.

The application of the means which have been provided in London must depend upon circumstances, as the bills of the bank cannot be forced into market without materially affecting the exchange, which it is desirable to avoid; but the committee think it probable that favorable negotiations may be made, for bills in payment of the Louisiana debt, with the agents of foreign stockholders, and that the funded debt of the United States belonging to the bank, and now waiting the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be applied to the same purpose; but they do not see any prospect of negotiating the bills on Calcutta, in the only way in which they would be useful to sell them, namely, for specie which may have been collected for exportation, so as not to give rise to new expeditions.

With this view of the resources and responsibilities of the institution, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That the president be authorized and requested to order the additional sum of one million and a half of dollars, in French coin, to be shipped on account of the bank, with as little delay as possible, for the port of New York.

2d. That the branches which have not reduced their discounts, as required by the resolution of the 20th July last, be required to complete said reductions.

3d. That in addition to the reductions required by the resolution of the 20th July last, the following offices be required to reduce their discounts at the average rate of twelve and a half per cent. each discount day, until the aggregate shall amount to the following sums, viz:

At Middletown, Connecticut, - - - - -	$100,000
At Baltimore, - - - - - -	1,000,000
At Washington, - - - - - -	400,000
	$1,500,000

4th. That the office at Charleston be directed to hold, subject to the order of the office at Savannah, $250,000, (including the $60,000, for which the latter now holds the check of the cashier of this bank,) to ship to this port, by the first regular packet, $150,000 in specie, consigned to the cashier of this bank, giving timely advice for insurance; and that the president and directors of the office at Charleston be informed that, after the execution of the foregoing order, it will be expedient to regulate their discounts according to the circumstances of the office, and the extraordinary demand for specie which may be expected to prevail during the ensuing season.

5th. That the offices reciprocally refrain from drawing on each other, or upon this bank, until further orders.

6th. That the cashier of this bank be authorized and required to draw upon the cashiers of the following named offices, respectively, for the annexed sums in specie, and direct the same to be forwarded in the most secure and expeditious manner to this bank, viz:

The office at Richmond, in specie, or bills at sight on this city, New York, or Boston, -	$50,000
Lexington, in specie, - - - -	100,000
Louisville, in specie, - - - -	100,000
Cincinnati, in specie, - - - -	50,000
Pittsburg, in specie, - - - -	50,000
Chilicothe, in specie, - - - -	100,000
Fayetteville, in specie, - - - -	100,000
	$550,000

7th. That the cashiers of all the offices of this bank be instructed to receive in payment, and on deposite, as cash, only such bank notes as are actually paid in specie on demand, within such distance as shall leave no doubt of the fact at the time of receiving any such notes, and not to credit as cash the notes of any bank which shall remain indebted to this institution after payment shall have been demanded.

8th. That when the banks at Cincinnati shall have made arrangements with the cashier of this bank for the payment of their respective debts, the cashier of the office at Cincinnati may receive the notes of any such bank as cash, provided the said bank shall thereafter pay its notes in specie on demand.*

RECAPITULATION.

Of the means comprehended in this report, exclusive of the funds in London and Calcutta, of what may be received from the debtor banks, and of the accumulation of the public deposites arising from the duties and tonnage, viz:

Specie expected soon to arrive, - - - - - -		$850,000
Deficiencies in the reductions required by the resolution of 20th July, - - -		1,077,500
Additional reduction at the offices, as recommended, - - - -		1,500,000
Funded debt of the United States to be sold, - - - - -		400,000
Additional reduction of discounts at this bank, suppose - - - -		1,000,000
Specie from Charleston, - - - - -	$150,000	
Specie from the seven offices as designated, - - - -	550,000	
		700,000
Specie to be ordered from Europe, - - - - -		1,500,000
		$7,027,500

Respectfully submitted.

W. JONES,
THOS. M. WILLING,
JOHN CONNELLY.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 30, 1818.

Answer given by the president of the New York branch as to the amount of specie required.

SIR: NEW YORK, *December* 28, 1816.

I had the honor to receive your letter, with a copy of the resolution passed by the board of directors of the bank on the 16th instant, which I have, in compliance with your request, submitted to the board of directors for their consideration; the result of which is, that they deem it desirable that the capital here to commence with should not be less than $1,500,000, viz: $800,000 in specie, and $700,000 in notes of the Bank of the United States. They make no account on funded debt, as they do not perceive how that can be applied to the use of the branch as active capital.

In taking a view of the revenue, they are led to believe that the amount now standing to the credit of the Government in the banks here exceeds $3,000,000, and that the average amount hereafter in deposite may be about $1,500,000, which, if collected and received by the branch, we might calculate on the use of $1,000,000 in discounts, &c.; this, added to the amount of $1,500,000, as desired, would make up the sum of $2,500,000, which might be considered as active capital. But, from the contents of a circular from the Treasury Department, under date of the 20th instant, which has been addressed to the State banks here, and of which you have no doubt a copy, no account can at present be made by the branch bank here for any portion of the revenue until after the 1st day of July next; hence it results that the branch bank here cannot safely operate but on the capital actually received from the mother bank, including the amount of specie to be received from the commissioners who have the subscriptions, and who are to receive the second instalment, which, if paid, will probably amount to about $300,000; the residue, of $500,000, to make up the $800,000, will, of course, have to be provided for in such manner and period as the circumstances of the bank and those of the country will render most convenient.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
President of the Office of Discount and Deposite.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of United States.*

Opinion of counsel, and resolution prohibiting transfer of stock which had not been fully paid up.

January 24, 1817.—At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States: Present, W. Jones, president; Messrs. Ralston, Goddard, Price, Savage, Butler, Connelly, Fisher, Girard, Bohlen, Willing, Evans, Witherell, Eyre, Leiper.

The president informed the board that he had, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the last meeting, submitted the following questions to counsel, and had received an answer, with a form of a certificate of stock, which were ordered to be entered on the minutes, viz:

1st. Is it obligatory upon the corporation to provide for the transfer of the stock of the bank prior to the completion of the shares?

2d. If it is obligatory, and the bank shall have provided for the transfers accordingly, has the board of directors the lawful authority to withhold the transfer of a certificate of stock on which a partial payment shall have been made, when a subsequent payment shall be due and unpaid?

3d. If the respective instalments shall not be paid at the time prescribed by law, has not the board of directors the lawful authority to demand the interest thereon from that time until the day of actual payment?

4th. If the authority of the board shall, in your opinion, be incompetent to the end proposed in the foregoing questions, is there any other adequate expedient within the lawful authority of the board?

*The above resolutions were adopted.

SIR: PHILADELPHIA, *January* 22, 1817.

We have given to the questions proposed in your letter of yesterday (received this day) all the consideration the limited time would admit, and we would beg you to inform the board that, during Mr. Sergeant's absence, we shall at all times be ready to confirm the reference which he has made to us in the letter of which you have furnished us an extract.

In answer to the first, we are of opinion that there is no obligation on the part of the bank to provide for the transfer of the stock prior to the completion of the shares, but it is in their power to provide for such transfer in the manner and under the conditions they may deem expedient; and we are therefore of opinion that the board may adopt a form of transfer which will confine transfers to such shares only as are not in default for any instalment. We take the liberty of handing herewith such a form.

The second question has already been answered.

In answer to the third question, we are of opinion that the board has not the authority to demand interest upon instalments in arrear. On this question we wish to be understood as expressing our present opinion, which a further consideration may alter.

In answer to the fourth question, we have already suggested the only arrangement which occurs to us for promoting the punctual payment of the instalments, viz: depriving the shareholders of the benefit of transferring any share in default.

We are, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

JOS. REED,
HOR. BINNEY,
CH. CHAUNCEY.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President Bank United States.*

No. *Bank of the United States of America.*

2d instalment, due January 1, 1817.
3d instalment, due July 1, 1817.

This is to certify that ——— is entitled to ——— share in the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, transferable at the said bank by the said ——— or ——— attorney, subject, nevertheless, to the third payment to become due thereon, according to the terms prescribed by the charter of the said bank; in default whereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the said charter, then such share shall cease to be transferable until said payments be made.

Witness the seal of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, the ——— day of ———, 18 .

The question submitted to counsel, and their opinion thereon, in respect to the transfer of stock of the bank, upon which the respective instalments which may be due shall not have been paid at the time of any such application to transfer, being under consideration,

On motion,

Resolved, That the officers of the bank be instructed to confine the transfers of the stock of this bank to such shares only as are not in default for any instalment.

Letter of Jonathan Smith, cashier, to S. Frothingham, respecting notes of the Bank of the United States received for duties, &c.

DEAR SIR: BANK UNITED STATES, *December* 14, 1818.

The committee of inquiry wish to ascertain the amount of the notes of the corporation payable at this bank and its offices of discount and deposite, severally, which have been received at the office at Boston on account of the public revenue; also the amount of debentures, and the manner in which they have been paid.

If the data in your office will enable you to furnish the information required, you will give it retrospectively, from the commencement of your operations, or as far back as the discrimination may be practicable.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier, Boston.*

List of notes of the Bank of the United States received for duties, &c.

DEAR SIR: OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, BOSTON, *December* 19, 1818.

In reply to your favor of the 14th instant, which I received yesterday, I have the honor to state that this office commenced the collection of the public revenue on the 6th February, 1817, and from that date to the 13th March following received on account thereof—

In notes of the Bank of the United States,	$135,320 05
In notes of the Baltimore office,	22,800 00
Paid in debentures to last date,	108,598 27

On the 13th March, 1817, we commenced receiving in deposite as cash, and paying promiscuously, with the notes of this office and the notes of the bank and several branches, and continued, with a trifling intermission, until the 19th March, 1818; during this time we have no data by which to distinguish the amount received for the revenue.

Debentures paid during this time, $975,727 57.

The amount of notes of the Bank of the United States and several offices received in payment of the revenue at this office from the 19th March, 1818, to this day, is $1,372,474 14, as follows, viz:

Notes of the Bank of the United States,	$598,429 14
Office at Baltimore,	97,635 00
New York,	156,165 00
Washington,	99,725 00
Richmond,	44,150 00
Norfolk,	22,230 00
Charleston,	36,930 00
Savannah,	47,130 00
Fayetteville,	22,540 00
New Orleans,	10,960 00

Office at	Cincinnati,	$15,310 00
	Lexington,	8,820 00
	Chilicothe,	1,650 00
	Louisville,	5,280 00
	Pittsburg,	10,640 00
	Portsmouth,	78,380 00
	Providence,	72,140 00
	Middletown,	44,360 00

Debentures paid from the 19th March last to this day, $731,892 96.

The debentures have principally been appropriated in part payment of the duties.

When payment of the debentures has been required, the bond for duties having been previously discharged during the time that the notes of the other offices were received at this as cash, such debentures have been paid in these notes, which were responded for in specie at this office, if required, and the notes of this office. Since that period, such debentures have been paid in the notes of this office.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

SAML. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank United States.*

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 548.** [2d SESSION.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1819.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1819.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "a statement of the debts, credits, and funds of all the banks in the District of Columbia not embraced in the terms of the resolution of the House passed the 7th instant," I have the honor to transmit herewith the original statement rendered to this Department by the said banks.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

State of the Bank of Washington, January 9, 1819.

DR.		CR.		
Capital paid,	$478,980 00	Specie,		$26,575 43
Notes in circulation,	103,068 55	Six per cent. stock,		60,154 63
Balances due to banks,	44,625 21	Bills and notes discounted,		545,332 69
Deposites,	117,218 92	Balances due by banks,		32,498 83
		Notes of other banks,		66,792 00
		Real estate,		12,539 10
	$743,892 68			$743,892 68

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *January* 11, 1819.

S. ELIOT, JUN., *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of Columbia, January 15, 1819.

DR.		CR.	
*Capital stock paid in,	$900,720 00	Bills and notes discounted, secured by endorsements,	$1,139,725 47
†Balance due to Bank United States,	720,172 45	Bills and notes discounted, additionally secured by real estate,	614,799 52
Deposites,	152,589 06	Loans to road and canal companies,	75,195 60
Notes in circulation,	50,121 41	Real estate, consisting of the banking house, and property taken for debts and not yet disposed of,	88,005 99
Balances due to bank in account current,	99,524 84	Specie on hand,	42,201 66
Surplus profits and discounts,	140,649 42	Notes of banks on hand,	91,924 27
‡Treasurer U. States, special deposite,	519,194 37	‡Special deposite of Treasurer U. S. of notes and claims on sundry banks,	511,273 69
		Balance due by banks in account,	19,845 35
	$2,582,971 55		$2,582,971 55

WILLIAM WHANN, *Cashier.*

*The capital authorized by the charter from the State of Maryland is $1,000,000, and the remaining sum of $99,280 is payable at the pleasure of the stockholders.

†Arising from former deposites by the Treasury Department, transferred to the Bank of the United States.

‡The two items designated by this mark(‡) of special deposite, on each side of the statement, are made up of notes and claims on various and distant banks lately deposited by the Treasury Department; and the difference between the sums shows the amount as yet collected.

State of the Union Bank of Georgetown, January 2, 1819.

Dr.			Cr.	
Capital paid up,		$477,990 00	Due from individuals,	$550,012 60
Notes in circulation,		129,862 50	Due from other banks,	6,037 51
Due to other banks,		21,030 62	Notes of other banks,	36,603 43
Due to individuals,		32,307 66	Specie,	45,785 29
Balance,		30,043 75	United States and other 6 per ct. stocks,	13,026 31
			Bank stock, &c.	20,303 40
			Real estate, &c.	19,465 99
				$691,234 53
		$691,234 53	Balance brought down,	$30,043 75

D. ENGLISH, *Cashier.*

Exhibit of the Bank of Potomac, in Alexandria, D. C.

Dr.			Cr.		
Capital all paid in,		$500,000 00	Specie,		$20,812 08
Notes in circulation,		81,989 10	Notes of other banks,		46,362 64
Deposites,		49,416 00	United States 6 per cent. stock,	$80,000	
Unpaid dividends,		5,473 50	Alexandria Bank,	2,800	
Due to banks,		35,351 00	Potomac Bank,	43,100	
			Washington bridge,	150	
			Little River turnpike,	1,150	
					127,200 00
			Real estate, banking house,		19,765 37
			Due by individuals,		3,300 00
			Due from banks,		12,707 68
			Bills and notes discounted,		454,550 97

Bank of Potomac, *January* 1, 1819.

C. PAGE, *Cashier.*

A statement exhibiting the state of the Bank of Alexandria, January 1, 1819.

Dr.			Cr.		
The capital stock,		$500,000 00	The resources of the bank:		
The notes in circulation,		127,601 95	Bills and notes discounted,		$631,060 50
The deposites,		177,135 62	Specie,		31,581 72
Dividend to be paid 7th instant,		17,500 00	Notes of other banks,		46,950 82
Surplus profits still unappropriated,		19,294 71	Due from other banks,		32,673 86
			Various stocks,		42,500 00
			Real estate taken to secure debts, and productive of 7 per cent. interest,		24,356 01
			Banking house cost,	$63,084 82	
			Deduct appropriated surplus profits,	30,676 35	
					32,408 47
		$841,531 38			$841,531 38

Bank of Alexandria, *January* 1, 1819.

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1818, *inclusive.*

Capital authorized by law, $500,000.

Dr.			Cr.	
Capital stock paid in,		$310,100 00	Bills and notes discounted,	$456,944 28
Notes in circulation,		133,230 00	Notes of other banks,	16,621 00
Due to other banks,		12,477 00	Due from banks,	15,677 00
Deposites,		53,194 56	Specie,	25,822 30
Profit and loss,		11,221 85	Real estate,	5,158 83
		$520,223 41		$520,223 41

In the account of bills and notes as above stated are included Boston acceptances, deposited in New York for collection, $78,900; and $10,201 72, in Philadelphia and Baltimore; all payable in January, February, and March ensuing, which we consider equivalent to specie.

JOHN HOOFF, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, January 14, 1819.

Dr.			Cr.
Amount of capital paid in, - -	$361,497	Bills and notes discounted, - -	$480,142
Notes in circulation, - -	128,321	Specie, - - - -	5,553
Amount of deposites and debts due, -	35,092	Real estate, - - -	16,041
Dividends unpaid, - - -	3,852	Foreign notes and debts due, -	54,828
	$528,762		$556,564

P. H. MINOR, *Cashier.*

15th Congress.] No. 549. [2d Session.

EXPORTATION OF THE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 25, 1819.

Mr. Talbot, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred a resolution "to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, by law, the exportation of the gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States," reported:

That the measure contemplated in the resolution, intimately connecting itself with the fiscal concerns of the nation, the committee, through their chairman, addressed a note to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting his opinion of the propriety of adopting measures for the attainment of the object in contemplation, from whom they received, in reply, a communication, which accompanies this report; with the arguments and opinions expressed in which, those of your committee substantially correspond.

Of the inefficacy, if not entire impotence, of legislative provisions to prevent the escape of the precious metals beyond the territorial limits of the Government, the history of all countries, in which the power of legislation has been thus exercised, bears testimony. And, if all the efforts of arbitrary power in despotic Governments—if regulations, dictated by the most cautious and jealous policy, guarded by penalties and punishments the most cruel and sanguinary, and enforced with a rigor which knows no mitigation, have been in vain, what hope can be indulged that a Government like ours, the genius and spirit of which breathe mildness and moderation—a country in which cruel and unusual punishments are unknown—could find the means of obtaining, by this mild spirit of legislation, this desirable end? Indeed, no error seems more entirely renounced and exploded, if not by the practice of all nations, at least in the disquisitions of political economists, than that which supposed that an accumulation of the precious metals could be produced in the dominions of one sovereign, by regulations prohibiting their exportation to those of any other. The evils resulting to the community from a scarcity or too small a portion of the precious metals seem to your committee to be too deeply seated to yield to any remedies within the competency of legislation to afford. It is a malady which admits of no cure but that of time, patient industry, and persevering economy. As long as the balance of trade is against us, so long will a constant efflux of the precious metals be required for the discharge of such balance.

From this axiom in commerce, the correctness of which it is believed never was questioned, it follows that it remains with the people themselves to adjust this balance, and to produce a preponderance in favor of our own country. Highly favored as they are by the bounty of Providence, blessed with a country of unparalleled fertility, with soil, climate, and situation almost infinitely diversified, with capacities of rivalling every quarter of the globe in their agricultural productions, as well as in the perfection of their manufactures, raw materials for which are so abundantly furnished them within the bosom of their own country, aided by a moderate and wise economy in a limited enjoyment of foreign luxuries—with these advantages, duly appreciated and fully improved, to what an elevated condition, in their intercourse with foreign nations, may they not aspire? To the protection of our domestic manufactures, by the imposition of duties on foreign importations, the National Government seem to have gone as far as sound policy would warrant or permit; the present tariff having been framed with a view as well of raising the requisite supply of revenue for the support of Government, as, by the amount of the duties imposed on foreign articles of manufacture, to enable our own manufacturer of similar articles to meet the importer of such foreign manufactures in our market on terms of fair and equal competition.

Further than this, it would seem to your committee the Congress of the United States ought not to go. To commercial enterprise, to the sagacity of this class of the community, sharpened by the keen sense of interest, and enlightened by long experience, it should be left to explore the old, or, seeking new channels of commerce, find out the most profitable markets for the productions of our native and domestic industry, and to bring us in exchange such of the productions of foreign climates and of foreign labor as our citizens are willing to purchase. In short, it is the opinion of your committee that commerce is always destined to flourish most where it is permitted to pursue its own paths marked out by itself, embarrassed as little as possible by legislative regulations or restrictions.

From these considerations, your committee are induced to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That is not expedient for Congress to adopt any regulations for preventing the exportation of the gold, silver, or copper coins of the United States.

Sir: Treasury Department, *December* 29, 1818.

In reply to your letter, enclosing the resolution of the Senate of the 2d instant, instructing the Committee of Finance "to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of the gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States," I have the honor to state that, from the best consideration which I have been able to bestow

upon the subject, it would be inexpedient to adopt the measure at this time: 1st. Because it cannot be rendered effectual; and 2d. That so far as it may be rendered effectual, it will operate in favor of the corrupt part of the community, and injuriously to the fair and conscientious merchant. The latter position is so manifestly true, that no argument will be offered in its favor.

In support of the first position, the experience of other States furnishes the most irrefutable evidence. During the dark ages, and those which immediately followed the revival of letters, arts, and commerce in Europe, the exportation, not only of the current coin of the respective States, but of the precious metals generally, was prohibited under the most sanguinary penalties. This general prohibition, yielding to the progress of reason, and to the advancement made in the science of political economy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has been gradually reduced, in most of the States of modern Europe, to the gold and silver coins of the respective States. According to the testimony of the most enlightened men of every State, for the last century, the absolute inefficacy of this modified prohibition, as a permanent measure, has been satisfactorily established.

By the immutable laws of commerce, the exportation of the precious metals must necessarily depend upon the general balance of trade, in despite of any municipal regulation which human ingenuity can devise, or human power execute, short of wresting from individuals the possession of it. As a general principle, it may be safely asserted that the State which imports merchandise to a greater amount than it exports must pay the balance in the precious metals. In free States, where public credit is firmly established, and moneyed institutions are founded upon just principles, and wisely administered, it is admitted that balances may be for some time adjusted, without the aid of specie, by transferring to the creditor interest-bearing securities, such as funded debt and bank stock. It needs, however, no effort of reason to determine that this means of adjusting balances must not only be limited in its extent, but injurious to the party which resorts to it, as it uniformly tends to increase and perpetuate the balance to the extent of the interest which is annually payable to the creditor.

But it may possibly be contended, that however inefficient the measure may be as a permanent regulation, yet there are conjunctures in the affairs of every State which not only justify, but imperiously require, its temporary adoption.

It cannot be denied that the history of our own Government strongly countenances this distinction. During the embargo of 1807–'8, and that of 1812, the exportation of specie of every description was rigidly prohibited by law. Admitting, for the purposes of this inquiry, the correctness of this decision, it may be proper to determine whether our political or commercial relations with foreign States, or our internal affairs, present a case which calls for the temporary adoption of the measure. According to general appearances, it is believed that our relations with foreign States have at no period of our national existence furnished less cause for inquietude.

The vexations to which our commerce was subjected by the principal belligerent nations prior to the commencement of the late war, its almost total suspension during the war, and the irregularities and vicissitudes incident to its resumption on the return of peace, have doubtless produced the most serious embarrassments and losses. At this time, however, there is just reason to believe that these irregularities have ceased; that commerce has resumed its customary channels; and that the enterprising and prudent merchants will hereafter enjoy fair and reasonable profits. The rate of exchange between this country and the commercial States of Europe is a sufficient security against the exportation of the gold and silver coins of the United States to those States. The exportation of specie to the East Indies is the only circumstance connected with our commercial intercourse with other States which can be supposed to require the temporary prohibition of the exportation of the current coin of the United States.

It is believed that this trade has been prosecuted more extensively by the merchants of the United States since the late war than anterior to that period. The extent to which it will be prosecuted in succeeding years will depend upon the extent to which sales can be profitably made of the articles imported, and the practicability of obtaining the necessary amount of specie for its prosecution. Should the civil war, which has for some time existed between Spain and the independent Government in the Spanish American provinces, be prosecuted for any considerable time longer, it is probable that there will be a general appreciation of the precious metals in the civilized world, and that the drain to the East Indies may not only be greatly diminished, but that they may be imported from thence into Europe and the United States. But there is no rational probability that, in either event, the pressure upon the community which has produced this inquiry will be temporary in its nature, or that it will yield to any temporary legislative expedient. It will be removed only when our importations shall be reduced below our exportations of merchandise to a greater extent than the amount of specie exported to the East Indies. Until this shall be the case, the pressure will continue, even should the quantity of the precious metals in general circulation be greatly increased. Whether the quantity be great or small, no part of it will permanently remain in a State against which there is an annual balance of trade, unless the coin of such State should be so adulterated as to destroy its currency.

If these views be correct, we must look to the state of our internal affairs for circumstances which may justify a temporary prohibition of the exportation of the gold and silver coins of the United States. That the currency is disordered, and that much embarrassment is felt in the fiscal transactions of the Government, has been stated in the annual report of the Treasury. In the spring of 1817, the principal banks in the commercial cities, in conjunction with the Bank of the United States, resumed specie payments. Their example was ostensibly followed by the immense number of local banks established in the interior of the Atlantic States. In the Western States, specie payments were also resumed by the banks established before the refusal to pay specie, in 1814.

In making the effort to restore the currency to an equality with gold and silver, the banks were seconded by the community, which manifested a laudable forbearance to demand specie for the bank notes which formed the general circulation. This forbearance, however, could not be expected to continue after the banks had had time to regulate their paper in circulation, according to the quantity of specie in their vaults. In the mean time, the Bank of the UnitedStates, and some of the State banks, made considerable efforts to import specie. The exportation of it during the same period has, it is believed, been equal, if not greater than the importation by the banks and by individuals. It is presumed that the banks will not continue their exertions to import specie, but leave that to be effected by the commercial interest, which alone can bear the expense; but which will certainly not do it, so long as it shall be done by the banks. When the banks cease to import, they must withdraw their paper from circulation to a very great extent, or stop payment. The demand for a circulating currency must be made imperious, before it will be imported, to any considerable extent, by the commercial interest. It is only when gold and silver shall form a large proportion of the circulating medium of the nation, that the currency can be said to be sound. Since the resumption of specie payments in the spring of 1817, this has not been the case. What specie there was in the country has remained in the vaults of the banks, until it has been drawn by the brokers, to be sold to the exporting merchant. It has not entered into the general circulation, and there is just reason to fear that much time will elapse before it does. What was the result of forbearance in the first instance, has been effected since by the operations of interest or of fear. If specie could be freely drawn by the exporting merchant from the vaults of the banks at par, he would not pay the brokers eight or ten per cent. premium. Bank stock, especially in the Eastern, Middle, and some of the Western States, forms so great a portion of the property of the wealthy

and influential classes of society, that the interest of the banks is that of the whole community. The exporter of specie has, therefore, to choose between the hostility of the community, and the payment of a premium upon the specie which he exports. There is even just reason to apprehend that, where banks shall stop payment, they may be permitted by public opinion, in some parts of the Union, to continue to circulate their notes. Should this apprehension be realized, and the evil should be extended to different sections of the country, the currency could not fail to be vitiated in an extreme degree, unless the National or State Governments should adopt measures necessary to repress it. Against evils of this nature, the prohibition of the exportation of the gold and silver coins of the United States would furnish no relief. Nor is it conceived that this measure can, in any degree, repress or alleviate the sufferings of the community resulting from the excessive multiplication of banks, and the consequent inundation of bank paper, which, it was manifest, could not be converted into specie at the will of the holder. If the banks shall be constrained by law, by public opinion, or by a correct knowledge of their true interests, to stop their discounts when they cease to discharge their notes in specie when demanded, and confine their exertions exclusively to the collection and payment of their debts, the evils which now oppress society will be gradually diminished, and the currency every where will become equal to gold and silver. But, during this process, and after it shall be terminated, property of every description will be greatly diminished in value, and especially that which is fixed and permanent in its nature. In the liquidation of the existing debts, the relation of debtor and creditor will be sensibly changed in favor of the latter, who will be paid in money of greater intrinsic value than was received by the former. But this is an evil which necessarily results from fluctuations in the currency of every State, and cannot be charged upon the Government, which, in the present case, will be most seriously affected.

It is, however, conceived that a paper currency, founded upon a metallic basis, is more liable to sudden and violent fluctuations than one which is purely metallic. In the present state of the precious metals in general circulation, a metallic currency, it is confidently believed, could not be simultaneously resumed by the different States of the civilized world. We are then compelled, under existing circumstances, to continue a paper currency, founded upon a metallic basis, with all its liability to sudden and violent fluctuations, aggravated by the circumstance that more than twenty different sovereignties claim and exercise the right of increasing *ad libitum* that currency, through the instrumentality of banking institutions. These circumstances, together with the drain of specie produced by the East India trade, present the most serious obstacles to the preservation of the currency at an equal value to gold and silver. These obstacles now exist in, perhaps, their greatest force. The practicability of preserving the convertibility of bank notes into current specie, under circumstances so extremely adverse, is in a fair course of experiment. Whatever may be the result of this experiment, until it is obtained no legislative interference is conceived to be necessary, except for the enforcement of the obligation on the part of the banks to discharge their notes in specie when demanded. This can be most certainly effected, by considering and punishing as an act of bankruptcy any attempt on the part of a bank to circulate its notes, whilst it refuses to discharge them in specie, or the notes of other banks in the same situation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. J. W. EPPES, *Chairman of the Committee of Finance.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 550. [2d SESSION.

FOREIGN COINS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 25, 1819.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 6, 1819.

In reply to your letter enclosing a resolution of the Senate, directing the Committee of Finance to "inquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act of the 29th of April, 1816, regulating the currency of certain foreign coins within the United States," I have the honor to state, that it is inexpedient to continue the said act, so far as foreign gold is rendered current in the United States. From the enclosed letter from the director of the Mint, it is manifest that the foreign gold coins now in the United States, which are current according to the provisions of the said act, may be recoined before its expiration. Until the capacity of the Mint shall be increased, it is believed that the public interest requires that the said act, so far as it renders foreign silver coins current, should be continued.

It is believed, however, that foreign silver coins should not be continued current after the capacity of the Mint shall be so increased as to remove the inconvenience which might result from the temporary exportation of the gold and silver coins of the United States. According to the communication from the director of the Mint, about three millions of dollars in silver can be coined in one year. If this capacity should be doubled, the repeal of the law making foreign silver coins current might be effected with safety, as soon as an opportunity should be afforded, by such augmentation in the powers of the Mint, to the holders of such foreign coins to have them recoined.

As Spanish milled dollars compose the great mass of foreign silver coins which circulate in the United States, and generally command a premium when compared with the dollar of the United States, especially for exportation to China, it is desirable that they should cease to be a tender, as soon as the capacity of the Mint shall be increased so as to recoin such part of the Spanish milled dollars imported into the United States as may be necessary for domestic purposes.

The holders of this foreign coin, whether individuals or corporations, may then demand for it such price as will indemnify them for the expense of importation. Considering that the Spanish dollar, in the United States, is more an article of commerce than a standard by which to ascertain the value of other articles; that its value, at the same time, in different parts of the Union, varies from par to ten per cent., it is conceived that the public interest requires that it should cease to be a legal tender as soon as an extensive and prompt recoinage shall be provided for.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN W. EPPES, *Chairman Committee of Finance.*

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 28, 1818.

Having consulted the other officers of the Mint, and deliberately considered the subject of the queries which I have had the honor of receiving in your letter of the 16th instant, I shall now attempt their answer, without, however, vouching for any very great degree of accuracy.

Question 1. "What number of eagles and half-eagles can the Mint, in its present situation, coin per day?"

Answer. With the aid of a new foundry and refining furnace, which are now nearly completed, the Mint, in its present situation, and coining gold without silver, would be able to prepare and strike about 7,000 pieces per day, or 35,000 per week, reckoning only five working days in the week, to allow for unavoidable accidents and interruptions.

Question 2. "What number of dollars? 3. What number of half-dollars? 4. What number of twenty, ten, and five-cent pieces?"

Answer. Making silver without gold, the weekly coinage in dollars may be rated at about 60,000; in half-dollars, 85,000; and in smaller coins, 100,000 pieces, respectively. And beyond this, which would be fully double of the last year's coinage, the operation of the Mint could not be much extended without erecting a new building, with some additional apparatus; for, in our present situation, we are very much limited for want of room, having to rent two small lots for our necessary accommodation.

On the above estimate it may be proper to remark, 1st. That, in order to be constantly employed, deposites, whether of gold or silver, equal, *at least*, to two weeks' coinage, should always be in advance; 2d. The copper coinage is considered as continuing in constant operation, striking at least 100,000 cents per week; 3d. To effect the coinage above stated, there would be wanted an appropriation, for additional workmen, wastage, and sundry incidental expenses, of about $8,000, in addition to the estimate lately transmitted from the Mint to the Treasury Department.

Question 5. "What additional expense would it require to coin double or quadruple the number of silver coins which can be coined in the present situation of the Mint?"

Answer. As far as respects a double coinage, the answer is attempted in the foregoing queries; and for further extension, as before observed, a new building would be required. From the nearest estimate which present circumstances will enable us to make, it is believed that the expenses for the purchase of a lot, and erecting a suitable building, with such additional apparatus as might be necessary, would amount to about $25,000; and that, from the time of its commencement, it might be finished in about twelve months; the coinage, in the mean time, being carried on at the present establishment. The lot and building at present occupied by the Mint would probably bring from 12 to 15,000 dollars.

Question 6. "Have you any particular information of the relative value of gold and silver during the present year in France and England? Has the late coinage in England raised the relative value of those metals?

Answer. In reply to the above, I would beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of an editorial essay taken from a London paper of the 22d of April last, in which the subject is treated with great perspicuity, and to which I have little to add. The statement of facts, however, given in this essay, corroborates an observation which I had the honor to make during the last session of Congress to Mr. Lowndes, then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in reply to a question which at that time he was pleased to propose, which I here transcribe.

Question. "Are any amendments in the laws of the United States necessary to secure the coinage of a more considerable quantity of *gold* than has heretofore been annually coined at the Mint?"

Answer. Nothing occurs to me as adequate to this effect except increasing the value of *gold* relatively to that of silver, so that the ratio of the one to the other may be somewhat greater than in any part of Europe.

According to the standard in the United States, this ratio in the pure metals is as fifteen to one. In some parts of Europe it is as sixteen to one, which, I believe, is at present the maximum; though, as the coins of no one country in Europe are a legal tender in any other, gold and silver, whether in coins or bullion, become an article of commerce, and their relative value is continually varying, according to circumstances.

Considering the expense of the importation of gold into the United States, I should think that our Government would be justifiable in adding ten per cent. to the present relative value of gold. This would hold out a powerful and effectual motive for the importation of gold into the United States, and, at the same time, act as a powerful barrier against its exportation.

All the difficulties arising from the American gold coins now in circulation might be readily obviated, either by calling them in for recoinage, or suffering them to pass at the increased value.

Presuming that it would not be unacceptable, I have enclosed a description, with the impressions and qualities of sundry species of silver dollars from South America which have, from time to time, been brought to the Mint as deposites. The whole amount of such deposites during the last year is but little short of half a million of dollars.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ROBERT PATTERSON.

P. S. I have also enclosed from the assayer of the Mint a statement of the weight and quality of sundry silver coins from different parts of Europe, which may probably be acceptable.

From a London paper of April 22, 1818.

The large quantity of gold pieces which have lately been coined, and their almost immediate disappearance from circulation, is a subject of surprise and material concern to the people at large.

Some have ascribed this to the difference of exchange between this country and the rest of Europe; but this disappearance of the coin did not take place to any considerable degree when the exchange was confessedly against us, and much less could the difference of exchange produce any such effect at present, when it is evidently in our favor. But, in all probability, the cause of this deficiency of gold coin in circulation lies nearer home, and consists in the proportion which has lately been established between the gold and silver coin, considered as bullion. To explain this, it is necessary to advert a little to the properties belonging to coined money.

Coin may be considered in two lights: first, as a sign of value, and again (which is the most important consideration) as a deposite of equal intrinsic value with the sum it professes to represent. The worth, as Mr. Leake observes, is the intrinsic value, which makes it the measure of all other things. That the coin should possess this degree of intrinsic value was secured by two acts of Parliament, one of the 18th and the other of the 25th of Charles II, which enact "that every person bringing any foreign coin or bullion to the Mint to be coined, should have the same assayed and melted down, without any charge or defalcation, and for every pound troy of crown gold or sterling silver should receive the like weight in coined money of crown or standard gold, and of sterling or standard silver; and, se ondly, if the bullion so brought was finer or coarser than crown gold or standard silver, so much more or less

should be allowed as it was better or worse, and without any charge of coinage, or without any undue preference in the coinage; and, to defray the charges of the Mint and coinage, a duty was laid on wines," &c.

It appears from this act, "which was continued by the succeeding princes," that the seignorage and all other duties on coinage were in effect abolished or rendered ineffectual. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, and until the forty-third year of her reign, 60 shillings, each weighing 4 pennyweights, equal to 96 grains, were cut out of a pound of silver bullion. In the forty-third year of the reign of this princess, 62 shillings were cut out of a pound of silver bullion; and the weight of each shilling consequently diminished from 96 to 92.857 grains; at which rate it has continued till the late alteration: say as 62 shillings are to 5,760 grains, (the number of grains in a pound troy,) so are 21 shillings to 1,950, the number of grains in 21 shillings of the old standard; again, 1,950 grains, divided by 129.5, (the number of grains of gold in a guinea,) gives for a quotient 15.059.

The proportion of standard silver to standard gold, in point of value, supposing the weight equal, is nearly as 15.059 to 1. But now, when 66 shillings are cut out of a pound of silver, and only 21 of these given for a guinea, the proportion is altered; the shilling, which before weighed of standard silver 92 grains and 857 decimal parts, is now reduced to 87 grains and 5292 decimal parts, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ grains less than the old standard: in each shilling equal to 2 farthings and 7138 decimals of a farthing, or nearly three-fourths of a penny worse than the old standard coinage.

This defalcation of weight amounts, in 21 shillings, to 110 grains and 25 decimal parts, equal in value to 1*s.* 2*d.* and 2189 decimal parts, or 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* nearly, which, in large sums, makes a considerable difference, being 118*s.* and 75 decimal parts per cent. short of the old value of gold compared with silver. This reduces the proportion which gold and silver bear to one another from 15.059 to 14.121 to 1; or, as was before observed, nearly six per cent., which is the sum which might be gained, and probably is gained, by buying up the gold coin (no matter whether guineas or sovereigns) with the diminished silver coin, and purchasing, with the gold coin so obtained, silver bullion in France, Holland, or Germany.

If this statement (if correct) does not account for the disappearance of the gold coin, I am at a loss to say what other cause more adequate can be assigned.

P. S. The proportion of silver to gold in the French coin is as follows:

The six-franc piece (in silver) of Louis XV, weighs 18 pennyweights 12 grains, equal to 444 grains; these, multiplied by 8, produce 3,552 grains. The double louis-d'or (gold) weighs 9 pennyweights 20 grains, equal in weight to 236 grains, and is estimated to be 8 six-franc pieces in value. Now 3,552, divided by 236 grains, leaves as quotient 15.053, which is nearly in the proportion of 15 to 1, scarcely differing from the proportion of silver to gold in the former English coinage. Again, the five-franc piece of Napoleon (silver) weighs 16 pennyweights 2 grains, equal in weight to 386 grains; this, multiplied by 8, produces 3,088 grains. The forty-franc piece of Bonaparte, (gold,) valued at 8 five-franc pieces, weighs 8 pennyweights 7 grains, equal to 199 grains: now 3,088, divided by 199, gives 15.517 to 1, as the proportion silver bears to gold, which estimates the gold higher in proportion to silver than in the former coinage.

Let us now examine the coinages of Holland, and the proportion which gold and silver bear to one another in the money of that country.

The three-guilder piece of Holland (silver) weighs 1 ounce 14 grains, equal to 494 grains; of course, 14 guilders must weigh or be equal to 2,305 grains of silver; the ruydee, or fourteen-guilder piece, (gold,) weighs 6 pennyweights 8 grains, equal to 152 grains. Now 2,305, divided by 152, gives 15.1665 as the proportion which silver and gold in the Dutch coin bear to one another.

The geometrical mean of these calculations is 15.245; the arithmetical mean is somewhat higher, being 15.2655. Either of these, compared with the proportions formed in the late coinage of this country, will sufficiently account for the gold coin being either exported or melted down at home. The advantage of counterfeiting this coin is obvious, where the counterfeit might contain the same quantity of silver, of the same degree of purity, as the current money of the realm, and yet afford an adequate advantage to those who counterfeited it.

O. C.

The following statement exhibits the gross weight and degree of fineness of a variety of foreign coins which have occasionally been brought to the Mint of the United States, mostly obtained from experiments made on *single pieces*, and it is believed may be considered as nearly correct, so far as relates to the piece under trial, yet, perhaps, in all cases, may not be sufficiently accurate to estimate with precision their respective national standards. The officers of the Mint are more conversant with the French and Spanish coins. The modern gold and silver coins of France, commencing with the Bonapartean system, and denominated francs, contain nine parts pure metal and one part alloy; and the same standard as well as denomination appears to be adhered to by the present Government with great exactness. Although the same uniformity of standard is not observable in the gold and silver coins of Spain, yet as the average quality of their dollar approximates so near to those of France, it may not be unsafe to conclude their *legal* standard for dollars and parts of dollars is the same.

Coins.	Gross weight.			Degree of fineness.		
	oz.	dwts.	grs.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Holland piece of 3 guilders,	1	0	14	10	19	18
Rixthaler of Denmark,		18	14	10	11	0
Austrian thayler, (Maria Theresa.)		18	0	10	2	0
Bavarian piece of 1816,		19	0	10	10	0
Brabant krone, (Francis II.,)		19	0	10	10	0
Ducatoon of Holland,	1	1	0	11	5	0
A 20 kreutzer piece,		4	4	6	19	18
A Russian ruble,		13	8	10	9	0
Crown piece of Portugal,		9	9	10	17	12
Switzerland piece, 40 batz, (canton of Zurich,)		18	21	10	12	6
Switzerland piece, 40 batz, (canton of Luzerne,)		18	20	10	16	6
Barcelona piece, (5 pesitas,)		17	6	10	16	0
African (Sierra Leone) dollar,		16	13	9	17	0
Portuguese dollar,		17	10	10	16	0
Chili dollar,		17	6	10	17	6
Province Rio de la Plata dollar,		17	7	10	15	12

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, 27*th of* 12*th month*, 1818.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, *Assayer.*

15th Congress.] No. 551. [2d Session.

COINS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 26, 1819.

Mr. Lowndes made the following report:

The committee appointed to inquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins, respectfully report:

That the laws of the United States make all gold and silver coins issued from their Mint, and Spanish dollars, and the parts of such dollars, a legal tender for the payment of debts. The gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, and the crowns and five-franc pieces of France, are also declared to be a tender, by an act passed on the 29th of April, 1816. These coins, excepting the five-franc pieces, had been made legal by two earlier acts, which had been allowed to expire; and their renewal, with slight modifications, must be attributed not to a disregard of the inconveniences which the use of coins, so various and unequal in their purity, must produce, but to the exigencies of a country endeavoring suddenly to recover a specie circulation. The act of 1816 was accordingly passed but for three years, and will expire on the 29th of April, 1819, after which no foreign coin but the Spanish dollar will, under our present laws, pass current as money within the United States. The act for establishing a Mint was passed in April, 1792, and it was then expected that foreign coins, including the Spanish dollar, might be disused after three years. But neither an examination of the laws which regulate the currency of American and foreign coins, nor the observations of the effects which they have as yet produced, will justify us in expecting that a continued reliance upon them will enable us to dispense at any time with foreign coins.

The gold or silver bullion carried to the Mint by individuals is coined, if it be of standard fineness, without charge or seignorage; and, if it be below the standard, the expense of refining it only is paid by them. All foreign gold and silver coins received by the Treasury must be "coined anew previously to their being issued in circulation." These are the only provisions which the law has made for supplying the Mint with gold and silver; and the last provision is without effect, since banks have become the only depositories of public money.

The silver which is most frequently brought into the United States in the common course of commercial business is the Spanish dollar; but individuals have no inducement of interest to send this coin to the Mint. Within the United States it has an equal value with the American dollar, and in many foreign countries a much higher value. The Mint, however, has been employed in converting Spanish into American dollars, but it has been employed by banks, not individuals. The American dollar and half-dollar, however, have been found not unfit for exportation, and the Bank of the United States has made large importations of the five-franc pieces of France, which it prefers, because it supposes them less likely to be exported than other coins.

The legal value of the American and foreign coins which are current in the United States is so nearly proportioned in each to the pure metal which it contains, that where a remittance is to be made in specie, the foreign and national coin will be sent to many countries almost indifferently, except that coin of the nation to which the remittance is to be made will be preferred whenever it can be procured. On the other hand, if a remittance in specie is to made to the United States, the coins of half of Europe serve the purposes of money here as well as our own. This variety of current coin results, indeed, from a temporary law; but while the dollar of Spain and that of the United States are of exactly the same value within the United States, and of nearly the same value in many of the foreign countries to which our remittances of specie take place, it would be unreasonable to expect that the merchant should not often make them indifferently the subjects of exportation.

It is, however, true that in Canton, and many parts of the East Indies, the Spanish dollar is valued much higher than that of the United States, or than any other coin, in proportion to the quantity of pure silver which it contains. In many parts of the East Indies, indeed, no other coin is current; but in such as have mints of their own, (as in the British possessions,) our coins are estimated at their real value, or nearly so. The annual exportation of silver from Canton to British India is known to be very large; and this circumstance can hardly fail to raise the price of American silver even in Canton, slowly as customs and opinions change there; at any rate, we cannot calculate on the preference of Spanish dollars leading exclusively to their exportation, while of the articles which we import from the East Indies, including China, nearly one-half is drawn from countries in which our coins are all valued nearly in the just proportion to their purity and weight; and such was the proportion in our importations, at least during the year 1817.

The equal proportion between the legal and the intrinsic value of American and foreign coins, which tends to produce their indiscriminate exportation, has also an unfavorable effect upon their use in manufactures. The difference between the quantity of pure silver in the American and Spanish dollar is not such as to form any obstacle to the employment of the former by the manufacturer of plate. Fortunately, however, an objection to it is frequently found in the quality of the alloy, which makes it more difficult to be worked. As to our gold coins, they are employed with as much advantage by the manufacturer as any foreign coins, and with more advantage than some of those which are made current by law. Nor is the quantity of gold and silver annually employed in the manufactures of the United States now an inconsiderable one.

To preserve the coins which are issued from the Mint from being melted and exported, the laws must give them some advantages in internal commerce over foreign coins of equal purity and weight.

In respect to the gold coinage of the United States, the Mint depends for its supply of bullion upon banks or individuals, as it does in the coinage of silver. But there is a difficulty in the operations of the Mint, which is peculiar to the coinage of gold. The relative value of gold to silver is fixed by our law at one to fifteen, which is much below the relative value which is assigned to it in all those countries from which we might have expected to procure it. In Spain and Portugal, the legal value of gold is to that of silver as one to sixteen; and in that colony of Spain with which our intercourse is most frequent and valuable, (Cuba,) its price in commerce is at least seventeen for one. Hence we are not only precluded in the common course of trade from obtaining gold from these rich sources of supply, but the little which finds its way into the country from other quarters is drawn from us by the higher estimate which is there placed upon it. In France, the legal value of gold is to that of silver nearly as one to fifteen and a half. In most parts of Italy, it is somewhat higher. In England, silver coin is only current in small sums; but if a specie circulation shall be restored in that country, on the basis of its present Mint regulations, the relative value of gold to silver will be about one for fifteen and one-fifth. The exaction of a seignorage on its silver coins makes the comparison less easy, but the merchant who shall carry bullion to the English Mint will obtain very nearly the same amount of current money for one ounce of pure gold, or fifteen and one-fifth of pure silver. In

Holland, the relative value of gold to silver is estimated (if there have been no recent changes in respect to it) at one to about fourteen and three-fourths. In Germany and the north of Europe, the value may be stated as rather below an average of one to fifteen. The West Indies, which are probably our most considerable bullion market, estimate gold in proportion to silver very little, if at all, below an average of one to sixteen. And this is done, although some of the most considerable colonies belong to Powers whose laws assign to gold a lower relative value in their European dominions. This estimate, which was forced upon many of the colonies by the necessity of giving for gold the price which it commanded in their neighborhood, and particularly in the countries which formed the great sources of their supply, seems to indicate the fair proportion between the metals in the West Indies, since it is believed to have been, in most instances, confirmed by the colonial laws rather than introduced by them. The difference established by custom in the United States between coined gold and silver, before the establishment of the present Government, seems to have been nearly as one to fifteen and six-tenths. The difference proposed by Congress, in their resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, was nearly one to fifteen and one-fourth; and the reduction in the valuation of gold by the act of April 12, 1792, to the proportion of one to fifteen, may be attributed to the belief which was expressed in the report on which that act was founded, "that the highest actual proportion in any part of Europe very little, if at all, exceeded one to fifteen; and that the average proportion was probably not more than one to fourteen and eight-tenths." The difficulty of obtaining correct information upon points of this kind makes it not improbable that there may have been some error as to the state of the Mint regulations of Europe at the period of the report. But be this as it may, the principle which seems to be assumed in it, that the valuation of gold in this country should be higher than in Europe, would lead to the conclusion that the present valuation of one to fifteen is too low.

This conclusion is confirmed by the circumstance of the contract made not long since between the Bank of the United States and Messrs. Baring and Reid, for the supply of specie. Under this contract, gold and silver were to be furnished, if it were practicable, in equal amounts, according to the American relative valuation of one to fifteen. Upwards of $2,000,000 of silver have been accordingly supplied, but not an ounce of gold.

As the committee entertain no doubt that gold is estimated below its fair relative value, in comparison to silver, by the present regulations of the Mint, and as it can scarcely be considered as having formed a material part of our money circulation for the last twenty-six years, they have no hesitation in recommending that its valuation shall be raised, so as to make it bear a juster proportion to its price in the commercial world in general. But the smallest change which is likely to secure this object, (a just proportion of gold coins in our circulation,) is that which the committee prefer; and they believe it sufficient to restore gold to its original valuation in this country, of one to fifteen and six-tenths.

But, although the Mint regulations may affect the proportion of American and foreign, or of gold and silver, coin in the country, it seems difficult to suppose that they can reduce the general amount of specie below the quantity which our business really requires; and yet there is no complaint more generally made than that of a want of specie in any shape.

What, then, are the circumstances which produce this acknowledged difficulty of retaining gold and silver coin in this country? We are told of the immense amount of our foreign importations; and it is plain enough that, if we did not import from other countries, we should not export silver or any thing else. But we retain and employ in our service, among all the articles which we produce, and all we traffic in, whatever suits our wants, convenience, or taste. Warehouses enlarge and shops multiply to the measure of the augmented demand, and even gold and silver, in every shape but that of money, are imported from abroad, and manufactured at home, and lose their migratory character whenever they become plate, and cannot be exported without loss. The want of gold and silver coin cannot, therefore, proceed from an inability on our part to buy, or in other countries to supply our wants. There is, however, one branch of commerce which seems obviously connected with the disappearance of specie, and which must be admitted to exert a strong disturbing power on the whole system of our currency. The trade of the East Indies has in all ages carried to those countries the silver of every part of the world which consumed their produce, and the United States have a very large share of this trade. The whole amount of our current coin is not probably more than double of that which has been exported in a single year to India, including China in the general term. Will not an exportation as great as this go far to account for the deficiency of silver in our circulation? And yet a direct trade with India, if it encourage a larger consumption of her produce, gives us that produce at a much lower rate; if it carry from the country a great amount of specie, probably adds by an equal sum to our sales in foreign markets. The annual exports in American vessels from the United States and all other places to China and the East Indies can hardly be estimated at more than $12,000,000, and it cannot be doubted that our sales of East India articles in Europe exceed that amount. The value of merchandise from China and India annually consumed in the United States is probably equal to $5,000,000; if this be so, the consumption of East India articles by the United States is paid for by the mere profits of the trade. A branch of industry in which three thousand men (for this is about the number of seamen in the India trade) add $5,000,000 to the annual produce of the country, would be worthy of protection, even if it were not connected with considerations of naval defence. These views may make us doubt whether the India trade tends to diminish the average quantity of silver in the United States. Its effect in the nations which have engaged in it before ourselves has been generally to increase their specie circulation as well as their naval strength; and it seems reasonable that it should have done so. No man supposes that Holland, by supplying the rest of Europe with spices, left her own wants unsupplied. Nobody apprehends that our market must be destitute of teas, because we export millions of pounds annually; and why should the dealers in silver rather than in spices or teas make no provision for the home demand? When Genoa, Venice, Portugal, and Holland carried on an extensive trade in East India articles, and had no paper circulation, they were the depositories of the silver of Europe. When the States of America had no trade to the East Indies, but a full paper circulation, they were destitute of silver. Wherever the trade has existed without the paper, specie has been abundant: and scarce always where the paper has existed, either with or without the trade. We must conclude, that where the precious metals become scarce while the price of foreign and domestic productions continues high, their scarcity results not from the country being unable to procure or retain them, but from its *choosing* to employ a substitute for their use.

While, however, the Indian trade has probably no tendency in itself to lessen the average amount of specie employed in the country, it produces, under the present Mint and bank system of the United States, the most inconvenient effects on the currency. The general demand of the commercial world for the material of which we make our money is useful, by giving stability to its value. But if a state of things be supposed in which one country has a constant demand for this money, taking from us nothing else, while we are obliged to keep up our quantity by importations from other States, it is obvious that a demand and supply like this, instead of making our circulation equable, or proportioned to our wants, must produce that very instability in the value of money which the precious metals are employed to remove. Undoubtedly, a nation, like an individual, if it owe a debt, must pay it; and if it have no other means of payment, must even export its coin for the purpose. But although this exportation cannot

be prevented when a general balance exists against the nation, it is still true that the coin or money of the country should not be the object of regular remittance in any foreign trade; nor is it so with any commercial nation but the United States.

But the inconvenience of making the coin or money of the State the object of regular remittance in a foreign trade is greatly enhanced in a country which, like the United States, has a mixed circulation of specie and of the paper of banks of discount.

While these banks remove a large portion of coin, whose place they supply by their notes and credits, they give a new character to that which remains. Their obligation to pay specie upon demand makes it the most important office of the precious metals to regulate and restrain the issue, and to support the credit of bank paper.

A prosperous condition of trade, an abundance of native products, and a foreign demand for them, which requires a large circulation, produce an increased issue of paper on the part of the banks. This very prosperity is the incentive to a trade to India, which not only abstracts very largely from the silver coin of the country, but obliges the banks to withdraw a still larger amount of their paper. Under this system, indeed, the importation of what the laws make current coin is encouraged, as well as its exportation; but the quantity of our money and its value fluctuate with the seasons and the winds. The banks are obliged to contract their discounts, not only by a general or durable state of exchange, but from temporary causes, and from the condition of a particular trade.

But the India trade, under the present system of our coins, produces another and, ultimately, perhaps a worse effect upon the operations of the banks. We have spoken of the inconveniences which that trade must cause if the banks which issue paper redeem it by specie whenever it is presented. On this supposition, the merchant will make no effort to prepare the bullion or the Spanish dollars which he wants for the India market. The bank collects them without charge. He will draw from that reservoir, and avoid the risk and trouble of a double operation. But the banks do not always pay specie promptly and willingly when it is required for the India trade. Their resistance, indeed, must be often ineffectual, although it cost something to the merchant and give some profit to the broker; but if a combination of banks can close their vaults whenever the public interest may seem to require it, the best limitation upon the issue of paper is destroyed, and the stability of our currency and the execution of contracts have no higher security than the public spirit and disinterestedness of their directors. While our coins are such as it is the interest of the merchant habitually to remit to India, the apology for evading their engagements will be sometimes made by the banks and encouraged by the people.

Whether we are to have banks or not, however, the principles which would proscribe the India trade are incompatible with fair and wise legislation. But it is desirable that the regulations of the Mint should be such as may prevent that trade from alternately filling and draining the circulation of the country—such as shall not encourage the merchant to make its coins the regular subjects of foreign exportation.

The inconveniences which have been attributed to our present system of coins would, in a great measure, be removed if gold should be made the only legal tender for all debts above a moderate amount. In favor of such a provision it may justly be said, that there has been less variation for some centuries in the value of gold than of silver, and that it would avoid the embarrassments which are inseparable from a mixed circulation of both metals. The balances of payments between different States would be settled with more ease than if our coins were principally silver, and the traveller would be relieved from the loss and imposition which he frequently suffers when he carries with him bank notes, the value of which must vary with the course of trade, because their transmission cannot extinguish a debt, though it may change its form and its parties. But, whatever may be the advantages of a circulation consisting principally of gold, we have been too long accustomed to consider silver as the principal measure of value, to make it prudent, or indeed practicable, to supersede its office. To attempt by law to prevent the currency, or to decry the value, of a metal which the public consider as the standard of value, would be much more futile than the enterprise of giving legal value to a substance intrinsically destitute of it. There have, indeed, been countries in which the use of silver, in large payments, has been abolished, and gold substituted; but it is believed that, in those instances, law has only confirmed the change which had been made by custom.

We may conclude that, in any amendment which may be made to the laws respecting the coins of the United States, those of silver must continue to be a tender in payment of all debts.

An advantage may be afforded to American silver coins in internal commerce over foreign coins of equal purity and weight, either by assigning a diminished value to foreign coin, and particularly the Spanish dollar, or by reducing the weight of the American dollar. The first is impracticable. The Spanish dollar, whatever our laws may be, will be received by the banks and the people.

In all civilized countries (except China, in which there is no Mint,) it has been considered as the office of the Government to ascertain by its stamp the weight and fineness of the metals which are used as money. In some countries (and these the most enlightened and liberal) the State exacts no duty upon this stamp or coinage, so that the individual receives from the Mint in coin the exact quantity of pure metal which he has deposited in bullion. This is the case in France, in Britain, (in respect to her gold coins, and it was so until recently in respect to her silver,) and in the United States. In France and Great Britain, however, no foreign coin is allowed to be current. Under this system, the merchant is encouraged to carry to the Mint whatever bullion he receives; the circulation of the country is increased or diminished, without artificial impediments, as the state of its trade may require; and the value of the coin is made to depend upon the general value of the metal in the commercial world. It is believed that both in France and England, however, it is made penal to export or melt the coin.

Upon the first establishment of a Mint in the United States, the question of a seignorage upon the coin was necessarily presented to the Legislature. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the establishment of a Mint, urges the propriety of commencing our coinage without a seignorage, or with a small one. "It will be better to increase it hereafter," he says, "if this shall be found expedient, than to recede from too considerable a difference."

A seignorage in the United States will produce the effect which results in other countries from foreign coins not being allowed to be current. It will cause the national coin to be more valuable at home than abroad. It will prevent it being melted or exported, while other coin can be procured; and may thus effect, in some degree, by an application to the interests of the citizen, an object which the penal provisions of other States have been very unsuccessful in attaining. It will indirectly exclude foreign coin from circulation, and thus make the quantity and value of the coin which we employ more uniform. It must be considered, however, as principally recommended by the character and amount of our trade to India, and it will be remembered that this trade had been scarcely opened at the period of Mr. Hamilton's report.

If a small seignorage be imposed upon the silver coin of the United States, and no other foreign coin but the Spanish dollar be allowed to be current, it is probable that silver, from the same countries, and to the same amount, would be sent to the Mint, as if there were no seignorage. Without a seignorage, it would be sent only when it was wanted for the circulation of the country, and it would be as valuable to the individual for this purpose after the duty was deducted as if there were none. The Mint would not, in this case, receive Spanish dollars, and it does not now. The banks would have an obvious interest in converting all their coin into that which would be least

liable to exportation. The India merchant, unable after a short time to collect his cargo to advantage from the circulating money of the country, would prepare his silver for India as he does his muslins for Europe.

Neither this regulation, however, nor any other, will retain in the country a quantity of coin disproportioned to the amount of property which it is employed in exchanging. It will not prevent the perpetual banishment of the precious metals, if a paper not convertible into specie is supported by law or public opinion. It may, indeed, well be questioned whether a sound circulation can be obtained with an amount of bank paper as large as we have had, even at periods subsequent to the late war, and whether the amount can be permanently diminished unless the present bank capital of the country be reduced. But these questions do not fall within the province of the committee appointed to report on the laws "which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins."

In a fair exposition of the effects of a seignorage upon coins, it must be admitted that, where it is exacted, coin will be generally, but not always, more valuable than its weight in bullion. While, then, it is believed that, in the United States, it would tend to make the value of our money more uniform, it is not denied that an opposite result may sometimes, and, where the seignorage is high enough to make it a resource of Government, may often be produced by it.

A nation which employs both gold and silver as its legal money, has an additional inducement to those which have been mentioned for establishing a seignorage on one or both metals. The relative value of these continually changes; and a small change, which, without a seignorage, would make it the interest of the merchant to export the one and import the other, will not produce that effect if there be a seignorage upon the undervalued metal.

The reasons which may be urged in favor of a seignorage upon silver have not the same force in respect to our gold coins. There is no country to which gold is the regular object of remittance from the United States; and a difference of valuation is not necessary in order to give to the gold coin of the United States an advantage in internal commerce over other coin, because it is not impracticable to exclude foreign gold directly from general circulation.

The committee submit to the House the following provisions:

1. That $14\frac{85}{100}$ grains of pure silver shall be deducted as a seignorage out of every amount of $371\frac{25}{100}$ grains of such silver deposited for coinage at the Mint, so as to make the dollar of the United States contain $356\frac{40}{100}$ of pure silver, or $399\frac{36}{100}$ of standard silver, and that the smaller coins shall contain proportional quantities of such silver.

2. That the eagle shall contain $237\frac{98}{100}$ grains of pure gold and $259\frac{61}{100}$ of standard gold, and the smaller coins proportional quantities.

3. That the provision of the present law making parts of dollars less than halves a tender in payment of debts, shall be limited so as to apply only to debts below five dollars.

4. That an appropriation shall be made for enabling the Mint to coin a greater number of pieces than it now can.

5. That the act making certain foreign gold and silver coins a tender shall be continued for eighteen months, so far as relates to the silver coins.

Any plan which may be proposed for supplying the United States with coins of their own would probably be liable to considerable difficulties, but the inconveniences of the present system are not slight. An annual exportation of the current money of the country to an amount much greater than our own Mint can supply—perhaps half as great as our circulation employs; an irregular importation from other countries to repair the loss; the use of foreign money so various that our current coins are now of at least seven different standards; a provision for a national Mint, which was expected, after three years, to dispense with foreign coins, and which, after twenty-six years, has left the great mass of our coins still foreign—these circumstances seem to show that some change is necessary. The wisdom of the Legislature must determine what that change shall be.

15th Congress.] No. 552. [2d Session.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1819.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to the last report of the 7th of February, 1818, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this board, dated the 4th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as a part of this report.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Vice President of the United States.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
WM. WIRT, *Attorney General of the United States.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 5, 1819.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the balance of moneys advanced on account of the public debt, remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1816, and applicable to the payments falling due after that year, which balance, as appears by statement B, annexed to the last annual report, amounted to -	$520,496 80
And the sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1817, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, which sums, as appears by statement C, annexed to the said report, amounted to - - - - - - - - -	25,883,600 92
Together with the gain on remittances to Europe during the year 1817, as appears by statements D and D d, thereunto also annexed, amounted, as per statement D, to $1,379 80, and D d, to $2,132 79, - - - - - - - - -	3,512 59

Together with a further sum, arising from damages and interest on a protested bill of exchange, being the difference between the amount of said bill at par, and the amount received into the Treasury in repayment thereof,		$416 00
And with a further sum, arising from interest on Treasury notes, placed in the hands of the late commissioner of loans in Massachusetts, for the payment of dividends, which interest accrued thereon previously to their being demanded by the stockholders, as per Treasury report No. 34,957,		5,042 12
Amounting, together, to		$26,413,068 43

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

1. There was repaid into the Treasury, during the year 1817, on account of the principal of moneys heretofore advanced for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as appears by statement E, annexed to the report of last year, the sum of	$460,564 80	
There was also repaid into the Treasury, on account of the interest arising on Treasury notes, placed in the hands of the late commissioner of loans for Massachusetts, for the payment of dividends, but remaining unapplied, as appears by Treasury settlement No. 36,606, the sum of	5,845 33	
		$466,410 13
2. The sums actually applied during the year 1817 to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as appears by the annexed statement A, to the sum of	26,639,716 75	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks,	$1,699,430 66	
In the redemption of the domestic debt,	14,951,842 28	
In the reimbursement of temporary loans,	550,000 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes,	3,057,234 00	
	20,258,506 94	
On account of the interest and charges of the same,	6,381,209 81	
	26,639,716 75	
As the funds in the banks, out of which a part of the interest arising on the funded debt was paid, were not covered by warrants until after the 31st December, 1817, the amount short provided, as appears by the annexed statement B, forms a deduction of	693,058 45	
		25,946,658 30
		$26,413,068 43

That, during the year 1818, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest on the funded domestic debt and reimbursement of the principal of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks,	$7,355,061 38
On account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes,	9,148,237 40
On account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock,	4,750,598 12
On account of the interest on the same payable in Europe,	67,226 50
On account of the purchase of the domestic debt,	274,867 92
On account of certain parts of the domestic debt,	792 36
Amounting, together, as will appear by the annexed list of warrants marked C, to the sum of	$21,596,783 68

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz:

1. From the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the year 1818, agreeably to the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed the 3d March, 1817,	$10,000,000 00	
Deduct amount paid in anticipation in 1817, as per last report,	2,830,108 52	
	7,169,891 48	
And so much out of the surplus money in the Treasury, appropriated agreeably to the fourth section of the said act, and includes so much actually applied of the sum of $1,030,606 97, estimated in the last annual report,	4,978,177 16	
		$12,148,068 64
2. From repayments into the Treasury on account of moneys heretofore advanced for the purchase of bills of exchange, for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded debt, and of Treasury notes,		300,477 64
3. From the appropriations in relation to Treasury notes, being the amount of payments on account of the principal and interest thereof, as per statement C, above recited,		9,148,237 40
Making the amount paid upon warrants, as before stated,		$21,596,783 68
Have been accounted for, as far as respects the redemption of the funded debt, under the act passed the 3d March, 1817, and as exhibited in statement I, annexed, and which is rendered as a part of this report,		415,993 87
The residuary balance of		21,180,789 81
		$21,596,783 68

Will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which shall have been rendered to this Department.

In the mean time, the manner in which the said balance has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiencies of the provisions, at the end of the year 1817, as above stated, the sum of - - -			$693,058 45
In the reimbursement of the old and deferred 6 per cent. stocks in 1818, -		$1,191,805 42	
Towards the redemption of the Louisiana 6 per cent. stock, (*a*) - -		4,750,598 12	
In the payment of the principal of Treasury notes, - - -		8,426,769 00	
In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt, - - -		792 36	
		14,369,964 90	
In the payment of interest on the funded debt and Treasury notes, as per estimate F, - - - - - -		5,996,360 93	
		20,366,325 83	
In the next annual statement the repayments in 1818 will be exhibited as a deduction from the total amount of warrants issued for public debt for the year, and of which they form a part, to the amount of - - -		300,477 64	
And there is estimated, as remaining unapplied in the hands of the agents in Europe, and in protested bills, on the 1st January, 1819, as per estimate G, the sum of - - - - - -		240,840 81	
		20,907,644 28	
From which deduct so much included, as above stated, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, not covered by warrants on the Treasurer, viz:			
For so much, being Louisiana stock purchased by the agents in London, more than the amount remitted for that object, -	$110,498 63		
For so much, being the estimated amount of warrants short issued to the banks, for the payment of dividends, to 31st December, 1818, - - - -	71,711 29		
And this sum, short provided, on account of unclaimed dividends, payable, but not demanded at the Treasury, -	237,703 00	419,912 92	
			20,487,731 36
			$21,180,789 81
(*a*) Amount of Louisiana stock originally issued, - - - -			11,250,000 00
Whereof there was purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, prior to the 21st October, 1818, - - - -		1,294,100 00	
One moiety of the residue ($9,955,900) directed by the Board of Commissioners to be paid on the 21st October, 1818, amounted to - - - -	$4,977,950 00		
Whereof there has been applied for and paid, as above, -	4,750,598 12		
Leaving to be applied for, - - -	227,351 88		
		4,977,950 00	
Residue to be provided for, - - - -		4,977,950 00	
		$11,250,000 00	
The statement G, accompanying this report, exhibits a sum provided abroad, to be applied to the payment of the interest on the Louisiana 6 per cent. stock at London and Amsterdam, to the amount of - - - - - - -			$136,903 07
The amount of protested bills returned for non-payment, and which remain to be covered, as per list herewith included in statement G, - - - - -			103,937 74
			$240,840 81

That funds remain unexpended for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes.

That, in compliance with the sixth section of the act of the 3d March, 1817, for the redemption of the public debt, certificates of the public debt, which, by payment or purchase, have become the property of the United States, are regularly cancelled.

A statement marked H is annexed, which exhibits the amount of the debt of the United States on the 1st January, 1819.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1817, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *Payments on account of the principal of the public debt:*			
Annual reimbursements of the old six per cent. stock,		$1,231,533 75	
Annual reimbursement of the deferred stock,		467,896 91	
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,		14,951,842 28	
Reimbursement of temporary loans,		550,000 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes,		3,057,234 00	
			$20,258,506 94
II. *On account of the interest and charges of the domestic debt:*			
Interest for the year 1817 on the several species of funded debt settled at the Treasury,		5,404,193 38	
Interest for the year 1817 on Louisiana stock, domesticated,		159,682 49	
		5,563,875 87	
Interest on temporary loans,		18,106 16	
Interest on Treasury notes,		161,959 35	
		5,743,941 38	
Commissions to agents purchasing stock,		3,892 97	
Interest on Louisiana stock, payable at Amsterdam, from July 1, 1816, to January 1, 1818, 1,125,000 guilders, at 40 cents,	$450,000 00	5,747,834 35	
At London, from July 1, 1816, to July 1, 1817, £40,136 17*s.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	178,386 00		
Commission and charges, viz:			
At Amsterdam, 5,981*g.* 10*st.*, $2,392 60			
At London, £200 13*s.* 8*d.*, 891 91			
	3,284 51		
	631,670 51		
Commissions to agents in America purchasing bills of exchange,	1,704 99		
		633,375 50	
			6,381,209 81
			$26,639,716 75

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the provision made before the 1*st of January*, 1818, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

I. *On account of the domestic debt.*			
The demands to be satisfied on the 1st January, 1818, were as follows:			
1. Dividends payable by the commissioners of loans, including the dividend due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices,		$2,064,970 06	
2. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for their payment,		177,703 65	
		2,242,673 71	
The funds provided for their demands were as follows:			
1. Cash due from commissioners of loans deceased or out of office,	$5,778 97		
2. Cash in the hands of the commissioners in office, and applicable to dividends,	893,023 58		
3. Cash advanced for Treasury dividends over the amount payable,	19,854 35		
4. Cash heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans no longer in office, for the reimbursement of exchanged stock, and remaining unapplied,	3,821 61		
		922,478 51	
Short provided on account of the domestic debt,			$1,320,195 20
II. *On account of the foreign debt.*			
1. Cash in the hands of the agents at Amsterdam, on Dec. 31, 1817, 779,559*g.* 6*st.*, at 40 cents,		311,823 72	
Cash in the hands of agents at London, £40,554 2*s.* 1*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,		180,240 51	
		492,064 23	
2. Amount of payments made at the Treasury before the 1st of January, 1818, for bills which have been protested for non-payment, and which on that day had not been repaid into the Treasury, as particularized in note to statement G, accompanying last report,		135,072 52	
			627,136 75
Short provided, January 1, 1818,			$693,058 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1818, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1818.			
January 3	4602	President of the Farmers' Branch Bank, New Castle,	$500 00
6	39	President of the Branch Bank, Middletown,	34,612 22
7	43	President of the Branch Bank, New York,	704,578 94
13	60	President of the Branch Bank, Boston,	431,464 46
30	4704	President of the Branch Bank, Savannah,	859 00
February 21	88	Edward Hall,	50
March 23	4921	President of the Trenton Banking Company,	3,339 32
23	22	President of the Bank of the United States,	477,017 69
23	23	President of the Branch Bank, Baltimore,	70,662 93
23	24	President of the Branch Bank, Richmond,	10,260 89
25	32	President of the Branch Bank, New Hampshire,	10,018 92
27	43	Richard Smith,	20,203 74
27	44	Jonathan Smith,	31,253 94
27	45	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,278 92
27	46	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,069 05
31	58	Branch Bank, Charleston,	93,000 00
April 3	5028	Branch Bank, New York,	478,012 18
7	5064	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,804 59
6	5061	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	500 00
20	5295	Branch Bank, Middletown,	17,192 63
23	5331	William Plumer, Jun.,	121 34
27	54	Branch Bank, Savannah,	3,359 00
June 19	5572	Branch Bank, Richmond,	9,600 00
22	77	Trenton Banking Company,	3,339 32
22	78	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	60,714 11
22	79	Bank of the United States,	508,621 62
23	80	Thomas T. Tucker,	12,272 76
23	81	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,218 35
24	85	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	9,968 75
25	89	Richard Smith,	20,467 23
25	90	Jonathan Smith,	31,133 94
29	99	Branch Bank, Charleston,	103,000 00
April 15	5183	Branch Bank, Boston,	326,130 18
July 3	5705	Branch Bank, New York,	474,276 05
6	38	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,760 67
7	49	Branch Bank, Boston,	324,655 60
8	56	Branch Bank, Middletown,	17,033 42
13	73	Branch Bank, Savannah,	3,339 60
September 10	5975	Branch Bank, Charleston,	130,000 00
22	6005	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	59,363 05
22	6	Trenton Banking Company,	3,584 62
23	11	Bank of the United States,	486,693 77
25	13	Branch Bank, New Hampshire,	9,728 41
26	20	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
26	21	Thomas T. Tucker,	12,344 36
26	22	Jonathan Smith,	31,175 27
26	23	Richard Smith,	19,182 17
30	29	Branch Bank, Richmond,	9,473 38
October 5	6159	Branch Bank, New York,	478,048 62
7	72	Branch Bank, Boston,	322,685 80
7	73	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,991 95
8	80	Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	400 00
8	81	Branch Bank, Savannah,	3,500 00
12	98	Branch Bank, Middletown,	16,236 91
28	6250	T. T. Tucker, (navy pension fund,)	65 06
30	51	David English, (attorney Union Bank,)	25 68
November 20	6330	New Hampshire Bank,	34 24
December 19	6436	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
24	54	Trenton Banking Company,	3,300 00
24	55	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	57,025 81
26	58	Bank of the United States,	488,337 21
26	59	Branch Bank, Boston,	319,518 83
26	60	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	8,804 35
26	61	Branch Bank, Richmond,	9,140 43
28	63	Thomas T. Tucker,	12,801 87
28	64	Jonathan Smith,	20,814 11
28	65	Richard Smith,	18,456 23
28	67	Branch Bank, New York,	360,000 00
28	68	Branch Bank, Charleston,	104,000 00
28	69	Branch Bank, Providence,	10,600 00
28	70	Branch Bank, Middletown,	8,800 00
			$7,355,061 38

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1818, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the redemption of Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1818.			
June 9	5532	Lynde Catlin,	$28,061 73
October 10	6188	Bank of the United States,	512,578 57
10	89	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	1,103 85
10	90	Branch Bank, Boston,	188,908 87
10	91	Branch Bank, New York,	387,877 83
10	92	Trenton Banking Company,	2,508 75
10	93	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	73,807 42
10	94	Branch Bank, Richmond,	2,960 32
10	95	Branch Bank, Charleston,	42,632 19
10	96	Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	702 45
20	6221	Val Pfeifer,	10,250 00
20	22	James F. Mesturas, and others,	44,500 00
23	29	F. Baring & Co. and others,	705,500 00
23	30	Louis Pourtales,	41,000 00
23	31	Robert Lenox,	10,034 24
23	32	Thomas Hellen,	1,003 42
24	33	Peter, Lord King,	2,900 00
24	34	Robert Gilmore & Sons,	700 00
24	35	Benjamin Gignac,	4,000 00
24	37	James Sheafe,	20,068 48
24	38	John Evanson,	2,500 00
27	43	Philip Gedney,	5,000 00
27	44	Leonard Gillespie, and others,	8,650 00
28	50	Thomas T. Tucker, (navy pension fund,)	19,000 00
30	51	David English, (attorney Union Bank,)	7,500 00
31	56	Robert Pulsford,	2,500 00
November 5	75	Benjamin Waddington,	5,000 00
20	6327	John Jackson,	7,000 00
20	30	New Hampshire Bank,	10,000 00
21	34	F. Baring & Co.,	700 00
21	35	Esther Crewdson,	4,000 00
21	36	John Drinkwater,	2,500 00
22	42	Joseph Sexton,	1,500 00
23	43	George Beauclerk,	4,500 00
23	44	Herman D. Retberg,	72,200 00
24	48	Hope & Co. and others,	1,492,000 00
24	49	Hope & Co. and others,	983,000 00
December 4	6400	Bartholomew W. Labalmondiere,	13,500 00
4	1	Herman D. Retberg,	19,150 00
9	10	William Harkness, Jun.	5,000 00
14	22	Andrew Service,	2,500 00
18	28	John Leslie,	2,000 00
			$4,750,598 12

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1818, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1818.			
February 6	4731	John Rice,	$521 79
June 30	5603	Richard Smith,	5,817,890 61
30	4	Richard Smith,	3,329,825 00
			$9,148,237 40

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1818, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the payment of interest on Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1818.			
June 5	5515	Lynde Catlin,	$66,738 06
5	16	Lynde Catlin,	166 84
November 21	6332	William E. Webb,	321 60
			$67,226 50
June 5	5516	In favor of Lynde Catlin, was issued for commission on the purchase of bills of exchange,	166 84

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1818, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1818.			
January 9	4651	H. R. Pynchon,	$2,610 50
9	52	H. R. Pynchon,	13 16
February 24	4802	J. B. Dandridge,	6,174 76
24	3	J. B. Dandridge,	15 43
April 2	5023	James W. McCulloch,	11,310 35
2	24	James W. McCulloch,	28 27
3	30	Lynde Catlin,	66,193 51
3	31	Lynde Catlin,	165 48
May 12	5420	Richard Smith,	2,958 35
12	21	Richard Smith,	7 39
12	28	Jonathan Smith,	57,138 71
12	29	Jonathan Smith,	142 84
June 5	5517	Lynde Catlin,	110,350 67
5	18	Lynde Catlin,	275 87
6	25	James W. McCulloch,	16,060 98
6	26	James W. McCulloch,	108 25
15	48	H. R. Pynchon,	427 54
15	49	H. R. Pynchon,	1 06
July 30	5842	Ward Woodbridge,	299 02
October 20	6219	Richard Smith,	583 92
20	20	Richard Smith,	1 46
			$274,867 92
		Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to the agents who purchased the stock:	
January 9	4652	H. R. Pynchon,	13 16
February 24	4803	J. B. Dandridge,	15 43
April 2	5024	James W. McCulloch,	28 27
3	31	Lynde Catlin,	165 48
May 12	5421	Richard Smith,	7 39
12	29	Jonathan Smith,	142 84
June 5	5518	Lynde Catlin,	275 87
6	26	James W. McCulloch,	108 25
15	49	H. R. Pynchon,	1 06
October 20	6220	Richard Smith,	1 46
			$759 21

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1818, *on the Treasurer of the United States, in payment of certain parts of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1818.			
July 30	5841	James Oeliers,	$483 29
August 6	5870	Richard Smith,	147 67
27	5927	Jonathan Dayton, adm'r,	18 27
September 16	5996	Archer Moore, deceased,	38 71
December 22	6449	Richard Bennett,	104 42
			$792 36

Recapitulation.

Interest on Louisiana stock,	$67,226 50
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt,	7,355,061 38
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,	274,867 92
Principal and interest of Treasury notes,	9,148,237 40
Redemption of Louisiana stock,	4,750,598 12
Certain parts of the domestic debt,	792 36
Total,	$21,596,783 68

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Amount of remittances during the year 1818, *for the payment of interest upon the Louisiana stock.*

£.	s.	d.		
1,500	0	0	sterling, at par,	$6,666 66
3,000	0	0	sterling, at par,	13,333 33
2,000	0	0	sterling, at par,	8,888 89
500	0	0	sterling, at par,	2,222 22
1,571	11	10	sterling, at par,	6,984 84
3,000	0	0	sterling, at ¼ per cent. advance,	13,366 66
3,428	8	2	sterling, at par,	15,275 46
15,000	0	0		66,738 06
			804 guilders, at 40 cents,	321 60
			Applied to the purchase of remittances,	67,059 66
			Paid agents for commission on the purchase of bills,	166 84
			Warrants issued in the year 1818, on account of interest on the Louisiana stock,	67,226 50

Loss on remittances.

£15,000			sterling, at par, 66,666 66
804			guilders, at par, 321 60
			66,988 26
			Paid for remittances, 67,059 66
			Loss on remittances in 1818, $71 40

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D d.

Amount of remittances during the year 1818, *for the redemption of the Louisiana six per cent. stock.*

£.	s.	d.		
1,934	13	9	sterling, at ½ per cent. advance,	$8,641 62
1,000	0	0	sterling, at par,	4,444 44
1,000	0	0	sterling, at par,	4,444 44
800	0	0	sterling, at par,	3,555 55
1,565	12	5	sterling, at ¼ per cent. advance,	6,975 68
6,300	6	2		
			Applied to the purchase of remittances,	28,061 73
			Warrants issued in the year 1818, on account of the redemption of the Louisiana 6 per cent. stock,	28,061 73

Loss on remittances.

£	s.	d.		
6,300	6	2	sterling, at par,	28,001 37
			Paid for remittances,	28,061 73
			Loss on remittances in 1818,	$60 36

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Repayments into the Treasury during the year 1818, *in relation to the public debt.*

Warrants. No.	Warrants. Date.	On whom drawn.	For what purpose.	Amount.
2991	March 31	William White, -	Late commissioner of loans, Pennsylvania, out of moneys remaining in his hands unexpended, which were heretofore advanced to him for the reimbursement of Treasury notes, - - -	$235,590 80
3071	Sept. 30	Elias Glenn, -	Attorney of the United States for the district of Maryland, being so much received from him for two protested bills of exchange, drawn by Aquila Brown, and Brown & Hackman, on account of the Dutch debt, - - - -	44,380 38
3072	Sept. 30	Jonathan Fisk, -	Attorney of the United States for the district of New York, being so much received on certain bills of exchange, drawn by Minturn & Champlin, on account of interest on Louisiana stock, - -	20,506 46
				$300,477 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Estimate of the application, made in the year 1818, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *On account of principal.*		
1. Reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, estimated at -	$1,191,805 42	
2. Reimbursement of the principal of Treasury notes, - - -	8,426,769 00	
3. Stock purchased, - - - - - - -	415,993 87	
4. Redemption of Louisiana stock, - - - - -	4,750,598 12	
5. In payment of certain parts of domestic debt, - - - -	792 36	
		$14,785,958 77
II. *On account of interest and charges.*		
1. Interest on the domestic funded debt, estimated at - - -	4,965,245 81	
2. Interest on Louisiana stock, domesticated, - - - -	123,242 86	
3. Interest on Treasury notes, - - - - -	485,877 60	
4. Interest and charges on Louisiana stock, payable in London and Amsterdam,	421,827 82	
Commissions to agents in America purchasing bills of exchange, - -	166 84	
		5,996,360 93
		$20,782,319 70

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

An estimate of the funds provided before the 1*st of January*, 1819, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

On account of the foreign debt—		
1. Cash in the hands of agents at London and Amsterdam, December 31, 1817, per statement B, -		$492,064 23
Remittances in 1818, per statement D, - - - - - -		66,666 66
		558,730 89
Amount applied during the year 1818, per preceding estimate **F**, is calculated to have been for interest and charges in Europe, - - - - - -		421,827 82
		136,903 07
2. Amount of protested bills, outstanding and unrecovered on the 31st December, 1818, -		(*a*) 103,937 74
		$240,840 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(*a*.) *List of bills of exchange purchased on account of Louisiana stock, returned under protest for non-payment, and remaining unrecovered on the* 31*st December*, 1818.

By whom drawn.	On whom drawn.	In whose favor.	Amount.	
			£ s. d.	
Purchased in 1815.				
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Ab. Barker and F. Depeyster, -	3,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Minturn & Champlin, and Post & Minturn, - - -	5,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock & Barker, and Robert Bowne, - - - -	2,500 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock & Barker and Ab. Barker,	4,139 13 5	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock & Barker, and J. L. Bowne, and Howland & Co., -	2,500 0 0	
Part of Jacob Barker's bill for £8,046 6*s*. 5*d*.	Thos. Mullet and J. J. Evans & Co., - -	Ab. Barker and F. Depeyster, -	2,246 6 5	
Minturn & Champlin,	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	Robt. Bowne and Henry King & Co., - - - -	4,000 0 0	
		Sterling, -	£23,385 19 10	
		at 4*s*. 6*d*., -		$103,937 74

H.

A statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st *January*, 1819, *with its redemption for* 1818.

Amount redeemed under the sixth section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt purchased, as per statement F,	$415,993 87	
Moiety of the Louisiana stock on the 21st October,	4,977,950 00	
		$5,393,943 87
Reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1817, per accounts settled at the Treasury,		1,699,430 66
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st January, 1819, subject to reduction for the redemption of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks in the year 1818, the accounts for which have not been adjusted, and exclusive of stock which may be issued under acts authorizing the funding of Treasury notes and of 3 per cent. stock for interest on the old registered or unfunded debt,		(a) 93,787,480 73
		$100,880,855 26
Amount of debt on the 1st January, 1819, brought down,		93,787,480 73
Deduct estimated amount of reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks in 1818,		1,191,805 42
		$92,595,675 31
(a) *Consisting of*—		
Old 6 per cent. (not adjusted in 1818) and deferred stocks,	$4,459,524 06	
Three per cent,	13,454,857 85	
Exchanged 6 per cent. of 1812,	2,669,108 99	
Louisiana 6 per cent. stock,	4,977,950 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions,)	15,522,272 80	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions,)	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (25 and 3 millions,)	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	9,505,625 40	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	1,337,004 99	
Seven per cent. stock,	8,726,964 49	
Five per cent stock,	7,000,000 00	
	$93,787,480 73	
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st of January, 1818, as per statement H, accompanying the report of last year,		$100,608,798 21
Debt funded, per accounts rendered to the Treasury subsequently to the formation of the said statement, viz:		
Three per cent. stock,	302 24	
Seven per cent. stock,	97,457 00	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	174,297 81	
		272,057 05
		$100,880,855 26

Treasury Department, Register's Office, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

List of certificates to be cancelled on account of the redemption of the public debt, from the 1st *of January*, 1818, *to* 30*th September*, 1818.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
Treasury,	17,805	Oct. 23, 1817,	Old six per cent.	$80 00		
Do.	17,806	Dec. 6, 1817,	Do.	29 52		
Do.	17,452	Feb. 7, 1818,	Do.	263 99		
Do.	17,788	March 14, 1818,	Do.	13 42		
Do.	14,416	March 14, 1818,	Do.	853 33		
Do.	3,491	April 7, 1818,	Do.	780 54		
Do.	7,979	April 9, 1818,	Do.	690 88		
Do.	2,600	April 28, 1818,	Do.	16 67		
Do.	3,657	March 14, 1818,	Do.	96 67		
Do.	17,808	July, 17, 1818,	Do.	405 32		
					$3,230 34	
Connecticut,	1,518	Oct. 9, 1817,	Do.	400 95		
Do.	1,525	Nov. 21, 1817,	Do.	78 77		
Do.	1,528	Dec. 8, 1817,	Do.	997 77		
Do.	9	Feb. 25, 1818,	Do.	3,288 75		
Do.	19	July 2, 1818,	Do.	1,355 94		
					6,122 18	
New York,	4	March 11, 1818,	Do.	2,248 43		
Do.	5	March 11, 1818,	Do.	1,472 21		
Do.	9	May 1, 1818,	Do.	32,450 06		
					36,170 70	
Pennsylvania,	49	Feb. 20, 1818,	Do.	170 84		
Do.	52	March 14, 1818,	Do.	233 37		
Do.	56	April 22, 1818,	Do.	8,989 84		
					9,394 05	

LIST—Continued.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
Maryland, -	1	Dec. 12, 1817,	Old six per cent. -	$33 11		
Do. -	4	Jan. 2, 1818,	Do. - -	395 74		
Do. -	8	April 29, 1818,	Do. - -	1,291 79		
					$1,720 64	
Virginia, -	4	Dec. 13, 1817,	Do. - -	2,317 42		
Do. -	7	Jan. 13, 1818,	Do. - -	1,258 66		
					3,576 08	
						$60,213 99
Treasury, -	12,377	Oct. 23, 1817,	Deferred six per cent. -	40 00		
Do. -	12,378	Dec. 6, 1817,	Do. - -	14 75		
Do. -	12,108	Feb. 7, 1818,	Do. - -	125 47		
Do. -	12,366	Feb. 17, 1818,	Do. - -	3,919 90		
Do. -	12,351	March 14, 1818,	Do. - -	6 71		
Do. -	2,783	April 7, 1818,	Do. - -	390 27		
Do. -	12,379	April 17, 1818,	Do. - -	198 97		
Do. -	2,041	April 28, 1818,	Do. - -	8 33		
Do. -	12,381	July 17, 1818,	Do. - -	884 53		
Do. -	12,382	July 24, 1818,	Do. - -	519 57		
					6,108 50	
Connecticut, -	1,519	Oct. 9, 1817,	Do. - -	158 98		
Do. -	1,526	Nov. 21, 1817,	Do. - -	39 38		
Do. -	1,529	Dec. 8, 1817,	Do. - -	4,779 32		
Do. -	10	Feb. 25, 1818,	Do. - -	653 42		
Do. -	20	July 2, 1818,	Do. - -	677 97		
					6,309 07	
New York, -	3	March 11, 1818,	Do. - -	60,778 70		
Do. -	6	March 11, 1818,	Do. - -	736 10		
Do. -	8	May 1, 1818,	Do. - -	48,235 61		
					109,750 41	
Pennsylvania, -	50	Feb. 20, 1818,	Do. - -	85 42		
Do. -	53	March 14, 1818,	Do. - -	414 04		
Do. -	53	April 22, 1818,	Do. - -	7,407 95		
					7,907 41	
Maryland, -	2	Dec. 12, 1817,	Do. - -	16 55		
Do. -	5	Jan. 2, 1818,	Do. - -	25,829 81		
Do. -	9	April 29, 1818,	Do. - -	1,576 22		
					27,422 58	
Virginia, -	5	Dec. 13, 1817,	Do. - -	71 85		
Do. -	8	Jan. 13, 1818,	Do. - -	629 33		
					701 18	
						158,199 15
Treasury, -	17,751	Oct. 23, 1817,	Three per cent. -	68 40		
Do. -	17,752	Dec. 6, 1817,	Do. - -	31 15		
Do. -	14,337	Feb. 7, 1818,	Do. - -	121 01		
Do. -	3,270	April 7, 1818,	Do. - -	660 56		
Do. -	5,993	April 9, 1818,	Do. - -	373 07		
Do. -	2,452	April 28, 1818,	Do. - -	16 00		
					1,270 19	
Connecticut, -	1,520	Oct. 9, 1817,	Do. - -	225 94		
Do. -	1,527	Nov. 21, 1817,	Do. - -	73 86		
					299 80	
Pennsylvania, -	51	Feb. 20, 1818,	Do. - -	-	74 00	
Maryland, -	3	Dec. 12, 1817,	Do. - -	32 77		
Do. -	6	Jan. 29, 1818,	Do. - -	116 10		
Do. -	7	April 1, 1818,	Do. - -	66 32		
					215 19	
Virginia, -	6	Dec. 13, 1817,	Do. - -	-	8,673 47	
						10,532 65
Maryland, -	2	April 1, 1818,	Supposed $10,000,000, -	-	-	17 56
Do. -	4	March 13, 1818,	6 per cent. Treas'y note,	-	-	107 65
New York, -	2	March 10, 1818,	Louisiana domesticated,	39,000 00		
Do. -	3	May 1, 1818,	Do. - -	88,900 00		
Do. -	4	May 4, 1818,	Do. - -	500 00		
					128,400 00	
Pennsylvania, -	9	March 2, 1818,	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	10	April 13, 1818,	Do. - -	5,000 00		
Do. -	11	April 22, 1818,	Do. - -	100 00		
Do. -	12	April 27, 1818,	Do. - -	48,000 00		
					54,100 00	
Maryland, -	1	April 1, 1818,	Do. - -	-	15,300 00	
						197,800 00
Treasury, -	16	April 27, 1818,	Louisiana six per cent., int'st payable in London,	3,000 00		
Do. -	17	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	18	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	19	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	20	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	21	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	26	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	27	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	26	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	587	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	588	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	589	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		

LIST—Continued.

At what office issued.	No. of certificate.	Date of transfer certificate.	Species of stock.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount issued at each office.	Amount of each stock.
Treasury, -	590	April 27, 1818,	Louisiana 6 per ct., interest payable in London.	$1,000 00		
Do. -	21	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	22	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	23	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	24	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	25	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	211	Do.	Do. - -	1,000 00		
Do. -	14	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	15	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	16	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	17	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	18	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	19	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	20	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	21	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	22	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	23	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	206	Do.	Do. - -	2,000 00		
Do. -	206	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	11	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	12	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	13	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	14	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	15	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	221	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	224	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	225	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	226	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	227	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	228	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	229	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	230	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	231	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	232	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	233	Do.	Do. - -	4,000 00		
Do. -	61	Do.	Do. - -	5,000 00		
Do. -	454	May 16, 1818,	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	455	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	456	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	457	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00		
Do. -	458	Do.	Do. - -	3,000 00	$138,000 00	
						138,000 00
						564,871 00
Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks paid previously to purchase, -						148,876 51
						$415,994 49

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

15th CONGRESS.] No. 553. [2d SESSION.

WILLIAM JONES, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 8, 1819.

To the honorable House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of William Jones, late president of the Bank of the United States, respectfully showeth:

That your memorialist has, for some time past, been afflicted with a severe disease, which, until the present moment, has precluded the preparation of the papers which he has now the honor to submit, in explanation of the testimony touching his private concerns, which was delivered to the committee appointed by your honorable House, to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States; that your memorialist, solicitous to exhibit these transactions in their true light, and to submit his public conduct to the candid scrutiny of your honorable body, begs leave to refer to the statement of his private transactions, in the stock of the bank, which he delivered to your committee, and to the statement of facts, and the documents thereto annexed, herewith submitted, which he trusts will establish the lawfulness and innocence of these transactions; that the only stock which your memorialist sold to a profit was the two contracts mentioned in his statement to your committee, which contracts were sold to a director of the bank, who was not likely to become the dupe of artificial measures to enhance the value of the stock; that the shares which your memorialist subsequently disposed of, in order to meet his engagements, were sold at a great loss; that the whole amount of stock which he now actually holds, as stated to your committee, cost him one hundred and fifty-three dollars per share, and, if valued at the reduced prices, the result of his entire

stock transactions will exhibit a very heavy loss; that in this amount are included 1,070 shares, now pledged in London, (the sale of which is to this day restricted to thirty-four pounds sterling per share,) for the payment of a loan, which he negotiated in order to avoid borrowing of the Bank of the United States, of which he has no loan whatever; nor is he indebted or responsible to that institution, either on his own account, or for any other person, directly or indirectly, for a cent; that he has held the stock which he now holds during the progressive decline in the price, while he has been earnestly engaged, in his official capacity, in promoting all those measures of precaution, and of expense incurred by the importation of specie, which were indispensable to the safety of the institution, but which it was clearly foreseen would diminish the profits and dividends of the bank, and greatly depress, at least for a time, the price of its stock. Your memorialist further declares that his dealings in the stock of the bank were founded upon his confidence in the prosperity and productiveness of the institution; in the many important advantages which, if fairly enjoyed, he believed it to possess over many other institutions, the market value of whose stock approximated to the highest rates which that of the Bank of the United States had attained; and in the recollection of the fact, that towards the close of the charter of the old bank, the Government of the United States sold to Mr. Baring the whole of the public shares, at the rate of five hundred and eighty dollars per share; that in regard to his public conduct as a director of the Bank of the United States, your memorialist does most solemnly assure your honorable House, that he has been actuated by the purest motives; and with perfect fidelity, diligence, and zeal, has employed his best faculties and judgment in promoting such measures as he believed at the time were best calculated to advance the interest of the public and of the institution; that the private transactions which have attracted the animadversions of your committee, have in nowise influenced his judgment or decision upon the important measures in which, as a director, he has participated, and that the reasons and motives assigned, in his written answers to the questions put to him by your committee, touching the proceedings of the bank, and those which are recorded in the minutes and correspondence of the board of directors, are the true and only motives by which he has been governed in his official conduct; that in advocating the loans on the pledge of stock, he was influenced by the additional consideration, that the original constitution of the capital stock of the bank comprehended twenty-eight millions in funded debt, and seven millions in money, whereas by the rise of funded debt to and above its par value, so large an amount of the latter was substituted for the former by the subscribers to the bank, and so large a sum redeemed by the Government and sold by the bank to procure specie, as to create an aggregate of upwards of twenty millions of dollars in money, substituted for so much of the funded debt part of the capital; hence your memorialist, considering the extreme facility which bank accommodation had given to overtrading, and its consequent effect upon mercantile credit, believed that at least ten millions of dollars loaned on the pledge of stocks would best fulfil the original design of the institution, and leave as large an amount of moneyed capital as could be safely loaned on personal security; and this belief has not been impaired by the result of his observation in regard to the existing loans of the bank, which, according to the documents before your honorable House, are in the proportion of about twenty-seven millions on bills and notes, resting upon personal security alone, to nine millions on notes of hand, secured by a pledge of stock.

With this brief exposition of the views and motives which have regulated his official conduct, your memorialist, with profound respect, submits his case to your wisdom and justice, in full confidence that his reputation will not be subjected to obloquy, by inferences alike repugnant to his principles, and to the whole tenor of his private and public life; a life, the first perils and privations of which are identified with those of his country, in the darkest period of her revolutionary struggle, as his late faithful services in a highly responsible trust are with her recent and not less momentous contest. Your memorialist, moreover, reposes with conscious rectitude and tranquillity in the belief that when truth shall have penetrated through the mist of prejudice which has obscured the services and merits of the institution in which he had the honor to preside, public sentiment will award to those who have managed its critical concerns that justice which is now withheld.

W. JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 5, 1819.

The facts and circumstances attending the contract, (of which the annexed is a copy, marked A,) executed by Charles Pleasants and John Lysle, Esqrs., directors and agents of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, and the assignment thereon to me, by George Williams, Esq., of his right in the said contract, whenever I should indemnify him for his responsibility, by substituting other satisfactory security in lieu of his note, or provide the means of paying the said note at maturity, are strictly as follows:

Mr. Williams made the said contract in his name, but in my behalf, and for my use, as declared in his assignment. The execution of the contract was made known to me some short time after the date thereof; the particular time I do not now recollect, but it was a considerable time prior to the date of the assignment of Mr. Williams's right to me, which was delayed by his absence from Philadelphia.

The annexed paper (B) is a copy of a letter of Mr. Williams to Messrs. Pleasants and Lysle, which was not delivered, because, upon my assuring him that I would sell the contract, and substitute satisfactory paper other than my own, or, according to the alternative, provide the means to pay his note at maturity, he suffered it to remain, holding the original contract in his name and possession, as security liable to be disposed of at any time, had he apprehended a decline in price, upon my failure to complete his indemnity when required.

On the 26th day of August, 1817, I made an actual sale of my right in the said contract to Dennis A. Smith for $26,000, including the two dividends, which, by the terms of the sale, he was entitled to, and did receive by his assignee on the completion of the contract; and I received of him his note for that sum, payable on the 2d of January following, according to my receipt, of which a copy (marked C) is hereto annexed, by which D. A. Smith was bound to fulfil the conditions of the assignment of the said contract by George Williams to myself, a copy of which is also annexed.

This note was lodged by me in the Bank of the United States for collection; paid at maturity by James W. McCulloch, to whom D. A. Smith had assigned his right on the back of my receipt, and returned to me by Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Williams has stated to me, that on his examination before the committee, absent from his books and papers, he stated the contract price of the stock, from recollection, at 125 or 126 dollars per share; but that he referred to the nett price, deducting the amount which, at the time of the contract, the two dividends were estimated at; whereas, in my statement to the committee, I mentioned the actual price per share, as expressed in the contract.

Whatever Messrs. G. Williams, J. W. McCulloch, and Dennis A. Smith may have said in regard to my transactions in the stock of the bank, they do not, I am sure, refer to any other than the contract herein described, as having, either jointly or individually, any agency or concern, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or procurement thereof, for my account.

Mr. D. A. Smith is represented to have stated to the committee, "that he was one of the persons who made one of these contracts a present to Mr. Jones; that the stock never was transferred; and that the profit, amounting

to $15,000, was paid to Mr. Jones in money." If Mr. Smith has been rightly understood, the extent and diversity of his stock transactions must have impaired his recollection upon this particular question; and as he undoubtedly refers to the contract I have described, the conditions of my receipt for his note, with his assignment thereon, show that he has mistaken the fact. That the stock never was transferred, either to Mr. Williams or myself, is true. The terms of the contract precluded the transfer until the 2d of January; and I sold my right therein on the 26th August preceding. The stock never was in the possession of those who, according to the alleged testimony of Mr. D. A. Smith, presented it to me; nor was any money paid to or for me on account thereof, but that which I received in payment of D. A. Smith's note, described in my receipt as the fair and actual consideration for the sale and transfer of my right in said contract. The real character of the transaction is, that Mr. Williams, as an act of personal friendship and accommodation, lent me the use of his name in the said contract, and held the original as his security, upon a rising market.

I do most solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm, that the foregoing declaration of facts and circumstances is, in all things, just and true.

W. JONES.

Be it known, that on this 30th day of January, A. D. 1819, before me, Clement C. Biddle, Esq., notary public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, personally appeared William Jones, of said city, esquire, and made affirmation in due form of law to the facts and circumstances set forth in the foregoing declaration; and I, the said notary, do also hereby certify, that the several documents hereunto annexed, marked A, B, and C, and referred to in the said affirmation, are just and true copies of the several instruments of writing of which they purport to be copies, carefully compared by me with their said originals; and that the signature "Geo. Williams," at the foot of the assignment on the back of the paper writing, of which the copy is hereunto annexed, marked A, is well known to me as the proper handwriting of George Williams, Esq., of Baltimore; that the signature "George Williams," at the foot of the letter, of which the copy is hereunto annexed, marked B, is also well known to me as the proper handwriting of the said George Williams; and that the signature "D. A. Smith," at the foot of the assignment, at the bottom of the receipt, of which the copy is hereunto annexed, marked C, is well known to me as the proper handwriting of Dennis A. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore; and that the said assignment, to wit, "I hereby assign my right to the within to James Wm. McCulloch," is written in the handwriting of the said James W. McCulloch, Esq., of Baltimore.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal of office, the day and year aforesaid. [L. S.]

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, *Notary Public.*

A.

Whereas we have sold to George Williams, Esq., one thousand shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-two dollars for each share, payable on the 2d day of January, 1818, for which we have received his note of hand for one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, drawn in our favor, we do hereby engage that, in case said note is paid at maturity, we will forthwith transfer to the said George, on his order, one thousand shares of the said stock, and will pay over to him at said time whatever dividends we may receive on said stock; it being understood that, in case the said note is not paid at maturity, we shall have the right of selling, at the market price, the said shares, and of claiming and receiving from the said George the difference between the proceeds of the sale, deducting expenses, and the said sum of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

As witness our hands, this 10th day of May, 1817.

CHARLES PLEASANTS,
JOHN LYSLE.

It is understood that said shares are to be completed prior to delivery, by the payment of the last instalment.

JOHN LYSLE.

MAY 10, 1817.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12, 1817.

The within is a copy of an original contract made for the sole benefit and use of William Jones, to whom I hereby assign all my right, title, and interest therein, and engage to deliver over to him, or his assigns, the original contract, with my assignment thereon, in due form, whenever he shall substitute other satisfactory security in lieu of my note, or provide the means to pay the said note at maturity.

GEO. WILLIAMS.

B.

GENTLEMEN: PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12, 1817.

Having disposed of the 1,000 shares of United States Bank stock, which I purchased of you some time since, to William Jones, Esq., I am desirous of substituting his note for mine, which I hope will be acceptable to you.

Respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMS.

CHARLES PLEASANTS and JOHN LYSLE, Esquires.

C.

Received, Philadelphia, August 26th, 1817, of Dennis A. Smith, Esq., his note of hand, dated Philadelphia, August 26th, 1817, payable to my order, on the 2d January next, for twenty-six thousand dollars; upon the payment of which note I engage to assign and transfer to the said D. A. Smith, and to his assigns, all my right, title, and interest in a certain contract for the sale and delivery of one thousand shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States, entered into on the 10th day of May last, between John Lysle and Charles Pleasants, of the first part, and George Williams, of the second part; he, the said Dennis A. Smith, agreeing to be bound by the conditions expressed in an assignment of the said contract by the said George Williams to myself, written and executed on a copy of the said contract in my possession.

W. JONES.

I hereby assign my right to the within to Jas. Wm. McCulloch.

D. A. SMITH.

15th Congress.] No. 554. [2d Session.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 8, 1819.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 8, 1819.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of April, 1818, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to Congress at their next session what further improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff of duties upon imported goods, wares, and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties ad valorem," I have the honor to submit the enclosed list of articles, exhibiting the original cost, the freight, insurance, and commissions, where it has been practicable; the present ad valorem duty, reduced to a specific form; and the specific duty which it is conceived may be imposed upon them, respectively, consistent with the public interest.

It is probable that this list may be considerably extended, should the subject receive no final disposition during the present session.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A list of articles paying ad valorem duties, which may be subjected to specific duties.

Articles.	Original cost.	Rate of freight, insurance, and commission.	Present ad valorem duty.	Rate of present duty in a specific form.	Proposed specific duty.	Remarks.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*			
Aqua fortis,	$ 26 per pound,	-	7½	$ 2.14 per pound,	$ 2¼ per pound,	This article is imported solely from England.
Assafœtida,	17	-	15	2.50 per pound,	50 per pound.	
Bandanas,	3 00 piece of 7 hks.	11	15	54 per piece,	10 per hkf.	Not exceeding one yard square.
Beads, (glass,)	30 per pound,		20	6.60 per pound,	7 per pound,	Glass beads cost from 20 to 30 cents per pound. The duty is here stated on the highest.
Bergamot,	3 00 per pound,	-	30	99.75 per pound,	1 10 per pound,	This article is imported in copper vessels, of the value of 10 per cent. of the article. It is therefore proposed to make the duty $1 10 per pound.
Binding, (quality,)	87 gro. 4 pieces,	5½	25	23.92 gro. 4 pie's.	48 gro. of 4 pieces,	Quality and shoe binding formerly measured 36 yards per piece, and 4 pieces made a gross of 12 dozen yards, at which rate they are bought and sold. The quantity has been gradually curtailed, and they now contain but 24 yards. The duty proposed is on the old measure; 4 pieces to be considered as a gross, not exceeding 144 yards, as formerly.
Binding, (shoe,)	83 gro. 4 pieces,	5½	25	14.57 gro. 4 pie's.	28 not exceeding 12 dozen yards.	
Borax,	14 00 per 100 lbs.	-	15	2 52 per 100 lbs.	2½ per pound.	
Brass kettles, and all other vessels of brass,	50 per pound,	-	20	11 per pound,	12 per pound.	
Braziers' rods,	3 33 per cwt.	-	-	- -	2 50 per cwt.	This rate of duty has been collected on these articles, under the head of rod iron.
Bunting, (or cloth for flags,) 18 inches,	20 per yard,	-	25	4.40 per yard,	5 per yard,	Over 10 inches and not exceeding 20 inches in width.
Bunting, (or cloth for flags,) 9 inches,	10 per yard,	-	25	2.20 per yard,	2½ per yard,	For 10 inches, and under.
Butter,	17 per pound,	7	15	2.80 per pound,	6 per pound.	
Brick, (fire,)	26 00 p. thousand,	-	20	6 00 p. thousand	10 00 per thousand.	
Brick, (other,)	3 00 p. thousand,	-	20	66 p. thousand	1 50 per thousand.	
Camlet,	18 00 per piece,	-	15	3 24 per piece,	3 50 per piece,	18 yards long and 80-100 wide.
Cantharides,	75 per pound,	-	15	12.37 per pound,	12½ per pound.	
Carpeting, (Brussels,)	1 56 per yard,	-	25	42.90 per yard,	45 per yard,	Not to exceed 3-4 of a yard in width.
(Venetian,)	1 12 per yard,	-	25	30.75 per yard,	30 per yard,	Do. 4-4 do.
(Kidderminster,)	1 00 per yard,	-	25	27.50 per yard,	30 per yard,	Do. 4-4 do.
(Brussels stair, 4-4,)	2 07 per yard,	-	25	56.75 per yard,	60 per yard,	Do. 4-4 do.
(Kidderminster stair, 1-2,)	56 per yard,	-	25	15.40 per yard,	15 per yard,	Do. 1-2 do.
(Venetian stair, 5-8,)	70 per yard,	-	25	19.25 per yard,	19 per yard,	Do. 5-8 do.
(Venetian stair, 3-4,)	83 per yard,	-	25	22.82 per yard,	23 per yard,	Do. 3-4 do.
Castor oil,	10 per pound,	-	15	1.65 per pound,	2 per pound,	This article is imported from the western coast of Africa, Calcutta, and West Indies. It costs from 13 to 19 rupees per maund.
Cement, Roman,	3 00 per 100 lbs.	-	15	49.50 p. 100 lbs.	50 per pound.	
Chamblee,	19 50 per piece,	11	15	3 51 per piece,	3 60 per piece,	30 yards long and 45-100 wide.
Choppa romals, and all other flag silk handkerchiefs 4-4,	3 50 p. piece 7 hks.	11	15	63 per piece,	10 per hkf.	Not exceeding one yard square.
Cochineal,	3 50 per pound,	-	7½	28.87 per pound,	29 per pound.	
Cocoa nuts,	2 50 per 100,	-	15	41 per 100,	1 50 per 100.	
Concan, (30 yards,)	9 00 per piece,	11	15	1 62 per piece,	2 00 per piece,	30 yards long and 45-100 wide.

Copper kettles and all vessels of copper,	50 per pound,	-	25	15.67 per pound,	16 per pound.	
Corks,	3 73 per 1,000,	-	15	61.54 per 1,000,	60 per 1,000.	
Crapes, (Canton) 18 yards,	6 64 per piece,	11	15	1 19.52 per piece,	1 25 per piece,	18 yards long and 50-100 wide.
Crapes, (Nankin) 21 yards,	13 00 per piece,	11	15	2 34 per piece,	2 50 per piece,	21 yards long and 50-100 wide.
Crape shawls, 7-4	4 33 each,	11	15	77.94 each,	1 00 each,	7-4 of a yard square.
Crape shawls, 8-4	7 00 each,	11	15	1 26 each,	1 50 each.	8-4 of a yard square.
Cremor tartar,	12½ per pound,	-	7½	1.30 per pound,	1½ per pound.	
Crash,	66 00 p. 1,000 archines,		15	10 89 p.1,000 ar.	11 00 per 1,000 ar.	
Dates,	8 00 per 100 lbs.	-	15	1 44 per 100 lbs.	1 50 per pound.	
Demijohns,	45½ each,	-	20	10 each,	12 each.	
Down, (eider,)	2 50 per pound,	-	15	41.25 per pound,	50 per pound.	
Down, (common,)	40 per pound,	-	15	6.60 per pound,	10 per pound.	
Drap de soie, or serge of Rome,	1 14 per ell,	-	15	18.81 per ell,	20 per ell.	
Essence of lemon,	3 00 per pound,	-	30	99 per pound,	1 00 per pound.	
Filberts, and all other nuts except almonds,	75 per 100 lbs.	-	15	12.37 per 100 lbs.	1 per pound,	Nuts of every description are articles of pure luxury, and can easily pay this duty; raisins of the first quality and almonds pay three cents per pound, and are retailed at twenty-five cents, which is the usual price for filberts and walnuts.
Feathers for beds,	20 per pound,	-	15	3.30 per pound,	5 per pound.	
Fruit, (preserved,)	25 per pound,	-	15	4.12 per pound,	10 per pound,	Preserved fruits of all kinds, not enumerated, to pay this duty; they are articles of luxury, and can well afford it.
Gin cases,	92 each,	-	15	15.18 each,	20 each.	
Ginger,	4 50 per 100 lbs.	-	15	82 per 100 lbs.	3 per pound.	
Gloves, (silk,)	6 00 per dozen,	-	15	99 per dozen,	1 00 per dozen,	The medium cost of these articles is taken in reference to the average quantity imported.
Gloves, (men's silk,)						
Gloves, (ladies' habit,)						
Glass, (plain,)	24 per pound,	-	20	5.28 per pound,	6 per pound,	This article costs, by the average quantity imported, twenty-four cents per pound, at which rate the duty is computed.
Grindstones,	7 50 per ton,	-	15	1 20 per ton,	12 per 100 lbs.	
Gum, of all kinds except manna,	15 00 per 100 lbs.	-	15	2 70 per 100 lbs.	3 per pound,	Gum Senegal is a tender on the coast of Africa, at six pounds per dollar.
Gunny bags,	3 50 per 100 bags	-	15	63 per 100 bags	1 each.	
Hats, (men's,)	4 67 each,	-	30	1 54.11 each,	1 55 each,	Hats composed wholly or in part of fur to pay $1 55 each.
Hats, (youths',)	2 00 each,	-	30	66 each,	70 each,	
Herrings, (Digby & all other kinds)	60 per box,	-	15	9.90 per box,	15 per box.	
Honey,	50 per gallon,	-	15	8 per gallon,	15 per gallon.	
Horns,	37 00 per 1,000,	-	15	6 10.50 per 1,000,	5 00 per 1,000,	Horns are used in large quantities in the manufactures of the country, and a less duty is therefore proposed.
Ipecacuanha,	1 50 per pound,	-	15	24.75 per pound,	25 per pound.	
Isinglass, (animal,)	1 00 per pound,	-	15	16.50 per pound,	18 per pound.	
Ivory, (prime,)	60 per pound,	-	15	9.90 per pound,	10 per pound,	Ivory is a tender at Senegal, and other places on the coast of Africa, at $1 per pound. As there is but little specie there, it can be purchased at sixty cents a pound. And, as all that is imported is consumed, ten cents is considered the highest duty it ought to pay.
Ivory, screvelloes, or small teeth under 16 pounds,	30 per pound,	-	15	4.95 per pound,	5 per pound,	Screvelloes, half price.
Ivory black,	2 00 per 100 lbs.	-	15	33 per 100 lbs,	½ per pound.	
Lamp black,	7 00 per 100 lbs.	7	15	1 13 per 100 lbs.	1½ per pound.	
Lard,	17 per pound,	-	15	2.80 per pound,	6 per pound.	
Linseed oil,	1 00 per gallon,	-	15	16 per gallon,	25 per gallon.	
Lime juice and shrub,	50 per gallon,	-	15	8 per gallon,	20 per gallon.	
Limes,	3 00 per bbl.	-	15	50 per barrel,	1 00 per barrel.	

LIST—Continued.

Articles.	Original cost.	Rate of freight, insurance, and commission.	Present ad valorem duty.	Rate of present duty in a specific form.	Proposed specific duty.	Remarks.
		per cent.	*per cent.*			
Lemons,	$4 50 per box,	-	15	$ 75 per box,	$1 50 per box.	
Magnesia,	56 per pound,	-	15	9.20 per pound,	10 per pound.	
Manna,	24 per pound,	-	15	3.96 per pound,	4 per pound.	
Mustard,	27 per pound,	-	30	8.91 per pound,	10 per pound.	
Nankeens, (short yellow,)	46 per piece,	14	25	13.80 per piece,	15 per piece,	Not exceeding 5 yards long and 34-100 wide.
Nankeens, (company,)	90 per piece,	14	25	27 per piece,	28 per piece,	Not exceeding 7 yards long and 40-100 wide.
Nankeens, (blue,)	1 00 per piece,	14	25	30 per piece,	35 per piece,	Not exceeding 10 yards long and 36-100 wide.
Needles,	1 50 per 1,000,	-	20	33 per 1000,	35 per 1000.	
Noyeau,	60 per bottle,	-	15	9.90 per bottle,	18 per bottle,	Not exceeding 1½ pint.
Opium,	4 00 per pound,	-	15	66 per pound,	1 00 per pound.	
Oranges,	3 00 per barrel,	-	15	50 per barrel,	1 00 per barrel.	
Oil cloths, (common painted,)	2 50 per piece,	-	15	41.25 per piece,	50 per piece,	Dutch oil cloths, containing 9 or 10 yards, cost from $2 30 to $2 50.
Palm oil,	25 per gallon,	-	15	4 per gallon,	10 per gallon.	
Parasols,	2 82 each,	-	30	93.06 each,	1 00 each.	
Pins assorted in pounds,	48 per pound,	-	20	10.56 per pound,	12 per pound,	Pins are imported in papers containing one pound of mixed sizes, and in bundles of one size, numbered according to quality. The difference per pound is the labor of papering, which is about 20 per cent. It is proposed that they shall pay by weight including the paper.
Pins in papers, or bundle pins,	58 per pound,	-	20	12.76 per pound,	15 per pound,	
Paper, (letter,)	-	-	30	- -	15 per pound,	The proposed duty is nearly the same as that now paid on paper imported from Great Britain, except printing paper, of which but little is imported. Paper imported from the Mediterranean, being thin and light, has been sold so low as to injure the American manufactories, which are quite competent to our own supply. This evil will be remedied by the proposed duty.
Paper, (common writing,)	-	-	30	- -	12 per pound,	
Paper, (printing,)	-	-	30	- -	8 per pound,	
Paper, (wrapping,)	-	-	30	- -	4 per pound,	
Paper, (colored wrapping,)	-	-	30	- -	4 per pound,	
Paper, (sugar loaf,)	-	-	30	- -	4	Seldom imported; worth here from $5 to $6 per cwt.
Paper, (bookbinders,')	-	-	30	- -	4	Seldom imported; worth here about $5 per cwt.
Paper, (bandbox and sheathing,)	-	-	30	- -	4	Seldom imported; worth here about $3 per cwt.
Plain Virginias,	1 00 per ell,	-	30	16.50 per ell,	25 per ell.	
Prunello and all cloth shoes,	55 per pair,	-	-	- -	25 per pair,	It is proposed that shoes, not paying specific duties, shall pay 25 cents per pair.
Pine apples,	75 per dozen,	-	15	12 per dozen,	50 per dozen.	
Quicksilver,	36 per pound,	-	15	6 per pound,	12 per pound.	
Quills, Russian and Dutch,	4 00 per thousand,	-	15	66 per thousand,	66 per thousand,	Russia quills cost from $1 50 to $1 70; Dutch quills from $3 to $4 50—the duty is estimated on $4, and it is believed that they can well pay that sum.
Rice,	1 50 per 100 lbs.	-	15	27 per 100 lbs.	½ per pound.	
Saddle irons,	5 00 per 100 lbs.	-	20	1 00 per 100 lbs.	2 per pound.	
Saffron,	15 00 per pound,	-	15	2 47.30 per pound,	2 50 per pound,	Saffron varies in price, according to the quality, from $11 to $15 per pound. The duty is estimated on the best, as that is most generally imported.
Saltpetre, (from India,)	10 per pound,	-	7½	1.33 per pound,	2 per pound.	
Saltpetre, (from other places,)	20 per pound,	-	-	2.66 per pound,	3 per pound.	
Sal ammoniac,	14 50 per 100 lbs.	-	15	2 61 per 100 lbs.	3 per pound.	
Senna,	3 50 per 100 lbs.	5	15	57.75 per 100 lbs.	1 50 per 100 lbs.	The first quality garble leaf senna from Calcutta costs $8 75 per 100 pounds, and the duty proposed is on the best quality.
Silk, sewing,	5 00 per pound,	4½	15	82.50 per pound,	1 00 per pound.	
Silk, raw,	2 75 per pound,	-	15	45.37 per pound,	45 per pound.	
Silks, Florentine and Levantine, of Great Britain,	2 67 per yard,	-	15	44.50 per yard,	50 per yard,	Not exceeding one yard in width.

Silks, sarsnet, India, 30 yards, -	15 00 per piece,	11	15	2 70 per piece,	3 00 per piece,	Not exceeding 30 yards long and 80 100 wide.
Silks, sarsnet, India, 18 yards, -	12 00 per piece,	11	15	2 60 per piece,	2 50 per piece,	Not exceeding 18 yards long and 80-100 wide.
Silks, singhaws, India, 30 yards, -	15 00 per piece,	11	15	2 76 per piece,	3 00 per piece,	Not exceeding 30 yards long and 80-100 wide.
Silks, satins, India, 30 yards, -	15 50 per piece,	11	15	2 79 per piece,	3 00 per piece,	Not exceeding 30 yards long and 80-100 wide.
Silks, satins, India, 18 yards, -	13 50 per piece,	11	15	2 43 per piece,	2 60 per piece,	Not exceeding 18 yards long and 80-100 wide.
Silks, satins, Florentine, 15 yards,	11 25 per piece,	11	15	2 02.50 per piece,	2 50 per piece,	Not exceeding 15 yards long and 52-100 wide.
Silks, Levantines, India, 30 yards,	12 00 per piece,	11	15	2 16 per piece,	2 50 per piece,	Not exceeding 30 yards long and 79-100 wide.
Silks, Pongees, India, 30 to 37 yds.	5 00 per piece,	11	15	90 per piece,	1 00 per piece,	Not exceeding 37 yards long and 50-100 wide.
Silks, Florence, India, 30 yards,	13 50 per piece,	11	15	2 43 per piece,	2 50 per piece,	Not exceeding 30 yards long and 68-100 wide.
Silks, Florence, India, 18 yards,	9 00 per piece,	11	15	1 62 per piece,	2 00 per piece,	Not exceeding 18 yards long and 68-100 wide.
Silks, damask, flowered, - -	23 00 per piece,	-	15	4 14 per piece,	4 50 per piece.	
Silks, Florence, of Lyons, -	66 per ell,					
Silks, Florence, of Avignon, -	80 per ell,	-	15	12.37 per ell,	14 per ell,	Original cost—average 75 cents per ell.
Silks, Florence, - - -	57 per ell,					
Silks, Levantine, of France, -	88 per ell,					
Silks, double Levantine, France,	1 10 per ell,	-	15	16.50 per ell,	18 per ell,	Original cost—average $1 per ell.
Silks, satin, of France, - -	1 20 per ell,	-	15	19.80 per ell,	22 per ell.	
Silk handkerchiefs, India, 7-8, -	6 29 for 20 hdkfs.	11	15	1 13.22 for 20,	1 25 for 20,	Not exceeding 7-8ths of a yard square.
Silk handkerchiefs, India, 4-4, -	6 94 for 20 hdkfs.	11	15	1 24.92 for 20,	1 35 for 20,	Not exceeding 4-4ths of a yard square.
Saws, (mill,) - - -	6 75 each,	-	20	1 48.50 each,	1 50 each,	Not exceeding 7 feet long.
Saws, (cross-cut,) -	2 30 each,	-	20	45.40 each,	50 each,	Not exceeding six and a half feet long.
Saws, (tenant,) - -						
Skates, No. 1 to 6, - -	30 per pair,	-	20	6.06 per pair,	12 per pair.	
Spades, - - -	34 ster. per doz.	-	20	1 46 per dozen,	1 46 per dozen.	
Shovels, - - -						
Slate pencils, - - -	80 per 1,000,	-	15	13.20 per 1,000,	14 per 1,000.	
Sole leather, - - -	15 per pound,	-	30	4.95 per pound,	5 per pound.	
Starch, - - - -	6 per pound,	-	15	.99 per pound,	1 per pound.	
Smoked salmon, - - -	4 00 per hundred,	-	15	66 per hundred	1 00 per hundred.	
Sweet oil, including bottles, -	6 00 p. doz. bottles	-	30	2 00 per dozen,	2 00 p. doz. bottles.	
Sumac, - - - -	3 00 per cwt.	-	7½	24.75 per cwt.	25 per cwt.	
Tamarinds, - - -	10 per pound,	-	15	1.65 per pound,	2 per pound.	
Tin, CD, or double, - -	51 12 per box,	-	15	2 49.48 per box,	2 50 per box,	Common double, 100 sheets per box.
Tin, XD, or double, - -	16 44 per box,	-	15	2 71.26 per box,	2 75 per box,	X do. 100 sheets per box.
Tin, CM, or middling, - -	11 12 per box,	-	15	1 83.48 per box,	1 85 per box,	Common middling 200 sheets per box.
Tin, XM, or middling, - -	13 78 per box,	-	15	2 27.37 per box,	2 30 per box,	X do. 200 sheets per box.
Tin, IC, or common, - -	10 00 per box,	-	15	1 65 per box,	1 65 per box,	I common, 225 sheets per box.
Tin, IX, or common, - -	10 90 per box,	-	15	1 79.85 per box,	1 80 per box,	IX common, 225 sheets per box.
Tortoise shell, - - -	6 00 per pound,	-	15	1 00 per pound,	1 50 per pound.	
Tobacco in leaf, - - -	12 per pound,	-	15	2 per pound,	6 per pound.	
Trace chains, - - -	6 00 per cwt.	-	20	1 20 per cwt.	1½ per pound.	
Twist, - - - -	10 00 per pound,	4½	15	1 65 per pound,	1 65 per pound,	Twist and silk are governed by the price of raw silk; at the last spring importations twist was fifty-four shillings sterling, it is now thirty-eight shillings; the proposed duty is on a medium price.
Twist, cotton, No. 1 to 4, -	1 33 per pound,	-	25	36.57 per pound,	40 per pound.	
Tumeric, - - - -	2 50 per cwt.	-	7½	22.50 per cwt.	25 per cwt.	
Umbrellas, (silk,) - -	4 00 each,	5	30	1 32 each,	1 50 each,	
Umbrellas, (gingham,) - -	1 00 each,	6	30	33 each,	33 each,	
Umbrellas, (cotton,) - -	67 each,	6	30	22.11 each,	25 each,	Umbrellas are manufactured in the United States in sufficient quantities not only for home consumption, but for exportation.
Umbrellas, (all other,) - -	67 each,	6	30	22.11 each,	25 each,	
Umbrella frames, - - -	50 each,	5	30	16.50 each,	17 each,	
Vinegar, - - - -	20 per gallon,	-	15	3 per gallon,	6 per gallon.	

15th Congress.] No. 555. [2d Session.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, A DIRECTOR OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 15, 1819.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of George Williams respectfully sets forth:

That having this day obtained a copy of the documents reported by the committee of your House, appointed to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, he deems it proper to submit to the House of Representatives some explanations relative to his conduct as a Government director, which has been the subject of animadversion in the report of the committee.

The imputations charged against your memorialist are threefold: *First*, That he subscribed eleven hundred and seventy-two shares of stock, in as many names, as their attorney, for the purpose of unduly influencing the election of directors. *Second*, That he was concerned in the purchase of one thousand shares for the account of Mr. Jones, on which a considerable profit was realized by that gentleman, in which the committee seem to suppose there was some unfairness; and *third*, That your memorialist, while a Government director, had been deeply concerned in the purchase of stock, and in the making and purchase of contracts for the delivery of stock. With regard to the *first* allegation, he obtained names and subscribed one share each on them, for the sole object of securing a considerable amount of this stock, entertaining a very favorable opinion of the institution; but in so doing he had not the remotest view to influence the election, not being even a candidate for the office of director himself. He procured, also, eight hundred shares to be subscribed for him in different names, in ten and twenty shares each, in Lexington and Cincinnati, with the same object. The whole of the eleven hundred and seventy-two shares were voted singly at the first election, the transfer books not being at that time opened, and every share taken in single names was then voted, whether held by the real proprietor or by proxy. The shares above referred to were subsequently consolidated, and were never, after the first election, voted as if held in single names. They were voted, not by the memorialist, but by the agents of the Baltimore stockholders, in common with other shares held there; and, although these stockholders held one-fourth of the votes, while those of New York held only one-twelfth thereof, it is decisive evidence that no undue influence was attempted to be exercised in behalf of the Baltimore interest, since only two directors were elected into the first board from Baltimore, and a like number from New York. In noticing the *second* charge, your memorialist avers that there is not the slightest foundation for imputing, either to himself or to Mr. Jones, the late president, any unfair or improper motives in that transaction. But he forbears to go into a statement of its particular circumstances, inasmuch as that gentleman has presented documents in his justification to your House, establishing, as he trusts, conclusively, its innocent and honorable character.

In reference to the *third* allegation, your memorialist acknowledges that, having believed that the Bank of the United States, being chartered by Congress, would receive the countenance and be invigorated by the fostering protection of the Government; that it possessed great advantages, which, in its progress, would be continually developing, and be coming daily more evident; and that it would be prosperous and productive, beyond any other moneyed institution in the country, he early made large investments in its stock, both by original subscription and by purchase; that almost all he ever obtained he continues now to hold; that in so doing he had not the most distant idea he was acting inconsistently with his duty as a public director, or that he transgressed the bounds which his obligations in that situation imposed upon his conduct. Nor did he imagine that, in proportion as he increased his interest in the institution, he thereby diminished his fidelity to it, or became the less qualified to act as a director of its concerns. He did not understand that his appointment implied any restraint on his accustomed commercial dealings, or that in clothing himself with the office of a director, he thereby abandoned his profession, or lost the character of a merchant. His purchases were made openly in the market, and his engagements relative to them fairly entered into, and honorably fulfilled.

Your committee have appeared to suppose that sundry measures were adopted by the board of directors, which having had the effect to raise the price of the stock, were entered into for the purpose of giving an artificial and temporary enhancement to those prices. The measures alluded to are principally the resolutions to pay dividends in England; to loan to subscribers, to enable them to pay the second instalment; to loan on stock at par; and, subsequently, to loan on stock at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per share, with requiring an additional name. Your memorialist was not a director at the time the first two of these resolutions were passed, and not residing at Philadelphia, and consequently seldom being present at the sittings of the board, he was absent when the last two of those measures were adopted, so that he had no individual participation in any of those proceedings. Nor does he recollect ever to have advised or assented to the payment of the dividends on delinquent stock. He will, however, take this occasion to observe, that he entertains a thorough conviction that all those measures were entered into in perfect good faith, and with no sinister or interested views on the part of the board of directors; and he does not doubt, that if he had had a vote on all or any of those resolutions, they would have received his full approbation, whatever may now be thought of their wisdom or policy.

In conclusion, your memorialist begs leave briefly to notice the remarks made by the committee upon his examination before them. He stated to the committee his perfect readiness to answer all inquiries which regarded his conduct as a public director, and even to disclose to them the particulars of all his contracts and concerns of every nature, relative to his purchase of stock, for their satisfaction; but, understanding that the statements furnished, and the results obtained in their inquiries, would be printed and published, he declined exhibiting for public inspection his private transactions, they having not the least connexion with his proceedings or character as a director of the bank. And your memorialist acknowledges that he made no explanations before the committee, in extenuation or vindication of his conduct, as it appears by the report he had the opportunity given him to do, both because he did not then understand, to the best of his present recollection, that he was expected or invited to make explanations for such an object, and moreover because he did not conceive, nor does he now conceive, that his conduct required either apology, extenuation, or vindication. During the two years that he served his Government as a director, he endeavored to fulfil the duties of his honorable appointment to the best of his judgment and abilities. He arrogates in his behalf no praise for manifesting either; but he claims confidently the merit of having, at all times and on all occasions, discharged those duties with perfect integrity and uprightness.

Your memorialist, forbearing to invoke in his favor that share of reputation which his fellow-citizens have heretofore accorded to him, and which has been hitherto unimpeached, relies with entire confidence on the justice and impartiality of your honorable House to acquit him, in his character of a public director, (in which character alone he has any right to ask to be heard,) of all unworthy or dishonorable imputations, where no evidence appears to condemn him; and to believe his motives to be correct and pure, where his actions cannot be shown to be either criminal or even blameable.

GEO. WILLIAMS.

Baltimore, *February* 10, 1819.

15th Congress.] No. 556. [2d Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 25, 1819.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1819.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied with sundry statements, which have been prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States," passed the 2d of April, 1792.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 23, 1819.

The statements herewith, marked A, B, and C, have been prepared pursuant to the seventh section of an act of Congress, passed the 2d of April, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States." They contain all the information relative to the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury enable me to afford.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the balance of the gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1817; the amount deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1818; the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposites; allowance for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1818, to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:

	Oz.	dwt.	grs.	Dolls.	cts.	m.
Balance of gold bullion, &c. remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1817,	3,269	5	22	58,118	42	5
Gold bullion deposited from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1818,	11,610	11	23	206,410	55	0
	14,879	17	21	264,528	97	5
In the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, since the 31st December, 1815,	-	-		3	87	5
Amount paid for deposites of gold, from 1st January to 31st December, 1818,	-	-		241,622	16	5
Amount deposited in Bank U. S. on the 31st December, 1818,	-	-		1,317	83	5
				242,940	00	0
Gold coins made at the Mint, from January 1st to December 31, 1818, 48,588 half-eagles,	13,665	7	12	242,940	00	0
Allowance to the melter and refiner and chief coiner, for wastage, for same period,	48	16	20	868	29	0
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st Dec. 1818,	1,165	13	13	20,720	68	5
As above,	14,879	17	21	264,528	97	5
Balance of silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1817,	218,857	18	21	252,526	82	0
Silver bullion deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1818,	889,037	0	0	1,025,811	80	0
Total,	1,107,894	18	21	1,278,338	62	0
Amount paid for deposites of silver, from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1818,	-	-		1,059,258	12	5
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States,	-	-		16,351	48	0
Add silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint 31st Dec. 1818,	-	-			78	0
				1,075,610	38	5
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1817, 40 5						
Also this sum, being a balance in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1817, 5,182 48	-	-		5,182	88	5
				1,070,427	50	0
Silver coins made from 1st January to 31st December, 1818—361,174 quarter-dollars, and 1,960,268 half-dollars,	927,703	18	16	1,070,427	50	0
Allowances made to melter and refiner and chief coiner, for wastage, for same period,	3,332	15	7	3,845	48	5
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint December 31, 1818,	176,858	4	22	204,065	63	5
As above,	1,107,894	18	21	1,278,338	62	0

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 24, 1819.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

B.

The Mint of the United States in account current of copper purchased from the commencement of the institution to 31st December, 1818.

Dr.	Troy weight. Lbs.	oz.	dwts.	Cost of copper. Dolls.	cts.
To amount of rough copper and copper planchets, purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1817, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 15th April, 1818,	1,081,895	5	4	302,834	30
To amount of copper planchets fit for striking, purchased in the quarters ending March, June, and September, 1818, 92,421 pounds avoirdupois weight, at 7,000 grains to the pound avoirdupois, is	112,317	2	2	28,577	04
To this sum lost in exchange upon remittances made to William Harold for the purchase of copper,	-	-		141	27
Amount and cost of copper,	1,194,212	7	6	331,552	61
To this amount gained in the weight of copper, arising from planchets weighing less than 7 dwts. each,	4,903	5	14		
To amount gained on the coinage of copper,	-	-		63,331	58
	1,199,116	1	0	394,884	19

Cr.	Troy weight. Lbs.	oz.	dwts.	Value of copper, at the rate of 7 dwts. to a cent. Dolls.	cts.
By amount of rough copper and copper planchets accounted for, from the commencement of the institution to 31st December, 1817, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 15th April, 1818,	1,009,827	10	14	332,325	37
By amount of cents delivered by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States,	68,308	4	0	23,420	00
By this sum received from M. R. Boulton, for interest on the moneys in his hands,	-	-		517	15
Amount accounted for,	1,078,136	2	14	356,262	52
By balance on hand, viz:					
In the hands of the treasurer of the Mint,	92,625	0	0	28,900	00
In hands of chief coiner,	28,354	10	6	9,721	67
	1,199,116	1	0	394,884	19

NOTE.—118 lbs. 10 dwts. of planchets, spoiled in striking, appear to have been received in the year 1818, by the treasurer of the Mint, from the chief coiner, to be used as alloy in the coinage of gold and silver.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 24, 1819.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

C.

Summary statement exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint; the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposites; and the amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1818, *viz:*

Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage, up to the 31st December, 1817,	- -	- -	$14,183,768 56 0
Gold coins made from January 1st to December 31, 1818, per account A,	- -	$242,940 00 0	
Silver coins made from January 1st to December 31, 1818, per account A,	- -	1,070,427 50 0	
Copper coins made from January 1st to December 31, 1818, per account B,	- -	52,320 00 0	
			1,365,687 50 0
Total value of gold, silver, and copper,	- -	- -	15,549,456 06 0
Nett charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, to the 31st December, 1817,	- -	508,788 09 0	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period,	- -	52,824 40 0	
		561,612 49 0	

STATEMENT C—Continued.

From which deduct amount of wastage on gold and silver, to 31st December, 1817,	$53,583 68 0		
Also, amount of wastage from January 1st to December 31, 1818,	4,713 77 5		
		$58,297 45 5	
			$503,315 03 5
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment, from January 1st to December 31, 1818,			23,703 55 0
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver to December 31, 1817,		53,583 68 0	
Add also the amount of wastage from January 1st to December 31, 1818,		4,713 77 5	
		58,297 45 5	
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposites, to December 31, 1817,	7,805 57 5		
Also this sum, from January 1st to December 31, 1818,	132 79 0		
		7,938 36 5	
			50,359 09 0
			577,377 67 5
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1818,			63,331 58 0
Nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1818, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery,			$514,046 09 5

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 24, 1819.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

15th CONGRESS.] **No. 557.** [2d SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 26, 1819.

Mr. EPPES, from the Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred the memorial of the select and common councils of Philadelphia, reported:

That the petitioners pray to be allowed to import, free from duty, cast-iron pipes, for the purpose of conveying water through the streets of the city. Your committee consider it as a general principle, which ought not to be departed from, that the revenue laws should be uniform in their operation and application to individuals and corporate bodies; and while they feel pleasure in expressing an opinion as to the importance of the object for which these iron pipes are to be employed, they consider that every relaxation in the application of the revenue system is a departure from that equal and exact justice which the citizens of a free country have a right to demand. How far a removal of duties on all iron pipes might affect the public interest, they are not at present prepared to decide. When, however, it is considered that one of the objects of the present tariff is the encouragement of domestic manufactures, of which iron castings constitute an important article, they consider it would be a departure from the principles of our present system to make the exception general. The following resolution is therefore submitted:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia ought not to be granted.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 558.** [1st SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 13, 1819.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the "Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1815, amounted to - - $49,555,642 76

viz:

Customs, (see statement A,)	$36,306,022 51	
Internal duties,	5,963,225 88	
Direct tax,	5,723,152 25	
Public lands,	1,287,959 28	
Postage, and other incidental receipts,	275,282 84	
That which accrued from the same sources in the year 1816 amounted to		$36,652,904 72

viz:

Customs, (see statement A,)	$27,484,100 36	
Internal duties,	4,396,133 25	
Direct tax,	2,785,343 20	
Public lands,	1,754,487 38	
Postage, and other incidental receipts,	237,840 53	
That which accrued from the same sources during 1817 amounted to		24,365,227 34

viz:

Customs, (see statement A,)	$17,524,775 15	
Internal duties,	2,676,882 77	
Direct tax,	1,833,737 04	
Public lands, (exclusive of Mississippi stock,)	2,015,977 00	
Postage, and other incidental receipts,	313,855 38	
And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1818 amounted to		26,095,200 65

viz:

Customs, (see statement A,)	$21,828,451 48	
Arrears of internal duties, (see statement B,)	947,946 33	
Arrears of direct tax, (see statement B,)	263,926 01	
Public lands, (exclusive of Mississippi stock.—See statement C,)	2,464,527 90	
Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts, (see stat. B,)	590,348 93	

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage which has accrued during the first three quarters of the present year exceeds $18,000,000; and the sales of the public lands during the same period have exceeded $8,700,000.

The payments into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the year are estimated to amount to (exclusive of $169,594 07 in Treasury notes)		$19,550,607 17

viz:

Customs,	$15,604,081 58	
Public lands, (exclusive of Mississippi stock,)	2,858,556 61	
Arrears of internal duties,	195,531 02	
First instalment payable by United States Bank,	500,000 00	
Arrears of direct tax,	72,880 24	
Fourth dividend on the United States' shares in the United States Bank,	175,000 00	
Incidental receipts,	29,095 92	
Repayments,	85,462 29	
And the payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at		5,000,000 00
Making the total amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1819 (exclusive of $169,594 07 in Treasury notes)		$24,381,013 10
Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, (exclusive of $32,155 51 in Treasury notes,) amounting to		1,446,371 23
Makes the aggregate amount of		$25,827,384 33

The application of this sum for the year 1819 is estimated as follows, viz:

To the 30th September the payments (exclusive of $81,161 79 in Treasury notes, which have been drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) have amounted to		$18,192,387 43

viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	$2,544,612 98	
Military service, (including arrearages,)	7,665,961 72	
Naval service, (including the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy,)	3,527,640 42	
Public debt, (exclusive of $81,161 79 in Treasury notes, above mentioned,)	4,454,172 31	
During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments (exclusive of $120,587 79 in Treasury notes, which will be drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) will amount to		7,300,000 00

viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, - - -	$500,000 00	
Military service, - - - - - -	1,530,000 00	
Naval service, - - - - - -	300,000 00	
Public debt, to the 1st of January, 1820, (exclusive of $120,587 79 in Treasury notes above mentioned,) - - - -	4,970,000 00	
Making the aggregate amount (exclusive of $201,749 58 in Treasury notes drawn drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) of - - - - -		$25,492,387 43
And leaving, on the 1st of January, 1820, a balance in the Treasury estimated at -		$334,996 90

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1818, (as appears by statement No. 1,) amounted to - -		$29,681,280 07
And that contracted subsequently to the 1st day of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1818, (as appears by the same statement,) amounted to - - -		68,146,039 84
Making the aggregate amount of - - - - - -		$97,827,319 91

Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last annual report as unredeemed on the 1st October, 1818, excepting the sum of $1,885 13, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

On the 1st day of January, there was added to the above amount for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following stock was issued:		
In six per cent. stock, - - - - -	$49,024 71	
In seven per cent. stock, - - - -	2,646 00	
		51,670 71
Making - - - - - - - -		$97,878,990 62
From which deduct:		
Louisiana six per cent. stock, reimbursed on the 21st October, 1818,	$4,977,950 00	
And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of October, 1818, and 1st January, 1819, - - - - -	252,863 27	
		$5,230,813 27
Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st January, 1819, (as appears by statement No. 2,) amount to - - - - - -		92,648,177 35
From the 1st of January to the 30th September, inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes, and issuing three per cent. stock for interest on old registered debt, added to the public debt (as appears by statement No. 3) the amount of - - - - -		36,135 59
		$92,684,312 94
From which deduct the amount of stock purchased during that period, (as appears by statement No. 4,) - - - -	$711,957 55	
And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, - - -	243,827 88	
		955,785 43
Making, on the 1st of October, 1819, (as appears by statement No. 3,) the sum of - -		$91,728,527 51
Since the 30th of September, there has been redeemed, or provision made for the redemption of, 54 per cent. of the Louisiana stock unpaid on the 1st of October, 1819, amounting to - - - -	$2,601,817 15	
And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred six per cent. stock, on the 1st January, 1820, - - - -	241,506 70	
		2,843,323 85
Leaving of the public debt unredeemed on the 1st January, 1820, by estimate, - -		$88,885,203 66
The Treasury notes in circulation are estimated (as appears by statement No. 5) at - -		$181,821 00
The whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands (as appears by statement No. 6) amounts to -		$4,282,151 12
Of which there has been received at the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office (as appears by statement C,) the sum of - - - - -		2,372,574 31
Leaving outstanding, at the dates of the several returns from the land districts, - -		$1,909,576 81

3. *Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year* 1820.

In presenting the estimates for the year 1820, it may be proper to observe, that, when the internal duties were repealed on the 31st of December, 1817, the permanent revenue, including those duties, was estimated at $24,525,000; whilst the annual authorized expenditure was ascertained to be less than $22,000,000. The repeal of the internal duties reduced the former to $22,025,000; whilst the payments from the Treasury, during the year 1818, exceeded $26,000,000; and those of the present year will probably fall but little short of $25,500,000.

In the annual report of the Treasury of the 21st of November, 1818, the receipts for the present year were estimated at $24,220,000. Although this estimate will be realized in its general result, deficiencies have been ascertained in the customs, the internal duties and direct tax, the bank dividends, and the postage of letters. The deficiency which has occurred in the customs, internal duties and direct taxes, will probably augment, in nearly

the same degree, the receipts from those sources in the year 1820, by the payment of the revenue bonds, and of that portion of the internal duties and direct taxes which, if the accustomed punctuality had been observed, would have been received during the present year. But it is probable that the receipts of that year will be diminished, by the non-payment of bank dividends, and by the application of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the redemption of the outstanding Mississippi stock. The receipts for the year 1820, applicable to the ordinary and current demands upon the Treasury, may therefore be estimated at - - $22,000,000 00

Viz: Customs, - - - - -	$19,000,000	
Public lands, - - - - -	2,000,000	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, - - -	450,000	
Second instalment due by United States Bank, - -	500,000	
Incidental receipts, - - - -	50,000	
Which, with the sum estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1820,		$334,996 90
Make the aggregate amount of - - - -		$22,334,996 90

The estimates of the expenditure for the year 1820 are not yet complete; but it is ascertained, from those which have already been received, that a sum not less than $27,000,000 will be required for the service of that year. This deficit of nearly $5,000,000, resulting from the excess of expenditure beyond the receipts, cannot be supplied by any application of the ordinary revenue. After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about $2,500,000 of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stocks should continue above the prices at which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to purchase. During the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the average sum of $5,000,000 of the sinking fund will also remain without application, if the price of the public stocks should prevent its purchase. Any application of that portion of the sinking fund, which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to other branches of the public service, if allowable under the provisions of the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt.

It may be proper to add, that, although some of the items in the estimate for the ensuing year may be considered in their nature temporary, yet it is probable that the estimate for succeeding years will exceed rather than fall below it.

Under all the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that the public interest requires that the revenue be augmented, or that the expenditure be diminished.

Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the deficit may be supplied by an addition to the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandise, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at public auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing tariff can supersede the necessity of resorting to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should Congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties, with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of the countries from whence our foreign manufactures have been principally drawn authorizes the expectation that, in the event of a monopoly of the home market being secured to our cotton and woollen manufactures, a considerable portion of the manufacturing skill and capital of those countries will be promptly transferred to the United States, and incorporated into the domestic capital of the Union. Should this expectation be realized, the disadvantages resulting from such a monopoly would quickly disappear. In the mean time, it is believed that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens.

Whether the revenue be augmented, or the expenditure be diminished, a loan to some extent will be necessary. The augmentation of the one, or the diminution of the other, cannot be effected in sufficient time to prevent this necessity. As the six per cent. stock of the United States is considerably above par, the sum required to be raised by loan can be conveniently and advantageously obtained by the sale of stock of that description; or it may be obtained by the issue of Treasury notes. If the revenue and expenditure shall be equalized, the issue of Treasury notes not bearing interest is recommended in preference to the creation or sale of stock, as the loan, in that event, will be small in amount and temporary in its nature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 10, 1819.

A.

Statement showing the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, of payments for bounties and allowances, and of expenses of collection during the years 1815, 1816, 1817, *and* 1818.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage, &c.	Passp'rts, &c.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1815	37,847,751 46	614,025 59	16,006	1,704,933 22	1,811 74	36,771,038 09	465,015 58	36,306,022 51
1816	32,743,568 38	460,302 54	12,234	4,830,311 20	85,319 86	28,300,473 86	816,373 50	27,484,100 36
1817	21,995,642 12	323,005 45	12,608	3,937,323 35	124,346 41	18,269,585 81	744,810 66	17,524,775 15
1818	25,798,490 79	260,878 81	14,030	3,343,938 08	154,587 89	22,574,873 63	746,422 15	21,828,451 48

It will be perceived, on a reference to the annual reports upon the state of the finances for the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, that there is a variation from the above, which arose from corrections after those annual statements were rendered. The above statement is deemed correct.

A statement showing the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in foreign trade during the years 1815, 1816, 1817, *and* 1818, *as taken from the records of the Treasury.*

Years.	American tonnage in foreign trade.	Foreign tonnage in foreign trade.	Total.	Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the U. States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1815	700,500	216,727	917,227	23.6 to 100
1816	877,462	259,142	1,136,604	22.8 to 100
1817	780,136	212,420	992,556	24.4 to 100
1818	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to 100

Aa.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties accrued during the year 1818, (*consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported and those entitled to drawback re-exported;*) *and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.*

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.		Dollars.	Dollars.
$2,387,693 at 7½ per cent.,		179,076 97	
19,145,525 at 15 per cent.,		2,916,828 75	
9,524,531 at 20 per cent.,		1,904,906 20	
24,804,188 at 25 per cent.,		6,201,047 00	
2,633,637 at 30 per cent.,		790,091 10	
58,795,574		11,991,950 02	
134,070 exported at 33⅓ per cent.,		44,690 00	
			11,947,260 02
58,661,504			
1. Wines,	1,663,482 gallons, at 37.9 cents average,	630,181 75	
2. Spirits,	6,052,453 gallons, at 43.7 cents average,	2,646,186 92	
Molasses,	12,315,023 gallons, at 5 cents average	615,751 15	
3. Teas,	4,842,963 pounds, at 31.6 cents average,	1,531,749 53	
Coffee,	19,199,403 pounds, at 5 cents average,	959,970 15	
4. Sugar,	51,284,983 pounds, at 3.06 cents average,	1,568,892 44	
5. Salt,	2,752,396 bushels, at 20 cents average,	550,479 20	
6. All other articles,		1,591,701 28	
			10,094,912 42
			22,042,172 44
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference of calculation,			58,855 64
			21,983,316 80
2½ per cent. retained on drawback,		90,010 21	
10 per cent. extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,		201,993 96	
Interest and storage,		24,643 85	
			316,648 02
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,			22,299,964 82
Duties on tonnage,		216,669 24	
Light money,		44,209 57	
			260,878 81
Passports and clearances,			14,030 00
Gross revenue,			22,574,873 63
Deduct expenses on collection,			746,422 15
Nett revenue, (per statement A,)			21,828,451 48

Explanatory statements and notes.

1. Wines—Madeira,		161,718 gallons, at 100 cents,		$161,718 00
Burgundy,		7,940 do. at 100 do.		7,940 00
Claret, in bottles,		58,474 do. at 70 do.		40,931 80
Sherry and St. Lucar,		11,675 do. at 60 do.		7,005 00
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		110,064 do. at 50 do.		55,032 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.		194,348 do. at 40 do.		77,739 20
All other,		1,119,263 do. at 25 do.		279,815 75
	Gallons,	1,663,482		$630,181 75
2. Spirits—Grain	1st proof	594,243 gallons, at 42 cents,		$249,582 06
	2d do.	202,259 do. at 45 do.		91,016 55
	3d do.	1,884 do. at 48 do.		904 32
	4th do.	1,415 do. at 52 do.		735 80
	5th do.	79 do. at 60 do.		47 40
Other,	1st and 2d do.	763,074 do. at 38 do.		289,968 12
	3d do.	2,397,302 do. at 42 do.		1,006,866 84
	4th do.	2,061,355 do. at 48 do.		989,450 40
	5th do.	30,569 do. at 57 do.		17,424 33
	above do.	273 do. at 70 do.		191 10
	Gallons,	6,052,453		$2,446,186 92
3. Teas—Bohea,		376,294 pounds, at 12 cents,		$45,155 28
Souchong,		963,257 do. at 25 do.		240,814 25
Hyson skin,		1,524,372 do. at 28 do.		426,824 16
Hyson and young hyson,		1,713,623 do. at 40 do.		685,449 20
Imperial,		266,368 do. at 50 do.		133,184 00
		4,843,914		1,531,426 89
Deduct imperial exported,		951 do. at 68 do.		646 68
	Pounds,	4,842,963		1,530,780 21
Additional duty on teas imported from other places than China,				969 32
				$1,531,749 53
4. Sugar—Brown,		48,250,688 pounds, at 3 cents,		$1,447,520 64
White,		3,034,295 do. at 4 do.		121,371 80
	Pounds,	51,284,983		$1,568,892 44
5. Salt—Imported bushels,		3,557,925, at 20 cents,		711,585 00
Exported,	32,589			
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels,	772,940			
		805,529, at 20 cents,		161,105 80
	Bushels,	2,752,396		$550,479 20

Explanatory statements and notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duty.
			Cents.	
Duck, Russia,	pieces,	35,643	200	$71,286 00
Ravens,	do.	33,262	125	41,577 50
Holland,	do.	1,708	250	4,270 00
Sheeting, brown Russia,	do.	14,176	160	22,681 60
white Russia,	do.	1,515	250	3,787 50
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	gallons,	282,921	15	42,438 15
in casks,	do.	32,055	10	3,205 50
Oil, spermaceti,	do.	963	25	240 75
whale and other fish,	do.	2,301	15	345 15
olive, in casks,	do.	16,049	25	4,012 25
Cocoa,	pounds,	520,307	2	10,406 14
Chocolate,	do.	2,079	3	62 37
Sugar candy,	do.	2,339	12	280 68
loaf,	do.	1,542	12	185 04
lump and other refined,	do.	1,061	10	106 10
Almonds,	do.	567,682	3	17,030 46
Fruit, currants,	do.	87,116	3	2,613 48
prunes and plums,	do.	186,379	3	5,591 37
figs,	do.	243,312	3	7,299 36
raisins, in jars, &c.,	do.	2,391,865	3	71,755 95
all other,	do.	1,489,628	2	29,792 56

Explanatory statements and notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duty.
			Cents.	
Candles, tallow,	pounds,	23,784	3	$713 52
wax or spermaceti,	do.	1,151	6	69 06
Cheese,	do.	185,494	9	16,694 46
Soap,	do.	70,563	3	2,116 89
Tallow,	do.	804,334	1	8,043 34
Spices, mace,	do.	3,433	100	3,433 00
nutmegs,	do.	40,010	60	24,006 00
cloves,	do.	30,315	25	7,578 75
pepper,	do.	1,100,209	8	88,016 72
pimento,	do.	220,740	6	13,244 40
cassia,	do.	159,192	6	9,551 52
Tobacco, (manufactured other than snuff and cigars,)	do.	103	10	10 30
Indigo,	do.	126,999	15	19,049 85
Cotton,	do.	4,218,742	3	126,562 26
Gunpowder,	do.	105,627	8	8,450 16
Bristles,	do.	188,077	3	5,642 31
Glue,	do.	50,582	5	2,529 10
Ochre, dry,	do.	756,771	1	7,567 71
in oil,	do.	36,154	1½	542 31
White and red lead,	do.	2,391,239	3	71,737 17
Whiting and Paris white,	do.	36,117	1	361 17
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet,	do.	401,148	1	4,011 48
manufactured, and shot,	do.	779,915	2	15,598 30
Cordage, cables, and tarred,	do.	396,056	3	11,881 68
untarred, and yarn,	do.	85,586	4	3,423 44
twine, seines, &c.,	do.	505,004	4	20,200 16
Copper, rods and bolts,	do.	53,180	4	2,127 20
nails and spikes,	do.	53,667	4	2,146 68
Wire, not above No. 18,	do.	286,260	5	14,313 00
above No. 18,	do.	402	9	36 18
Iron, tacks, brads, &c., 16 oz. per thousand,	M,	16,914	5	845 70
tacks, brads, &c., above 16 oz. per thousand,	do.	1,674	4	66 96
nails,	pounds,	376,722	3	11,301 66
nails,	do.	711,167	4	28,446 68
spikes,	do.	92,841	2	1,856 82
spikes,	do.	169,823	3	5,094 69
anchors,	do.	113,431	2	2,268 62
anchors,	cwt.	426	150	639 00
pig,	do.	3,970	50	1,985 00
castings,	do.	15,915	75	11,936 25
sheet, rod, and hoop,	do.	17,856	250	44,640 00
bar and bolt, rolled,	do.	53,979	150	80,968 50
bar and bolt, hammered,	do.	52,739	45	23,732 55
bar and bolt, hammered,	do.	245,699	75	184,274 25
Steel,	do.	11,343	100	11,343 00
Hemp,	do.	99,249	150	148,873 50
Alum,	do.	4,334	100	4,334 00
Alum,	do.	2,550	200	5,100 00
Copperas,	do.	455	100	455 00
Coal,	bushels,	921,832	5	46,091 60
Fish, dried, smoked, &c.,	quintals,	1,888	100	1,888 00
pickled salmon,	barrels,	2,512	200	5,024 00
mackerel,	do.	8,695	150	13,042 50
All other,	do.	694	100	694 00
Glass bottles, black, quart.	gross,	19,350	144	27,864 00
Glass, window, 8 by 10,	100 sq. feet,	5,722	250	14,305 00
10 by 12,	do.	3,135	275	8,621 25
above 10 by 12,	do.	5,462	325	17,751 50
Boots,	pairs,	1,563	150	2,344 50
Shoes and slippers, silk,	do.	8,834	30	2,650 20
leather, men's, &c.,	do.	45,111	25	11,277 75
children's,	do.	14,067	15	2,110 05
Cigars,	M.	15,723	250	39,307 50
Playing cards,	packs,	11,999	30	3,599 70
				1,593,359 76
Deduct exportations over importations, viz:				
Cinnamon, 6,104 pounds, at 25 cents,		$1,526 00		
Snuff, 1,104 pounds, at 12 cents,		132 48		
				1,658 48
				$1,591,701 28

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 10, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from internal duties and other objects, during the year 1818.

From arrears of new internal duties,	$947,946 33
New direct tax,	263,926 01
Old internal revenue,	7,323 87
Old direct tax,	407 35
Postage of letters,	20,070 00
Fees on letters patent,	4,740 00
Cents and half-cents coined at the Mint,	23,420 00
Rent of the lead mines in the Missouri Territory,	2,000 77
Fines penalties and forfeitures,	577 60
Surplus proceeds of property sold for paying of direct taxes of 1815,	1,378 15
Surplus proceeds of property sold for paying of direct taxes of 1816,	131 71
Interest on stock in the Bank of the United States,	525,000 00
Interest on balances due by banks to the United States,	5,299 48
	$1,802,221 27

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 4, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

Lands sold, and moneys and stock received in payment for them, in 1818 *and* 1819.

Where sold.	Quantity.	Amount.	Cash and stock received by Receivers.	Of which stock received.	Cash and stock paid by Receivers.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1818:	Acres.				
In offices northwest of river Ohio,	1,997,245.81 2/5	$4,342,293 59	$2,239,467 41 1/2	-	$2,036,520 68 1/2
In offices in Miss. and Alabama,	1,495,573.73	7,873,827 77 1/2	2,058,749 35 1/2	$1,227,023 59 1/2	1,655,030 81 1/4
	3,492,819.54 1/2	12,216,121 36 1/2	4,298,216 76 3/4	1,227,023 59 1/2	3,691,551 49 3/4
From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept., 1819:					
In offices northwest of river Ohio,	1,312,038.68 1/4	3,168,701 86 1/2	1,619,351 33 1/2	-	1,665,243 91 1/4
In offices in Miss. and Alabama,	1,478,320.45	5,547,814 33 1/4	1,802,772 37	649,869 92	2,204,905 91
	2,790,359.13 1/4	$8,716,516 19 3/4	$3,422,123 70 1/2	$649,869 92	$3,870,149 82 1/4

Total amount of stock received as per statement No. 4, dated December 16, 1818,		$1,089,744 67
Deduct amount received in first three quarters of 1818, viz: East of Pearl river, West of Pearl river, Huntsville, Milledgeville,		594,063 87
		495,680 80
Stock received in 1818,		1,227,023 59 1/2
Stock received in 1819, (three quarters,)		649,869 92
Total stock received to 30th September, 1819,		2,372,574 31 1/2

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 4, 1819.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

NOTE.—The accounts not included in last statement are comprised in this.

D.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and in the Territories of Michigan and Missouri, from the 1st October, 1818, to the 30th September, 1819; showing, also, the receipts from individuals, and payments made by receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on the 1st October, 1818, and 30th September, 1819.

Offices.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of		Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balances due 30th Sept. 1819.		Total balances due 30th Sept. 1819.
				Receivers 1st October, 1818.	Individuals, 1st October, 1818.	For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses & repayments.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres. 100ths.		Acres. 100ths.									
Marietta, -	8,828 62	$22,621 98	961 78	$15,848 75	$123,017 95¼	$26,908 19	$114 25	$22,814 54	$2,165 55	$118,845 99¼	$17,776 85	$136,622 84¼
Zanesville, -	47,801 86	99,076 92	1,284 10	18,793 98	489,517 84	129,581 77	129 25	144,393 51	3,982 24	459,142 24	-	459,142 24
Steubenville, -	14,740 58	32,667 92	553 95	14,802 31	360,609 75	94,298 19	56 65	100,869 93	3,057 40	299,036 13	5,173 17	304,209 30
Canton, -	10,940 14	22,997 42	552 19	2,351 41½	725,068 04½	129,528 23¼	58 00	92,234 13	4,851 13¾	618,595 23¼	34,794 38½	653,389 61¾
Chilicothe, -	34,769 87	71,629 58	1,560 40	24,866 02	286,414 60	84,204 14	435 54	71,250 86	2,777 53	274,275 58	35,041 77	309,317 35
Cincinnati, -	74,408 57	166,483 02	3,170 64	20,126 39	1,275,090 95	230,173 45	361 39	193,188 92	6,857 81	1,211,761 91	50,253 11	1,262,015 02
Jeffersonville, -	108,736 13	217,472 47	9,830 61	5,738 93½	1,217,918 84¾	221,415 30¾	986 21	216,361 77½	6,262 90½	1,214,962 22	4,529 56	1,219,491 78
Vincennes, -	214,415 47	428,830 94	11,487 61	54,621 34¾	1,355,042 78	315,441 35	1,068 32	361,050 99¾	7,935 46¼	1,469,500 69	1,076 23¾	1,470,576 92¾
Shawneetown, -	161,654 30	325,315 73	28,858 75	58,956 19½	578,512 35½	125,101 62¼	2,875 00	174,764 62	5,096 26	781,601 46¼	4,196 93¾	785,798 40
Kaskaskia, -	124,303 42½	248,606 85	8,097 98	25,225 97	381,062 59	100,690 90½	809 80	75,822 51	3,217 87	529,788 33½	46,876 49½	576,664 83
Edwardsville, -	97,398 10	200,595 81	9,017 18	22,341 59	429,158 01	74,522 44	913 70	44,690 54½	793 37½	556,145 08	51,380 11	607,525 19
Detroit, -	32,756 22	67,113 86	3,401 65	20,929 92	69,075 83	21,780 68	359 95	34,638 04	2,683 42	114,768 96	5,389 14	120,158 10
Franklin, -	662,434 37	1,894,905 69	46,708 71½	-	-	527,107 48	12,273 56	482,859 15	4,429 56	1,380,071 77	39,818 77	1,419,890 54
St. Louis, -	470,990 25	1,141,340 65½	27,823 88	-	-	306,433 55¾	4,892 78	269,396 04½	9,280 45	839,799 87¾	27,757 06¼	867,556 94
	2,064,177 90½	$4,939,658 84½	153,309 43½	$284,602 82	$7,290,489 55	$2,387,187 31½	$25,334 40	$2,284,335 57¼	63,390 96½	$9,868,295 48	$324,063 59¾	$10,192,359 07¾

TOTAL SALES OF LANDS NORTHWEST OF OHIO.

	Acres.	
From the opening of the offices to the 30th September, 1818, as per account laid before Congress in December, 1818, - -	10,175,637.61¾	$21,545,797 45
From 1st of October, 1818, to 30th September, 1819, - - - - - - -	2,064,177.90¼	4,939,658 84½
Total from the opening of the offices to 30th September, 1819, - - -	12,239,815.52	$26,485,456 29½

The returns not included in last year's statement are comprised in the above.

No return having been received from the Register at Franklin for the month of August, the amount of lands sold and reverted during that month could not be ascertained, but will appear in the next year's statement.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 4, 1819.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

E.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, from 1st October, 1818, to the 30th September, 1819; showing, also, the receipts from individuals and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on the 1st of October, 1818, and 30th September, 1819.

Offices.	Lands sold after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of		Receipts by Receivers.		Payments by Receivers.		Balances due September 30, 1819.		Total balances due, September 30, 1819.
				Receivers Oct. 1, 1818.	Individuals October 1, 1818.	For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repaym'ts.	From individuals.	From Receivers.	
	Acres.		Acres.									
West of Pearl river,	182,825.90	$354,368 77	-	$9,568 64½	$1,154,943 39	$211,220 76	-	$173,646 58	$6,050 23	$1,298,091 40	$41,092 59½	$1,339,183 99½
East of Pearl river, -	273,667.99½	811,786 76¾	17,080.94¼	199,921 47	947,909 11½	323,727 95½	$3,232 25	330,514 44½	9,668 23½	1,439,200 17¾	183,466 74½	1,622,666 92¼
Huntsville, -	774,988.05	4,775,302 57	68,569.20	4,183 56	2,408,325 31¾	1,264,753 26	17,486 00	1,172,275 09½	17,238 80¾	5,936,360 62¾	79,422 91¾	6,015,783 54½
Cahawba, -	1,046,563.69½	3,764,431 06	51,528.97¾	7,073 78	659,810 84	974,020 59½	8,488 65	910,735 40¾	20,022 69	3,458,709 95½	50,336 27¼	3,509,046 23¼
	2,278,045.64	9,705,889 16¾	137,179.12	220,747 45½	5,170,988 66¼	*a*2,773,722 57	29,206 90	2,587,171 52¾	52,979 96¼	12,132,362 16	354,318 53½	12,486,680 69½

(*a*) Of which stock received

	Dolls.	Cts.
West of Pearl river, - -	107,921	58
East of Pearl river, - -	75,772	12
At Huntsville, - -	737,794	91½
At Cahawba, - - -	361,341	03
	1,282,829	64½

	Acres.	Dolls.	Cts.
Total sales of land in Mississippi and Alabama, from the opening of the offices to the 1st October, 1818, as per account laid before Congress in December, 1818, -	2,514,111.04	7,950,660	31
From 1st October, 1818, to 30th September, 1819, - - -	2,278,045.64	9,705,889	16¾
Total from opening of offices to 30th September, 1819, - - -	4,792,156.68	17,656,549	47¾

Total stock received, viz:

Up to 30th September, 1818, - - - - - -	$1,089,744 67
From 1st October, 1818, to 30th September, 1819, - - - -	1,282,829 64½
	$2,372,574 31½

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December* 4, 1819.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

No. 1.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1818.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$3,521,695 40	
Three per cent.,	13,454,575 68	
Louisiana six per cent.,	9,955,900 00	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,669,108 99	
		$29,681,280 00
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of $11,000,000,	6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 16,000,000,	15,522,272 81	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 7,500,000,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, loan of 25,000,000, and 3,000,000,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, loan of 18,452,800,	9,505,625 41	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,337,004 99	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,726,964 49	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
		68,146,039 84
		$97,827,319 91

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 30, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1819.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$3,268,832 13	
Three per cent. stock,	13,454,575 68	
Louisiana six per cent.,	4,977,950 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,669,108 99	
		24,450,466 80
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of $11,000,000,	6,206,502 12	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 16,000,000,	15,522,272 81	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 7,500,000,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, loan of 25,000,000, and 3,000,000,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, loan of 18,452,800,	9,505,625 41	
Six per cent. Treasury note stock,	1,387,223 70	
Seven per cent. Treasury note stock,	8,728,416 49	
Five per cent. (subscription to Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
		68,197,710 55
	(*a*)	$92,648,177 35
(*a*) Unredeemed amount 1st January, 1818,	$99,107,346 95	
Add stock issued in 1818:		
Three per cent., $20 08		
Treasury note six per cent., (see No. 2, *a*,) 117,801 70		
Treasury note seven per cent., (see No. 2, *a*,) 8,886 00		
	126,707 78	
	99,234,054 73	
Deduct stock purchased and reimbursed in 1818:		
Purchased per statement No. 4, accompanying report of the 23d November, 1818, 415,993 87		
Reimbursed moiety of Louisiana stock, 21st October, 4,977,950 00		
Old six per cent. and deferred stocks, 1,191,933 51		
	6,585,877 38	
As above,	-	$92,648,177 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 30, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2, *a*.

Statement exhibiting the total amount of the six and seven per cent. Treasury note stocks issued to the 31st of December, 1818.

At what office issued.	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.
Treasury,	$46,652 37	$201,187 00
New Hampshire,	62,992 28	121,361 00
Massachusetts,	500,049 61	3,041,520 00
Rhode Island,	10,942 83	163,122 00
Connecticut,	-	79,499 00
New York,	348,560 66	4,725,846 00
Pennsylvania,	-	701,041 00
Delaware,	940 00	
Maryland,	42,881 26	15,127 00
Virginia,	-	1,866 00
North Carolina,	8,756 92	1,180 00
South Carolina,	282,149 99	8,166 00
Georgia,	107,517 43	3,880 00
	$1,411,443 35	9,063,795 00
Deduct so much thereof included in the statement of the funded debt to 1st of January, 1818,	1,293,641 65	9,054,909 00
	$117,801 70	$8,886 00

Treasury Department, Register's Office, *December* 4, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

No. 3.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, October 1, 1819.

Deferred six per cent. stock, unredeemed amount,	$2,805,020 87	
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,915 44	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	4,818,279 92	
Six per cent. stock, 1796,	8,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock, 1812.	2,668,974 99	
		$23,668,191 22
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of 11,000,000,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 16.000,000,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 7,500,000,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, loan of 25 & 3,000,000,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, loan of 18,452,800,	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,419,125 61	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,595,298 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
		68,060,336 29
Amount, October 1, 1819,		$91,728,527 51
Amount as stated, January 1, 1819,	92,648,177 35	
Add stock issued in the first three quarters of 1819:		
Three per cent. for interest on old registered debt, $304 68		
Treasury note six per cent. 33,195 91		
Treasury note seven per cent. 2,635 00		
	36,135 59	
	92,684,312 94	
Deduct stock purchased as per statement No. 4, herewith, $711,957 55		
Reimbursement of deferred stock, 243,827 88		
	955,785 43	
As above stated, October 1, 1819,	91,728,528 51	
Deduct stock reimburseable in the fourth quarter of 1819:		
Louisiana six per cent stock, (54 per cent. on $4,818,279 92,) on the 21st of October, $2,601,817 15		
Deferred six per cent. 31st December, 241,506 70		
	2,843,323 85	
Amount, January 1, 1820,		$88,885,203 66

Treasury Department, Register's Office, *November* 30, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

No. 4.

Statement of the stock purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, during the year 1819.

Names of agents.	Nominal and unredeemed amount of old debt.						New debt.						Interest allowed.	Commis's and expenses.	Total stock purchased, including 3 per cent. at 65.	Total cost, including interest and commissions.
	Deferred 6 per cent.		Funded 3 per cent.		Louisiana.	Exch'd of 1812.	6 per cent. 1812.	6 per ct. 1813.	6 per cent. 1815.	Treasury note stock.	Seven per cent.					
	Nominal.	Unredeemed.	Nominal.	At 65 per cent.							Amount purchased.	Cost at 104.57				
Richard Smith, -	-	-	18,640 60	12,116 39	7,500 00	-	-	-	526 31	-	105 00	109 79	92 07	50 86	20,247 70	20,395 42
Sam'l Frothingham,	33,053 36	11,730 85	18,023 76	11,715 44	28,580 00	-	-	-	-	-	24,900 78	26,037 38	378 87	196 10	76,927 07	78,638 64
Lynde Catlin, -	113,612 36	40,321 01	75,942 81	49,362 80	94,440 08	134 00	19,495 28	-	-	-	92,800 40	97,041 37	1,142 53	754 84	296,553 57	302,691 91
Jonathan Smith, -	199,540 07	70,816 76	43,723 47	28,420 23	15,950 00	-	-	-	-	-	18,900 00	19,731 60	90 27	337 51	134,086 99	135,346 37
John White, -	377 77	134 08	604 56	392 96	11,500 00	-	-	1,136 36	-	-	-	-	10 65	44 46	13,163 40	13,218 51
Peter Bacot, -	273,261 99	96,980 68	2,029 72	1,319 32	1,700 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 00	100,000 00	100,250 00
Purch'd of J. Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241 04	251 88	-	-	241 04	251 88
Do. of S. Williams,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	-	100 00	100 00
Do. of O. Carr, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 00	-	-	-	90 00	-	15,000 00	15,090 00
Dollars, -	619,845 55	219,983 38	*a*158,964 92	*b*103,327 14	159,670 08	134 00	19,495 28	1,136 36	15,526 31	100 00	136,947 22	143,172 02	1,804 39	1,633 77	656,319 77	665,982 73

Total stock purchased, including 3 per cent. at 65, - - - - -	$656,319 77
To which add the difference between the nominal amount of 3 per cent. stock, and the cost at 65 per cent, (per *a* and *b*,) - - - - - - -	55,637 78
Amount of stock purchased, - - -	$711,957 55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 5.

A statement of the several denominations of Treasury notes issued, showing the amount outstanding, by estimate, to the last date.

Treasury notes were issued under the several acts of Congress—			
Of the 20th June, 1812, to the amount of			$5,000,000
25th February, 1813,			5,000,000
4th March, 1814,			10,000,000
26th December, 1814,			8,318,400
February 24, 1815, of $100 notes,	4,969,400 00		
small Treasury notes,	3,392,994 00		
		8,362,394	
Total amount issued,			$36,680 794
Of the above amount, there has been cancelled at the Treasury—			$32,763,890
Small Treasury notes in the several banks, viz:			
Union Bank, New Hampshire,	9 00		
Branch Bank, Washington,	127 00		
			136
Drawn into the Treasury by warrants, and in a course of settlement, for the purpose of being cancelled, viz:			
Small Treasury notes,	3,342,127 00		
In the Auditor's Office, in a course of cancelment, for six per cent. stock issued at the Treasury, 23d October, 1819,	$22,800 00		
New Hampshire, 30th June, 1819,	1,920 00		
Massachusetts, 30th September, 1819,	93,020 00		
Rhode Island, 31st March, 1819,	3,280 00		
New York, 30th September, 1819,	29,040 00		
Maryland, 31st March, 1819,	43,800 00		
Virginia,	1,260 00		
South Carolina, 30th June, 1819,	14,700 00		
Georgia, 31st December, 1817,	98,000 00		
	307,820 00		
In the Branch Bank, Washington,	90,332 09		
From which deduct the estimated amount of interest included in this sum,	5,332 09		
	85,000 00		
			3,734,947
Balance outstanding, by estimate, viz:			
In small Treasury notes,	10,961 00		
Other notes,	170,860 00		
			181,821
As above,			$36,680,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 4, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 6.

Statement of the claims awarded by the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory,'" passed on the 3d of March, 1815.

Awards in favor of individuals claiming under—		
The Upper Mississippi Company,		$350,000 00
Tennessee Company,		531,428 05
Georgia Mississippi Company,		1,412,134 96
Georgia Company,		1,887,040 95
Citizens' rights,		101,547 16
Total,		$4,282,151 12
Amount of certificates issued,	$4,273,550 17	
Amount of certificates to be issued,	8,600 95	
		$4,282,151 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 3, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th Congress.] No. 559. [1st Session.

DIRECT TAX AND INTERNAL DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 17, 1819.

Sir: Treasury Department, *December* 16, 1819.

I have the honor to transmit statements relative to the internal duties and direct tax required by the thirty-third section of the act of Congress of the 22d July, 1813, to be laid annually before Congress in the month of December; which statements are particularly described in a letter of the Commissioner of the Revenue, of which a copy is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the Speaker *of the House of Representatives.*

Sir: Treasury Department, Revenue Office, *November* 29, 1819

I have the honor to communicate to you, to be laid before Congress, agreeably to law, in December ensuing, the following statements in duplicate, viz:

No. 1. Statement exhibiting the amounts which have accrued during the year 1818 from the several internal duties, as well as those received in each collection district, with the expenses of collection.

No. 2. Statement of the amounts of direct tax received during the year 1818 in each collection district, with the expenses of collection.

No. 3. General view of the balances of the respective direct taxes imposed for the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, remaining to be accounted for.

No. 4. Abstract of the official emoluments and expenditures of the collectors of internal duties and direct tax during the year 1818.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate amounts which have accrued during the year 1818 *from the several internal duties, as well as those received, with the sums paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

States.	Duties accruing on										Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.	U. States' moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures recov'rd.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
	Licenses for stills and boilers employ'd in distilling from domestic materials.	Sp'ts distilled f'm domestic materials, at 20 cts. per gall.	Carriages.		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at auction.	Refined sugar.	Stamps.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the U. States.						
			Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.							
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	292 96	-	-	27 06	211 23	-	-	-	531 25	5,716 39	4,932 27	1,277 03
Massachusetts,	19 80	-	388	455 67	2,042 55	14,298 09	4,244 93	302 30	4,439 54	112 47	281 83	1,249 50	27,446 68	118,198 12	105,318 32	11,580 92
Vermont,	167 19	-	83	129 29	103 59	-	-	11 70	-	10 05	132 74	321 60	876 16	2,687 39	1,452 00	1,384 70
Rhode Island,	-	-	2	2 83	76 64	651 62	235 74	52 45	708 33	10 51	1 04	-	1,739 16	17,635 97	7,636 60	861 61
Connecticut,	5 22	-	33	40 52	24 93	24 74	-	169 70	348 69	-	46 51	625 00	1,285 31	13,952 72	17,820 27	2,596 80
New York,	445 97	-	18	53 06	430 16	1,158 73	-	1,419 41	8,440 28	-	2,684 21	2,667 47	17,299 29	155,772 01	130,801 59	16,323 19
New Jersey,	674 20	-	16	19 54	136 91	-	-	722 85	527 84	-	1,043 90	3 00	3,128 24	28,647 95	29,025 58	3,063 82
Pennsylvania,	3,190 43	-	17	70 85	629 99	23,509 59	7,686 99	3,141 98	48,245 21	-	6,194 76	253 08	92,922 88	265,764 51	248,831 51	20,909 27
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	862 89	-	-	-	862 89	823 39	2,658 79	612 92
Maryland,	12 23	-	6	30 05	45	-	-	-	7,575 20	-	734 60	2 00	8,354 53	53,601 65	44,586 25	4,067 46
Virginia,	1,250 77	-	31	97 45	198 81	8,758 39	-	2,934 82	3,758 71	-	2,102 51	-	19,101 39	99,146 90	89,230 80	9,655 13
North Carolina,	773 67	-	9	45 16	116 27	49 12	-	1,276 86	960 00	-	829 94	-	4,051 02	32,971 95	34,376 05	4,056 97
Ohio,	1,088 00	133 70	-	-	228 77	922 86	-	1,399 21	1,676 34	-	1,243 36	130 00	6,822 24	51,689 05	47,027 39	4,582 14
Kentucky,	2,220 31	-	-	-	403 21	1,370 77	-	1,951 37	3,385 86	-	1,154 66	10 00	10,496 18	87,123 81	81,364 79	7,124 91
South Carolina,	594 39	-	15	61 94	144 14	46 97	-	22 70	-	-	198 03	14 50	1,082 67	6,696 85	4,680 00	1,297 34
Tennessee,	386 43	-	-	-	-	55 09	-	5 90	719 33	-	705 14	106 00	1,977 89	45,334 88	44,125 70	3,733 72
Georgia,	64 89	-	8	24 89	142 46	786 19	-	30	-	-	74 01	-	1,092 74	7,201 04	15,620 46	2,535 23
Louisiana,	739 80	-	-	-	50 00	6,772 13	90 17	611 27	2,531 88	-	-	-	10,795 25	16,976 67	15,050 00	1,597 16
Illinois,	7 20	-	-	-	115 00	-	-	51 40	-	-	-	-	173 60	249 77	3,100 00	405 77
Michigan Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 80	-	-	-	-	16 80	16 80	-	67 29
Indiana,	-	-	-	-	-	47 34	-	-	101 41	-	20 94	-	169 69	2,617 10	3,667 20	586 37
Missouri Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mississippi,	269 08	-	-	-	200 00	392 20	-	504 85	-	-	31 49	-	1,397 62	1,868 42	4,308 70	1,364 68
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	1,473 27	740 63	149 45	2,876 11	-	-	-	5,239 46	5,100 98	4,471 30	660 97
	11,909 51	133 70	626	1,031 25	5,336 84	60,317 10	12,998 46	14,772 38	87,368 85	133 03	17,479 67	5,382 15	216,862 94	1,019,794 32	940,085 57	100,345 40
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted, &c.,													131,295 49			
													85,567 45			
Deduct amount of extra allowances by the President, under the second section of the act of December 23, 1817, properly chargeable to the direct tax,																3,949 59
																96,395 81

General view of the internal duties for 1818.

Accruing duties, viz:			
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials,			$11,909 51
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon,			133 70
On carriages,			1,031 25
On licenses to retailers,			5,336 84
On sales at auction,			60,317 10
On refined sugar,			12,998 46
On stamps, viz:			
On stamped paper and bank notes,	$14,772 38		
By compounding banks,	87,368 85		
			102,141 23
On various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States,			133 03
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,			17,479 67
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,			5,382 15
			$216,862 94
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,	$146,599 37		
From which deduct the amount transmitted by the Treasurer to collectors whose collections did not enable them to satisfy the demands of claimants,	23,015 87		
		123,583 50	
Deduct amount of allowances by law on the payment of duties before they became due,		336 87	
Deduct amount of insolvencies, &c.,		7,375 12	
			131,295 49
Total accruing duties,			85,567 45
Add balances due on December 31, 1817, viz:			
In bonds uncollected,		1,385,060 74	
In duties not bonded,		149,579 87	
			1,534,640 61
Total of accruing duties in 1818, and of duties outstanding on December 31, 1817,			1,620,208 06
Cash in the hands of collectors, December 31, 1817,			471,001 49
Total accruing duties in 1818, and of duties outstanding, and cash in the hands of collectors, December 31, 1817,			2,091,209 55
Amount of duties received by the collectors,			1,019,794 32
Amount of payments to the Treasurer,			940,085 57
Expenses of collection, consisting of—			
Costs of prosecution,		3,105 18	
Contingent expenses,		7,599 33	
Measuring stills,		3 30	
Commission,		68,393 14	
Extra allowances by the President, (see note 2,)		17,294 86	
			96,395 81
Balances on the 31st December, 1818, viz:			
In bonds uncollected,	$713,963 74		
In duties not bonded,	103,175 90		
		817,139 64	
In cash,		306,096 42	
			1,123,236 06

NOTES.

1. This statement being formed from the accounts of the collectors as transmitted to this office, uncorrected by the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the several items of which it consists may not precisely balance or correspond with the results of the accounts as finally settled.

2. The whole sum allowed by the President for the collection of the direct tax and internal duties for the year 1818 amounts to $21,244 45; there having been received from the direct tax $232,888 45, and from the duties $1,019,794 32. In the foregoing general view a proportionate part of the whole allowance is charged to the duties, viz: $17,294 86; the residue being properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax.

The following exhibits a view of the outstanding internal duties on the 20th of November, 1819, *which is necessarily, in part, the result of computation.*

Amount uncollected, being due by individuals,	$600,000 00
Amount collected, being in the hands of collectors and their deputies, for which suits have, in several cases, been instituted,	280,000 00
	$880,000 00

Revenue Office, *November* 20, 1819.

No. 2.

Statement of the aggregate amounts of direct tax received during the year 1818, *with the amounts paid to the officers in the collection thereof.*

States.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
New Hampshire,	$7,460 92	$7,807 96	$578 69
Massachusetts,	28,786 45	30,119 17	1,961 21
Vermont,	3,025 39	4,383 04	333 67
Rhode Island,	1,791 83	1,912 58	123 19
Connecticut,	895 18	1,738 35	100 76
New York,	910 67	634 59	71 13
New Jersey,	5,219 19	4,942 34	318 79
Pennsylvania,	60,350 38	61,048 27	3,917 91
Delaware,	578 72	529 00	43 38
Maryland,	38,647 62	37,896 09	2,429 74
Virginia,	18,567 88	27,827 90	2,281 67
North Carolina,	22,886 94	21,754 33	1,421 40
Kentucky,	6,905 79	9,496 93	608 78
Tennessee,	13,381 02	14,884 70	984 42
Louisiana,	22,103 73	20,905 73	1,325 13
District of Columbia,	1,376 74	1,352 48	360 90
Total,	$232,888 45	$247,233 46	16,860 77
Deduct from the expenses of collection this amount for additions of ten and twenty per centum on taxes beyond the charges for advertising and selling property,			33 13
			16,827 64
Add amount of extra allowances by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax,			3,949 59
			$20,777 23

Revenue Office, *November* 20, 1819.

No. 3.

A general view of the balances of the respective direct taxes imposed for the years 1814, 1815, *and* 1816, *remaining to be accounted for on the* 20*th of November*, 1819.

	Tax of 1814.	Tax of 1815.	Tax of 1816.	Total.
Taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed,	$3,043 51	$24,744 54	$19,134 89	$46,922 94
Taxes on non-residents' property, transferred to designated collectors, and not yet collected,	207 93	18,897 32	13,318 35	32,423 50
Taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors,	846 74	40,182 92	153,648 38	194,678 04
Total,	$4,098 18	$83,824 78	$186,101 52	$274,024 48

16th Congress.] No. 560. [1st Session.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 20, 1819.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The memorial of a convention of the friends of national industry, assembled in the city of New York, to take into consideration the prostrate situation of our manufacturers, and to petition Congress for their relief and protection, composed of delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists appeal to your honorable body, under a firm and solemn conviction that a crisis has arrived in the progress of our nation, which imperiously demands the serious attention and prompt exertion of the collected wisdom of its councils, and on which its future destinies must essentially depend.

That the United States, possessing every advantage of soil, climate, and native productions, and with a population industrious, intelligent, and enterprising, to a degree never probably exceeded by any nation, and after

enjoying for twenty years the benefit of an over-proportion of the trade of the world, find themselves in a state of great embarrassment and difficulty, involving almost every description of our citizens: our commerce is greatly prostrated; our shipping has sunk in value to one-half of its original cost; real estate is depreciated, in most parts of the country, in an equal degree; numbers of our merchants, manufacturers, and farmers are reduced to bankruptcy, and the circumstances of many of those who have escaped this calamitous situation are daily impairing; a great portion of our mechanics and artists are unemployed; and all the fruits of their labors, which might have been daily adding to the prosperity of the nation, are wholly lost. In fine, our great staples are so far reduced in price as most seriously to affect the interests of the agriculturists, and to diminish the means of paying for our importations. That we are deeply indebted to foreign nations, notwithstanding we have transmitted to them as much of our surplus productions as they furnished a market for, and likewise a large amount of our Government and bank stock, which subjects us to an oppressive annual tax, for interest, probably equal to the amount of the civil expenses of our Government, which adds to the impoverishing drain of our specie. That, while so many of our manufacturers are thus ruined, our working people destitute of employment and of the means to support their families, our manufacturing establishments falling to ruins, and our water powers, with which we are pre-eminently blessed, unemployed, our cities and towns are filled with the manufactured productions of other nations, by which we have been, and are, ruinously drained of our wealth. That those complicated evils which oppress us, and which have taken place during a season of profound peace, of nearly five years duration, after a war closed with honor, and which left us in a state of high prosperity, evince that there is something unsound in our policy, which requires a radical remedy, in the power of the National Legislature alone to apply. That wisdom dictates to the United States to profit by the experience of other nations; to shun those systems which have operated on them perniciously, and scrupulously to adopt those that have advanced their wealth, power, and resources. Being the youngest nation in the world, they cannot, without a sacrifice of their happiness, pursue the paths that have led some to decay and ruin; nor deviate from those that have exalted others to a high degree of prosperity. We, therefore, respectfully submit to your serious consideration a slight sketch of the policy of some of the nations of Europe, with its consequences.

At the close of the seventeenth century, Portugal possessed a most flourishing and extensive woollen manufactory, raised to maturity by prohibitions of all rival articles from other nations. The basis of this manufacture was her own raw material, and that of Spain. It employed a large proportion of her population advantageously, and greatly enriched the nation. She was induced to remove the prohibition, and trusted to a protecting duty of twenty-three per cent. In three or four years the manufacture was destroyed; the manufacturers ruined; the workmen devoted to idleness and beggary; the raw material sold at low rates to foreigners, who employed their workmen on it, and returned it at an advance of three to four hundred per cent., whereby she was drained of her wealth, as we have been by similar means; in a word, gradually impoverished and ruined, she holds out a most impressive lesson to the statesmen of all other nations.

The example of Spain is equally striking. She has, for centuries, with those boundless treasures which are lavished on her in vain, nourished the industry of other nations, and often, with those treasures, squandered for their manufactures, fed the armies that have covered her fields with desolation, and shed disgrace on her arms.

The mass of her subjects, unprotected in their industry, are in a state of abject distress and misery; although, under a wise Government, some centuries since, Spain was the most manufacturing and prosperous nation in the world. And even at the present time, two or three of her provinces, under a different regime from the rest of the nation, where industry is protected, are as prosperous and industrious as any part of Europe.

Russia and Austria protect the industry of their subjects, and, in consequence, enjoy a high degree of prosperity and happiness. The former nation prohibits about two hundred articles specifically, among which are all the important manufactures of her allies, France and England. Austria, throughout the wide extent of her dominions, prohibits all cotton, woollen, silk, and other manufactures.

England has protected the industry of her subjects with more care, and has, accordingly, amassed more wealth, and attained a higher degree of power and influence, than any other nation of ancient or modern times, in proportion to her population. The use she has made of her wealth, whatever it may have been, is no impeachment of the merit of the system by which it has been acquired. The case of France, however, is more striking and impressive than that of any other nation. For twenty years she waged wars, bloody and destructive almost beyond example, with two-thirds of Europe, and had in pay, during a large part of that time, armies of nearly a million of men. After those wars were concluded, she was crushed by foreign armies of two or three hundred thousand men, and had enormous contributions and exactions levied on her, to the amount of probably one hundred millions of dollars. Yet she has, in a few years, recovered from all these calamities, by protecting the industry of her subjects, and enjoys at present a greater degree of prosperity, it is stated, on the highest authority, than she has done at any former period.

The late war with Great Britain, and the events which immediately preceded it, produced in many of our reflecting fellow-citizens a due sense of their best and most lasting interests.

With a rapidity unexampled in the history of any other people, a large portion of their capital was transferred from commercial to manufacturing pursuits. The value of goods manufactured in the United States, as taken from the marshals' returns, amounted, as early as 1810, to upwards of one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars, which value was very greatly increased during the late war.

The peace of Europe was attended with ruinous consequences to us: our infant manufactures were blighted in the bud; the spirit of speculation spread through our country, seducing her votaries from the paths of quiet and laborious industry, by promises of sudden wealth. But it was soon found that the commerce of 1815 and 1816 was not the commerce of 1806 and 1807: the nations by whose calamities we had flourished, whose impoverishment had been our gain, were now at peace with each other, and returning with eager activity to the employments of social life; our vessels were no longer wanted to convey their products, nor to supply them with ours. Cherishing and depending on their own resources, they have furnished us a useful and honorable lesson in the encouragement, support, and extension of domestic, and salutary restrictions on the importation of foreign, manufactures. An imitation of their policy, in this respect, your memorialists believe to be indispensable to the prosperity and independence of our country.

With this belief, and a confident reliance in the disposition of Congress to promote these primary objects by every necessary means, your memorialists would respectfully recommend to your consideration three measures, the adoption of which, we feel persuaded, would remove the embarrassments of our country, and restore life and vigor to our almost expiring manufactures.

These measures are—

First. To abolish credits on import duties.

Secondly. To impose a restrictive duty on sales at auction.

Thirdly. To alter and increase the amount of duties on imported goods.

At the time when credits on duties were first established, the state of our country was very different from what it has since become. Slowly recovering from a long and desolating war, almost destitute of money and commercial connexions, our situation required that every aid and encouragement should be afforded to the first efforts of enterprise. This measure was, therefore, wise and salutary, and dictated by the necessities of the times. The weakness of our internal resources produced a dependence on imposts for the support of Government.

But how striking a contrast have we since presented! How great the change! From a population of three, to ten millions; from an annihilated commerce, to one that spreads its canvass on every sea; from a state of agriculture very little exceeding our own daily wants, to a surplus production exceeding eighty millions per annum; from an almost total want of manufactures, to an actual invested manufacturing capital of cotton and woollen goods alone exceeding fifty millions of dollars! Our commerce was at first carried on by resident merchants, whose prudence and experience restrained importations within due bounds; credits on the duties afforded them, according to the intention of Congress, facilities which their situation required. But, for some years past, and especially since the universal peace in Europe, and the conclusion of the late war, those regular traders have found themselves supplanted by foreign merchants and manufacturers, or desperate speculators, whom the credit on duties has enabled and induced to inundate our markets with foreign goods, producing the most pernicious effects on our mercantile stability and the prosperity of our manufactories.

It may also be here remarked, that the operation of this credit on imposts is to create a capital for new importations; for, let us suppose that four importations, to the amount of $100,000 each, be made in one year, at the average of 25 per cent. duty, the sum of about $100,000 is left to trade with in the hands of the importer, with the ultimate risk to Government of the loss of the whole.

The American merchant is regulated and directed in his importations by his experience of the want and consumption of the country, and the prospect of fair and reasonable profits. The foreign merchant or manufacturer, on the other hand, is often impelled by his necessities to seek a market for his goods without regard to these considerations. It is well known, and we presume cannot have escaped the knowledge of Congress, that, at all times, under all circumstances, and at every hazard of expense, the Government, merchants, and manufacturers of Great Britain have their views steadily directed to the extirpation of every germ of manufactures among us. A credit of eight, ten, and twelve months increases their facilities for carrying into execution their hostile purposes.

These consequences, injurious as they are, are exceeded in extent by those which arise from the trade to China and the East Indies; a trade, in the opinion of your memorialists, (encouraged and unrestricted as it is at present,) of the most exhausting and pernicious effects to the country. The long credit of from one to two years allowed by law on duties in this trade, we are sincerely persuaded produces the ruinous effect of draining us of our specie; and, in the case of the greater part of East India goods, overwhelming our markets with inferior and worthless fabrics, which, from their apparent cheapness, meet a ready sale, while the much superior products of our own industry and skill must be sacrificed at a ruinous loss, or remain unsold in the hands of the manufacturer.

When to the foregoing considerations, important as they are to the regular merchant and to the infant manufactures of our country, is added that of the losses to which Government is necessarily subjected by failure in the payment of the duties, your memorialists humbly apprehend that the abolition of all credits for duties on imported goods will, at the same time, protect the manufactures, commerce, and the revenue of the United States.

Your memorialists would next call the attention of Congress to the second evil complained of—unrestrained sales at auction.

Sales at auction, we believe, were originally authorized by law for special purposes, such as the disposal of damaged goods, the effects of bankrupts, or property under execution, or sold by the direction of courts of law and equity. We believe it will be found, on examination, that such sales were not, until within a few years past, considered by any commercial country in Europe as forming a part of the regular course of trade, but rather as authorized for purposes necessary, indeed, but not at all commercial.

In the greatest commercial and manufacturing nation (Great Britain) they are, even at this day, extremely limited; sometimes used to feel the pulse of the market on the raw materials imported for their manufactures, and occasionally used for the sale of colonial produce and the effects of the East India Company. In no other country have they assumed the same importance as among us. In the extent to which they have now arrived here, they are greatly injurious, not only to the fair and regular trader, but to the community at large.

Large quantities of silk, woollen, cotton, and other goods, are manufactured in Europe and the East Indies expressly for sale at auction in the United States. These goods are of less than the usual length, deficient in breadth, of a flimsy texture—in short, in every respect inferior to the goods they are intended to represent; yet so well dressed, and in other respects so highly finished to the eye, that they generally escape detection till they reach the consumer, who too late discovers their inferiority. For such base fabrics have the people of these States, for years past, been exorbitantly taxed, to the great injury of our own hard-struggling manufacturers.

To give an example of the enormous extent of this business, which affords such facilities to the foreign manufacturer for practising imposition on our citizens, we will instance the amount of sales of foreign goods at auction, in the single city of New York, in one year.

From the best evidence the case affords, (that is, the returns of the auctioneers themselves,) they amounted, in the year 1818, to the prodigious sum of fourteen millions of dollars. Judging from this specimen, it will not be unreasonable to conclude, that, in the United States, collectively, foreign merchandise to the amount of at least thirty millions of dollars is annually sold in this pernicious mode; a most alarming proof that a very serious portion of the trade of the nation flows in this channel. And your memorialists are satisfied, from past experience, that the sales at auction of domestic goods are as deleterious in their consequences as those of foreign merchandise; inasmuch as they tend to encourage the manufacture of inferior fabrics, and thereby injure the reputation of American fabrics, generally; and, also, that the sales of imitations, made in foreign countries, with an intent to dispose of them at auction, produce the same injurious effects. Your memorialists are fully convinced of the necessity of imposing some restraint on this tremendous engine of commercial monopoly. For this purpose, they respectfully propose that a duty of ten per cent. be imposed on all foreign and domestic goods sold at auction, except household furniture, farming stock and utensils, the effects of bankrupts, or goods sold under execution, or otherwise, by direction of courts of law or equity. This, they hope, will, in a great degree, diminish, if not altogether cure, this great and growing evil, by destroying, or at least greatly lessening, the temptation of profit.

Your memorialists, lastly, submit to the consideration of Congress the necessity of a further modification and increase of the present duties, and respectfully suggest the following alterations in the existing tariff:

That, in lieu of the present duties, a duty of 10 cents per square yard be laid on all cotton and linen goods, plain or unstained, having less than seventy threads to the square inch, including warp and filling; 14 cents per square yard on all having above seventy and under one hundred threads to the square inch, including warp and filling; of 18 cents per square yard on all having above one hundred and less than one hundred and thirty threads

to the square inch, including warp and filling; and so on in the same ratio upwards; and that twenty per cent. be added to the above duties on all printed, stained, dyed, colored, or worked cotton and linen goods.

That a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, be laid on all goods made wholly or in part of wool.

That the duty on every kind of silk goods, or of goods made wholly or in part of silk, (sewing silk excepted,) be raised to fifty per cent.

That all kinds of fabrics, not otherwise enumerated, and of less value than fifty cents per square yard, made wholly or in part of silk, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, or any other material, be estimated, and pay the same duty as if of the value of fifty cents.

That an extra duty be collected on all wares and merchandises, on which a bounty has been allowed by any foreign nation, equal in amount to the value of said bounty.

That foreign cotton, and every description of goods made wholly or in part of foreign cotton, be prohibited.

That a duty be laid on iron, in bars or bolts, manufactured without rolling, of one dollar and twenty-five cents per cwt.; on iron, in bars and bolts, when manufactured by rolling, two dollars per cwt.; on iron, in sheets, rods, or hoops, four dollars per cwt.; on iron, in pigs, seventy-five cents per cwt.; and on iron castings, two dollars per cwt.

Declining to enter into a detail of the alterations in the tariff, requisite for the protection of other branches now languishing, we beg leave to recommend to your particular attention, among others, the following:

Glass, copperas, corks, soap, paints and colors, paper, gunpowder, jewelry, cutlery, plated ware of all kinds, coach and harness furniture, prunello shoes, hats, caps, bonnets, buttons, fire and side arms, china and earthenware, printed books, oil of vitriol, blue vitriol, and chemical preparations generally, gilt and japanned wares, paper hangings of every description, painted or oiled cloths, umbrellas, manufactures of copper and brass, springs, screws, cotton stockings, and steel.

Independent of every consideration in favor of the policy of affording adequate protection to domestic industry, as herein recommended, deducible from its promotion of the general welfare of the country, and the protection due to the manufacturers, in common with all other classes of society, as a return for their allegiance to the Government, we are convinced that the farmers and planters would largely participate in the benefits of the system we advocate. The planter would have a steady market for his raw material, not subject to those destructive fluctuations which have produced such extensive ruin within the present year; and the farmer would have an equally steady and increasing demand for the productions of his farm, many of which, particularly in the interior of the country, and in the Western States, will not bear the expense of transportation to market. This advantage is so palpable, that we shall only refer, in illustration of it, to various towns and villages throughout the United States, in the neighborhood of which lands and their productions rose one or two hundred per cent. in value, in consequence of the extensive establishment of manufactures, and, by their decay, have fallen below their original value.

In support of our recommendations, we submit to your consideration a comparative view of the American and British tariff, in a few articles:

	Am. tariff.	*Br. tariff.*
	Per cent.	Ad valorem.
Manufactures of brass,	20	59½
cotton,	25	85½
copper,	25	59⅓
glass,	20 & 30	114
linen,	15	142½
silk,	15	prohibited.
China and earthern wares,	20	79
Hats, caps, and bonnets,	30	85½
Woollen hats,	30	150
Stockings, cotton and woollen,	20	85½
Watches, &c.,	7½	59⅓
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not enumerated,	15	59⅓
Oil of vitriol,	7½	100
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon, cents,	10	41½
Woollen and worsted goods, per square yard, cents,	25	755

Your memorialists will only add, that they rely with full confidence on your patriotism and wisdom for the adoption of such measures as will promote the best interests of our common country.

W. FEW, *President.*

Attest: MATHEW CAREY, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 561.** [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 27, 1819.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the American Society of the city of New York for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists conceive it to be a prevalent opinion among all those who are concerned for the present and future welfare of the nation, that some legislative measures are imperiously necessary to check the evils which have so deeply afflicted every part of the country, devastated its commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, and laid waste the pecuniary affairs of the people.

That notwithstanding the degree of embarrassment, depression, and distress which is so universally felt, and the gloominess of the present prospects of every form of honest industry and enterprise, your memorialists are persuaded that such measures may be adopted by your honorable body as will afford a material and permanent relief.

Your memorialists apprehend that there is as little difference of opinion in respect to the causes which have, for many years, been operating to produce the present crisis, as in respect to the nature of the evils, the existence of which they deplore; and that the time has come, when those differences of sentiment which once prevailed between those concerned respectively in the affairs of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, are lost in the apprehension of ruin to them all.

It is felt by every one to be beyond the power of legislation to restore that part of our commerce which was destroyed by the pacification of Europe, or to create foreign markets for that surplus produce of our soil of which a superabundance is furnished by every other country. But every eye is turned to the supreme council of the nation as competent to restrain the excessive influx of foreign products, by which we have been made so dependent upon transatlantic markets; have incurred an enormous balance of trade against us; have been drained of our specie, deranged in our finances, exhausted, and brought to the near prospect of general impoverishment.

The deplorable effects of this excessive importation of foreign merchandise are so palpable and so deeply felt, that your memorialists forbear to dwell upon them; and proceed to ask the attention of your honorable body to those methods of restraint which they deem most eligible, and which they believe will countervail the principal incentives and temptations to the evil so much complained of. And they are persuaded that the credit allowed upon bonds at the custom-house, by facilitating the operations, and affording capital to speculators and alien traders and manufacturers, to the injury and ruin of the regular American merchant; and the practice of sales at auction, by enabling such speculators, traders, and manufacturers not only to force their goods upon the market immediately after their arrival in the country, but to vend goods manufactured for that purpose, and of such inferior quality, that no regular private sale of them could be effected, are two of the principal causes of the excessive influx of foreign manufactures. Nor is there reason to hope that the evils, of which these causes are so prolific, will cure themselves. The state of Europe being such as to occasion a vast surplus of manufactures, it is inevitable that greater loss must accrue upon that surplus if detained at home, than is hazarded by the exportation of it to our markets. It can be sent hither upon foreign account, with the following advantages:

1st. With the certainty of an immediate sale by auction, upon condition of immediate remittances; whereas sale at home would have been impracticable, and the want of the proceeds would probably have been ruinous.

2d. The benefit of the credit upon the duties, realized in the form of interest, or of active capital.

3d. The very trifling expenses incurred by the transaction of business in this manner, compared with those which are unavoidable to a regular mercantile establishment.

4th. The animating prospect of utterly annihilating all attempts at manufacturing in this country.

These circumstances, even should every regular American importer abandon his business, are sufficient to cause the country, for years to come, to be inundated and overwhelmed with the products of foreign industry.

In confirmation of this statement, your memorialists beg leave to add, that, in the year 1818, goods to the amount of fourteen millions of dollars were sold by public auction in this city; and they believe that the whole amonu of such sales in the United States was not less than thirty millions of dollars; and that the amount due to the Government upon bonds, which was held by importers as capital for their ruinous operations, was not, and is not at this moment, less than twenty millions of dollars. But for this credit upon duties, and the facility of these sales by auction, it can scarcely be doubted but that importations would be restricted within reasonable bounds, and would be governed by the fair demands of regular business. The evils flowing from these two causes are common to the trade with Europe, and that with India and China. A vast amount of the surplus products of the two latter countries is annually shipped by natives and others, and sold by public auction in our markets, and the proceeds returned in our precious metals. The incitements to this trade, so confessedly ruinous to this country, are precisely the same as those which operate upon the trade with Europe. The existence of a vast surplus of manufactures, the bounty given on importations by the credit upon imports here, the certainty of immediate sales and returns, are temptations which it is vain to hope will be resisted or diminished, until the Legislature shall interpose its authority.

And your memorialists are convinced that any measures which should go to remove these causes of evil would not only preserve the nation from further and more hopeless embarrassment, but would afford material relief to the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country; nor can they imagine any alleviation of the present distress, which shall not extend to these several branches of industry and enterprise. They therefore respectfully pray your honorable body,

1st. To abolish credits on the duties accruing on imports.

2d. To impose a duty of ten per cent. upon all foreign and domestic goods sold by auction, with the exception of farming stock and utensils, goods sold under execution or otherwise, by direction of courts of law or equity.

And in consideration of the great importance of protecting the cultivation of cotton, the principal staple of the country, by securing to it a preference in foreign markets, and shielding it from the ruinous fluctuations incident to a competition with the overwhelming quantities and inferior qualities of India and other parts of the world; as also in consideration of the great importance of affording security and permanency to the interests of the manufactories of cotton, and especially of the coarser fabrics, already established in this country, your memorialists further pray that Congress would restrict the importation of cotton goods to such, and such only, as have been manufactured wholly from the raw material grown in the United States, and to increase the duties on all cottons of foreign growth.

Your memorialists forbear to enter into any detail, or to advance any further arguments in support of what they deem to be the only sound policy of the Government of the United States; but they respectfully beg reference to two important documents emanating from the Government on this subject, viz:

1st. The report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, of January, 1790.

2d. The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, of the 13th of January and the 6th of March, 1816; which they trust will place this subject in its proper point of view.

And your memorialists further respectfully pray that such alterations, amendments, and increase of the tariff may be made, as Congress in their wisdom may judge best calculated to encourage the industry of the people, and secure to the nation the advantages of their enterprise and labor.

W. FEW, *Vice President.*

PETER H. SCHENCK, JOHN E. HYDE, *Secretaries.*

DECEMBER 16, 1819.

16th Congress.] No. 562. [1st Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 29, 1819.

Sir: Treasury Department, *December* 27, 1819.

In obedience to an act entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five-franc pieces;" passed the 29th of April, 1816, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the President of the Senate.

Sir: Mint of the United States, *December* 22, 1819.

Agreeably to the general directions contained in your letter of the 31st of December, 1816, I have had assays made of sundry species of foreign coins therein mentioned, namely: "the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five-franc pieces." The assays of the foreign gold coins might, perhaps, have been omitted, as they have now ceased to be a legal currency; they have, however, for the present, been included in the assayer's report, viz:

	Car.	Grs.
3 pieces of British sovereigns, - - - -	22	0
3 pieces Portuguese coins, - - - -	21	$3\frac{15}{16}$
3 pieces French (20 francs,) - - - -	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3 pieces Spanish, (doubloons) - - - -	20	$3\frac{1}{4}$

	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.
3 French crowns, - - - -	10	18	18
3 French five-franc pieces, - - -	10	16	0

From the above report, it appears:

1st. That the gold coins of Great Britain being of the same quality with those of the United States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains.

2d. That the gold coins of Portugal being $\frac{1}{16}$ of a carat grain inferior in quality to those of the United States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{9}{469}$ grains.

3d. That the gold coins of France will be at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{81}{173}$ grains.

4th. That the gold coins of Spain will be at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{60}{111}$ grains.

5th. That the silver French crowns will be at the rate of 117.8 cents per ounce.

6th. That the silver five-franc pieces will be at the rate of 116.3 cents per ounce.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Hon. William H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

16th Congress.] No. 563. [1st Session.

DUTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 31, 1819.

Sir: Treasury Department, *December* 29, 1819.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 3d March, 1797, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement exhibiting the duties accruing, and drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States, during the years ending on the 31st of December, 1816, 1817, and 1818.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. Henry Clay, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1816, 1817, and 1818, compared with the amount of duties collected on the same, respectively.

Species of merchandise.	In the year 1816.		In the year 1817.		In the year 1818.	
	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.
At 7½ per cent. ad valorem, -	$63,019	$844	$120,865	$5,655	$192,983	$12,369
15 do do -	1,206,632	56,153	2,329,209	228,020	3,191,984	250,944
20 do do -	1,523,050	19,818	1,493,192	103,354	1,948,711	38,529
25 do do -	11,013,142	981,791	4,967,503	644,653	6,753,008	534,307
30 do do -	3,532,732	262,301	534,721	87,667	827,313	30,637
33⅓ do do -	497,662	43,001	496,486	214,381	-	43,573
40 do do -	227,595	20,265	102	5,168		
Duck, Russia, - -	42,184	478	71,689	2,568	73,111	1,675
Ravens, - -	21,898	1,421	26,265	2,124	43,614	1,962
Holland, - -	1,785	-	2,680	15	4,523	229
Sheeting, brown Russia, -	-	-	-	-	28,391	5,566
white Russia, -	-	-	-	-	4,188	390
Wines, Madeira, - -	252,440	9,972	197,068	9,346	172,400	9,913
Burgundy, &c. -	14,168	1,686	8,979	4,444	9,242	1,126
Claret, in bottles, -	108,523	23,132	62,145	15,630	8,543	6,773
Sherry and St. Lucar,	162,945	35,634	49,976	25,728	48,890	1,463
Lisbon, Oporto, &c. -	360,917	21,590	76,431	16,411	56,774	1,404
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. -	420,700	95,061	106,901	29,503	90,219	11,678
All other, - -	548,322	218,276	289,644	88,621	361,680	70,750
Spirits from grain, - -	244,145	58,483	88,896	10,696	364,370	19,673
other materials, -	2,873,920	548,223	1,886,380	84,096	2,463,421	55,381
Molasses, - - -	683,636	2,244	553,481	285	623,917	354
Beer, ale, and porter, -	36,776	284	22,612	1,410	45,970	289
Oil, spermaceti, - -	954	-	512	-	350	
whale, and other fish, -	1,298	-	5,004	-	241	
olive, in casks, - -	18,115	1,423	3,995	9,215	4,950	900
Tea, Bohea, - -	94,707	12,979	33,614	3,803	55,082	9,679
Souchong, - -	386,291	48,359	410,605	163,099	344,615	101,132
Hyson skin, - -	574,735	8,169	525,965	129,444	526,180	96,835
Hyson and young hyson, -	284,002	6,708	832,348	184,252	927,126	234,454
Imperial, - -	13,384	6	207,413	31,602	211,220	76,715
Coffee, - - -	1,956,380	796,139	1,534,565	423,571	1,384,470	399,332
Cocoa, - - -	47,998	12,675	28,683	16,839	23,594	12,442
Chocolate, - - -	135	-	90	-	63	
Sugar, brown, - -	1,858,098	720,791	2,542,976	610,167	1,862,882	386,800
white, - -	309,659	196,122	297,885	165,057	228,944	102,320
candy and loaf, -	2,756	638	4,639	8,307	4,217	3,659
other refined, -	31,581	25,280	70	-	107	
Almonds, - - -	23,684	917	10,368	28	18,716	1,496
Currants, - - -	567	6,998	161	-	2,613	
Prunes and plums, - -	9,489	965	3,773	327	5,943	233
Figs, - - -	15,527	1,141	35,374	71	8,947	1,592
Raisins, jar and muscatel,	34,956	6,402	50,313	528	74,026	2,050
other, - -	45,709	3,690	35,218	148	29,817	17
Candles, tallow - -	3,589	1,039	4,424	2,353	1,744	976
wax or spermaceti, -	741	-	211	65	70	
Cheese, - - -	21,600	4,435	38,185	16,118	25,663	8,241
Soap, - - -	22,607	11,886	4,378	5,804	6,747	4,478
Tallow, - - -	108,133	2,740	64,743	1,386	12,157	4,011
Spice, mace, - -	4,207	847	2,919	2,495	3,433	
nutmegs, - -	23,609	1,787	23,821	6,825	24,752	727
cinnamon, - -	114	-	3,539	259	1,601	3,049
cloves, - -	1,413	7,025	5,183	1,822	12,840	4,643
pepper, - -	176,603	86,849	292,466	261,540	334,527	240,297
pimento, - -	50,739	53,798	32,802	3,110	16,091	1,501
cassia, - -	18,406	9,615	41,881	31,942	17,071	7,304
Tobacco, manufactured, &c., -	341	41	308	-	63	51
Snuff, - - -	321	83	2,433	1,024	4,148	4,173
Indigo, - - -	312,834	236,896	78,110	47,516	67,056	46,476
Cotton, - - -	15,307	16,026	146,530	92,549	552,058	414,230
Powder, hair, - -	140	7				
gun, - -	24,278	10,033	33,757	15,583	19,783	11,020
Starch, - - -	824	335				
Glue, - - -	2,994	99	7,891	-	2,645	104
Pewter plates, &c. - -	557					
Bristles, - - -	944	-	2,647	-	5,642	
Quicksilver, - -	9,036	8,458	-	123		
Paints, ochre, dry, - -	13,158	3,961	12,064	1,208	8,430	671
in oil, -	556	24	534	39	542	
white and red lead, -	179,253	8,784	58,232	3,445	72,700	876
whiting, & Paris white,	21,983	-	7,259	1,893	361	
Lead, bar, pig, and sheet, -	32,064	4,043	30,273	17,065	15,217	10,892
manufactured into shot,	162,379	32,481	30,879	8,828	16,140	511
Cordage, cables and tarred, -	19,785	21,521	13,779	14,518	17,379	5,204
untarred and yarn, -	3,350	324	2,776	40	3,550	84
twine, seines, &c. -	18,562	2,050	19,802	880	20,378	89
Copper, rods, bolts, &c., -	1,476	-	1,184	-	2,131	
nails, and spikes, -	881	-	1,533	41	2,150	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	In the year 1816.		In the year 1817.		In the year 1818.	
	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.
Wire, not above No. 18,	4,562	-	7,221	-	14,325	
above No. 18,	6,523	-	4,760	94	1,749	1,670
Iron, tacks, &c. 16 oz. per M,	-	-	-	-	846	
tacks, above 16 oz. pr. M,	-	-	-	-	67	
nails,	91,789	5,151	44,139	8,047	48,192	8,130
spikes,	14,387	1,117	6,898	1,019	7,522	443
anchors and sheet,	19,658	292	2,904			
slit and hoop,	77,239	3,631	24,631	3,405		
anchors,	-	-	-	-	3,637	692
sheet, rod, and hoop,	-	-	-	-	48,902	4,140
pig,	-	-	-	-	1,988	
castings,	-	-	-	-	12,054	58
bar and bolt, rolled,	63,407	11,384	48,558	24,686	92,319	11,025
hammered,	195,188	4,998	160,442	6,127	213,273	4,323
Steel,	40,251	8,632	12,551	2,372	12,679	1,258
Hemp,	152,677	-	53,885	506	149,107	
Alum,	2,839	-	2,383	5	9,433	
Copperas,	14,682	-	5,247	-	455	
Salt,	1,076,933	3,395	598,496	8,785	714,466	6,355
Coal,	39,730	-	36,166	188	46,366	51
Fish, dried,	5,395	-	5,189	-	1,919	
salmon,	10,807	-	9,525	-	5,236	
mackerel,	7,052	-	9,581	-	13,344	
other,	3,486	-	1,392	-	721	
Glass bottles, black quart,	37,022	4,716	31,822	4,029	29,212	1,042
window,	58,523	305	43,500	2,347	41,257	73
Boots,	3,232	277	3,909	816	3,301	854
Shoes, of silk,	4,977	1,695	4,533	673	2,844	142
all other,	8,383	1,642	10,966	805	15,078	1,027
Cigars,	44,434	7,430	39,752	8,439	44,215	4,406
Playing cards,	3,755	-	937	-	3,754	
Glauber salts,	189	401	28	276		
Cards, wool and cotton,	9					
	$32,786,129	$4,830,312	$22,082,754	$3,937,323	$25,832,685	$3,343,938

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 27, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 564. [1st SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 3, 1820.

To the Congress of the United States: The remonstrance of the Virginia Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg against the attempts now making, by our domestic manufacturers and their friends, to increase the duties upon foreign goods, wares, and merchandise, respectfully represents:

That it is the indisputable right of every free people to petition and remonstrate, either individually or collectively, not only against grievances actually inflicted, but against such also as are either seriously threatened or meditated.

That hostility, resulting from true republican principles, to partial taxation, exclusive privileges, and monopolies created by law, was the primary cause of our glorious and ever-memorable revolution.

That, although most of us are only the descendants of those patriots who achieved that revolution, by the lavish expenditure of their treasure and their blood, yet that we inherit enough of their spirit to feel equal aversion to similar oppressions; at the same time, we confidently trust that neither we, nor our sons after us, will ever be found backward or reluctant in offering up at the shrine of national good and national happiness any sacrifices, however great, which *their* promotion and preservation may obviously and necessarily require. But we have been taught to believe that a parental Government—a Government founded upon the immutable and sacred principles of truth, justice, and liberty—if she required sacrifices at all from those whom she is so solemnly bound to protect, would make them such as should operate equally upon every member of the community.

That we view with great concern, both nationally and individually, certain late attempts, on the part of various descriptions of domestic manufacturers, to induce your honorable body to increase the duties upon imports, already so high as to amount, upon many articles, nearly to a prohibition. The increased cost upon some of

these may truly be designated a tax upon knowledge, if not a bounty to ignorance; such, for example, as the duty upon books in foreign languages, and upon philosophical, mathematical, surgical, and chemical instruments.

That, although these attempts are sustained under the plausible pretext of "promoting national industry," they are calculated (we will not say in *design*, but certainly in *effect*) to produce a tax highly impolitic in its nature, partial in its operation, and oppressive in its effects: a tax, in fact, to be levied principally on the great body of agriculturists, who constitute a large majority of the whole American people, and who are the chief consumers of all foreign imports.

That such a tax would be a flagrant violation of the soundest and most important principles of political economy, amongst which we deem the following to be incontrovertibly true: that, as the interests of dealers and consumers necessarily conflict with each other, the first always aiming to *narrow*, whilst the latter, who form the majority of every nation, as constantly endeavor to *enlarge* competition; by which enlargement alone extravagant prices and exorbitant profits are prevented, it is the duty of every wise and just Government to secure the consumers against both exorbitant profits and extravagant prices, by leaving competition as free and open as possible.

That in this way alone can the benefits of good government be equalized among the various orders and classes of society, the prosperity and happiness of which depend not upon immunities, privileges, and monopolies granted to one class or order at the expense of another, but upon the unfettered exercise of talent, skill, and industry, directed and employed in whatever manner, and upon whatsoever objects of pursuit, each individual may select for himself; provided, always, that such objects be not incompatible with the public good: for so to use your own rights as not to injure the rights of others, is not less the dictate of common sense and common honesty than it is a cardinal maxim of all legitimate government.

That national industry is best promoted by leaving every member of society free to apply his labor and his knowledge according to his own choice, exempt from all restraints but such as the public good requires, and burdened with no tax but such as shall be both impartial, and as moderate as the exigencies of the State will permit.

That, according to the natural progress of society in every country favorably situated for agriculture, the class of manufacturers is the last to spring up; but that it will necessarily do so, as soon as either the natural or artificial wants of the people create a demand for their labors.

That any legislative interference to force either this or any other class into existence by the strong arm of power, exercised in levying taxes to support the forced class, contrary to the wishes and interests of the other members of the community, is not only bad policy, but oppression; because taxes of any kind, to be rightfully levied, should be equal, and should be imposed, not for the emolument of any one portion of society at the expense of the rest, but for the support of Government alone.

That either to exclude foreign manufactures, or to tax them very heavily, under a notion of improving those of domestic fabric, lessens the profits of agriculture; diminishes the public revenue, either by augmenting the number of smugglers, or by enabling the domestic manufacturer to pocket that sum which otherwise would go into the public treasury, under the form of an import duty; and at the same time secures to him the power of practising upon the community the double imposition of deteriorating his goods, and selling them at a higher price; because that competition which constitutes the only security for skill, industry, and moderate prices, is either entirely removed, or so limited as not to be felt.

"That all free trade, of whatever description, must be a mutual benefit to the parties engaged in it," notwithstanding the profits arising therefrom may be somewhat unequally divided; because by free trade alone can supply and demand (the two circumstances upon which trade of every kind depends) be kept nearly equal to each other.

"That instead of struggling against the dictates of reason and nature, and madly attempting to produce every thing at home, countries should study to direct their labors to those departments of industry for which their situation and circumstances are best adapted."

"That the use of capital should be left, as much as possible, to the care of those to whom it belongs; because *they* will be most likely to discover in what line it can be employed to the greatest advantage."

And that the best regulated and happiest communities are those wherein all the various trades, professions, and callings enjoy equal rights, and contribute equally to the necessary support of their common Government; but that if any one should be thought to have superior claims to the fostering care of the National Legislature, it should be "the tillers of the earth—the fountain-head of all wealth, of all power, and of all prosperity."

The sagacious and patriotic Franklin has said, (and we believe he never uttered a better or wiser remark,) "that most of the statutes or acts, edicts, arrets, and placards, of parliaments, princes, and states, for regulating, directing, or restraining trade, have, we think, been either political blunders, or jobs obtained by artful men for private advantage, under pretence of public good."

Your petitioners have thus freely, but respectfully, endeavored to represent to your honorable body *their views* of a policy which you are so importunately urged to adopt, but upon which we should have said nothing, having due confidence both in your willingness and ability to protect the great landed interests of our country, had we not been apprehensive that silence might possibly be construed into consent, if all who are attached to those interests had forborne to speak, when so clamorously and powerfully assailed. To guard against the possibility of misapprehension, we take this occasion to say, that we are incapable of feeling any thing like enmity towards either manufacturers or any other useful description of our fellow-citizens, but heartily wish them all the success to which their skill and industry may entitle them, in whatsoever way applied; provided, always, that such application be not made at *our* risk, and continued at *our* cost. We will go farther, and pledge ourselves to prefer whatever they may manufacture, at any time that they will make the *price* and the *quality* the same with the quality and price of simila articles of foreign fabric. To give more for any article simply because it is made at home may suit the feeling of political enthusiasm, but it can never promote the interests either of individuals or of nations. To buy as cheap as you can, no matter where, and to sell as dear, is the maxim which should regulate the commerce of both; for if competition be left free, neither can be exorbitant in their demands. *We* ask no tax upon manufacturers for our benefit; neither do we desire any thing of Government to enable us to cultivate the soil as profitably as we could wish, but to leave us free, so far as it depends on them, to carry our products to the best market we can find, and to purchase what we want in return, on the best terms that we can, either at home or abroad. We will ever support the Government of our choice in all just and rightful undertakings, both with our fortunes and our lives; but we will never voluntarily contribute to maintain either manufacturers, or any other class of citizens, by the payment of unequal and partial taxes, by awarding to them exclusive privileges, or by sustaining them in the enjoyment of oppressive monopolies, which are ultimately to grind both us and our children after us "into dust and ashes."

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by order of the meeting:

JAMES M. GARNETT, *President.*

WILLIAM F. GRAY, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 565. [1st SESSION.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN CASH.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 5, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The memorial and petition of the undersigned, merchants and citizens of Baltimore, respectfully showeth:

That they, with their fellow-citizens generally, being seriously affected by, and deeply impressed with a sense of, the pecuniary embarrassment which prevails in every section of the country, beg leave to submit to the superior wisdom of Congress what appears to them as being amongst the prominent exciting and sustaining causes of the present distress, and respectfully to petition for a modification, which they are fully persuaded would afford very considerable, if not entire relief.

The very liberal policy which has been pursued by the American Government in relation to commerce, and particularly in regard to the collection of the duties on imported merchandise, appears to your memorialists to have caused the accumulation of a stock of foreign goods, not only in the seaport towns, but also throughout every part of the interior of our country, considerably above its necessary consumption, or the means of immediate payment.

The heavy stocks, thus accumulated, appear, in some measure, and in several descriptions of merchandise, to be kept up by the extended credits on which these articles may be obtained in Europe, but more particularly by the inviting convenience of the liberal credits given by the Government here for the payment of the duties on importation, which not only encourages the American merchants to project a scale of trade fully equal to our means of remittance, in the produce of our land and labor, taken from us by foreign countries, but also holds out the stronger inducement for foreign houses to press into the country large additional supplies on their own account, which, if it ever were desirable, in the more infant state of the commerce of this country, to encourage the use of foreign capital to aid the import trade, your memorialists apprehend that the period has now arrived which renders such a policy rather an evil than a benefit. The wealth thus acquired out of American industry, by transient merchants, or for foreign account, generally, in the end, leaves the country; while, in the progress of this trade, their operations oppress it with debt, and create a constant demand upon it for specie. In the mean time, a considerable amount of American capital, for want of employment, has been drawn into various unnatural channels: amongst others, your memorialists beg leave to notice the fitting out of vessels for the purpose of prosecuting, under foreign colors, illicit privateering and piracy; and for engaging in the cruel and unnatural traffic to Africa for slaves; to the great demoralizing tendency upon the mariners of our country, who are thus employed to execute crimes which originate in the secret forebodings and projects of others residing among us.

A large amount of American capital, employed by some of the most respectable houses hitherto engaged in the import trade, has also been forced out of it, by the superior advantages and obvious rivalship of those who work on foreign account, in the various refinements which take place between owner and agent, in regard to the original cost on which duties are paid.

In addition to what would be the demand for foreign merchandise, under a wholesome operation of trade, your memorialists beg leave to suggest that importations of goods, obtained on credit in a foreign market, thus paying a duty, on an extended credit here, have been effected to a very considerable extent, with the exclusive design of raising funds for other objects. Large consignments of merchandise are also made by foreign houses to their agents and others residing in this country, upon the information taken from American orders and commissions, after the American merchants had given these orders, to the full extent that it was safe and proper to be done; and many of the goods, thus imported, being sold at public auction for cash, afford to the foreign owner the use of capital equal to the amount and credit on the duties.

Voyages have likewise been executed to and from the West Indies, first by purchasing a cargo in this country on extended credit, with a view of realizing the return cargo, in cash, before the credit on the first or the credit on the duties would expire.

A cargo of teas, arriving in this country, to a favorable market, and immediately sold, will furnish the means, both as to time and amount, for a new voyage, of equal value, by the credit alone which is allowed for the payment of the duties, without the aid of any other capital. A cargo of West India spirits, arriving, and being sold, under the same circumstances, will furnish, in like manner, the means of two subsequent voyages, the second double the amount of the first, before the expiration of the credit on the duties.

The accommodation of a long credit, on the very heavy duties now payable on nearly all imported merchandise, but more especially on teas, foreign spirits, wines, sugars, coffee, and foreign manufactured goods, by constituting a considerable part of the price for which they are sold in this market, thus forms a prominent consideration in the commercial object of some merchants, under particular circumstances, without any regard to the evil consequences, both public and private, which attend their operations. If the rate of duties were increased to double their present amount, payable on the same term of credit, the defect in the policy of giving a long credit on heavy duties would be rendered still more obvious, by a great enlargement of unsound commercial operations, with an equal increase of all the other evils which attend the present system.

In this state of commercial existence, your memorialists beg leave further to suggest that the immense overstock of foreign merchandise, thus, in some measure, forced into the country, soon becomes pressed, from the superabundance, into the interior—generally on extended credits.

The merchants of the interior are thereby enabled to offer their merchandise on the same or more alluring credits, almost at the door of every consumer; while the consumers too often, in return, relaxing in their industry, and neglecting to improve the advantages which nature has placed around them, continue to supply themselves out of the foreign stock, until debt and embarrassment have arrested the procedure. Your memorialists are aware that the late excessive and fictitious banking operations contributed greatly to delude the American community; and that goods of domestic fabric, when offered in excessive quantities, and on immoderate credits, would also have a tendency to impair industry amongst the consumers. But it must appear equally obvious that a fair demand would exhilarate manufacturing industry, and that, in the same commonwealth, an equilibrium must soon take place. But the wide difference between the policy which invites the expenditure of wealth, even upon luxuries, produced from the industrious labor of our own country, and the policy which invites to the expenditure of the same wealth upon luxuries of foreign origin, thus supporting foreign industry and neglecting domestic, your memorialists apprehend to be worthy of a peculiar consideration.

From the practice and habit of using foreign goods in such abundance, your memorialists further apprehend that an unwarrantable prejudice has been created in favor of them, to the great moral injury of the American community, who are now disposed to consider many of those articles not only as matters of convenience and comfort, but also as the test of importance amongst their fellow-citizens. The expensive woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics of Great Britain and Ireland; the costly silks of China, France, and Italy; the coffee, sugar, and teas of the Indies; the extravagant wines of Madeira, &c., are, from an acquired taste, producing a vitiated standard of public opinion, considered essential for the table and for the apparel of a respectable family in the American community, and constitute a very considerable part of their consumption and expenditure. If the amount annually paid for the excessive proportions of these luxuries was, only for a few years, saved to the country, your memorialists feel confident that the United States would be placed, on the scale of independent prosperity, above the rivalship of any other people; but as the natural consequence of an import trade greatly overdone, from the causes which your memorialists have had the honor to suggest, the interior of the country now stands largely indebted to the merchants of the seaport towns, while the latter are scarcely less in debt to foreign countries; and to meet the balance of trade thus created against us, or, with a view to new importations, after the produce of the country is taken abroad to the extent of the present demand for it, they are engaged in collecting and exporting a part of the small quantity of specie remaining in the country, which it is now manifest would have been carried out to a greater extent but for the extensive sales and hypothecation of American stocks in England since the late war, contributing, hitherto, to keep down the premium on exchange, and retaining, for the time being, the specie in the country, but still leaving the nation, to an equal amount, in debt for future settlement.

Your memorialists, therefore, with a view to sound national policy, by raising an additional barrier to the excessive importation of foreign goods above our means of payment; with a view to a more equal and correct payment of the duties; with a view to check the inordinate preference given to foreign productions, by bringing those of our own country more into use; with a view to improve the condition of commerce, by coercing trade more into operations for cash, or on shorter credits; with a view to secure to the resident American merchant, and thus to the country, the profits growing out of American trade; with a view to turn the balance of trade as much as possible in our favor, and thereby to bring back a portion of the precious metals; and, finally, but still with a view of leaving commerce free, for the employment of American capital, in all articles which the country may require, and can afford to consume, whether as matters of necessity, convenience, or objects of taste and fancy—with these views and designs, your memorialists respectfully pray that the duties on all foreign goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, may be made payable in cash; or, if the goods are put into the public stores, that the duties may be made to bear an interest from the date of one month after the entry of the vessel in which they may be imported.

And, under the influence of a sense of justice, actuated by feelings of humanity, and with a high regard for the reputation of their country, and particularly for the city in which they reside, your memorialists further pray that effectual measures may be taken to arrest the practice (which, it is apprehended, still prevails to a considerable extent) of employing American vessels and American mariners, under foreign colors, in unlawful privateering and piracy, as well as in the African slave-trade.

WM. PATTERSON, *and others.*

BALTIMORE, *December* 20, 1819.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 566.** [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 4, 1820.

Mr. SANFORD, from the Committee of Finance, made the following report:

The Committee of Finance submit to the Senate their report upon the petition of Joshua Nevill.

On the night of the 4th of July last, a fire broke out in the city of Charleston, in South Carolina, which destroyed several houses, and a great quantity of other property, belonging to different individuals. Among the sufferers upon that occasion was the petitioner, who is a cabinet-maker. He lost by the fire certain goods and implements of his trade, which he had imported from Great Britain; the duties on the importation of those goods and implements, amounting to more than three thousand dollars, were secured by bonds, which are still unpaid; and the petitioner prays to be relieved from the payment of those duties.

The committee are of opinion that the Government ought not to give the relief desired in this case. When goods subject to duty have, after importation, passed into the hands of their owner, they are, like any other goods, at the risk of the owner. There is no reason that the Government should bear any share of hazards concerning the existence or value of such goods. This principle is essential to the collection and security of the revenue; and it is understood that no relief has ever been given by the Government in any similar case. If the application of the petitioner is considered as a prayer for charity, the answer is, that the Government cannot, justifiably, make charitable donations from the public treasure. In their view, the case of the petitioner is not one of more hardship than that of his fellow-sufferers upon the same occasion, nor is it more meritorious than other cases of private distress resulting from inevitable casualties.

The following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

16th Congress.] No. 567. [1st Session.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN CASH, AND TO IMPOSING A HIGH DUTY ON SALES AT AUCTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 6, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of New York respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists have been informed that petitions are about to be laid before your honorable body, from this city and elsewhere, praying that a law be passed altering the system of collecting the revenue in such manner as to make the duties payable in cash, in place of allowing, according to the established practice, a credit on bonds; the nature and consequences of the proposed change, so interesting to all those concerned in the foreign commerce of the United States, your memorialists will respectfully attempt to point out to the Legislature of their country.

The present system of collecting duties formed a part of the first revenue laws of the United States: it was proposed thirty years ago by one of the ablest financiers of which this country can boast, was adopted after the maturest consideration, and has since been many times attentively re-examined; laws and regulations to enforce it, and to preserve the rights of the Government, have been carefully devised; and it may with safety be said, that in no country whatever have the imposts been collected with smaller losses or at a less expense; and, even of the small losses which have accrued, it is well known that a part has been owing to the want of vigilance and attention of the officers intrusted with the collection of the duties.

From the commencement of the present Government, the existing system of collecting the duties has confessedly been in successful operation; the commerce and agriculture of the country have been fostered by it, and under its influence the United States have advanced to wealth with a celerity beyond example, and have, in a great degree, by the activity of commercial and other national interests, stimulated and supported by this judicious system, risen from a state of infant feebleness to a maturity of strength and power. During this long period, this system has become interwoven and intimately connected with every interest of the community; it has been universally acquiesced in, and has scarcely had to encounter even a censure; but now the National Legislature are called upon to change laws of acknowledged excellence, whose utility has been sanctioned by the experience of thirty years, and to substitute others altogether new, and of uncertain operation and effect.

Great and sudden alterations of the commercial laws of a country ought not to be made, unless evils of magnitude can clearly be pointed out in the existing laws, or great benefits can be proved to accrue from the proposed changes. The reasons urged against the present system of collecting duties are, that it tends to encourage overtrading, and to inundate the country with foreign goods. These are, in part, true; for a credit on the first cost, or on the expenses of importing goods, will increase the quantity imported, and of course lessen the profits; the importer will sell lower, and the consumer buy cheaper; and as it operates by increasing a competition, the smallest possible profit on the trade will be charged, and in many instances it will even be carried on at a positive loss. But this cannot long endure; commerce will in this branch, as in every other, regulate itself, and will not continue to be carried on without producing some profit on the capital employed. The influx of goods into the United States is, however, attributable to other causes; the great increase of British manufactures and the decrease of their markets (other nations in time of peace manufacturing for themselves,) will much more satisfactorily account for the surplus of foreign manufactured goods in this country. But there is another cause for the accumulation of foreign manufactures here, and one which may fairly be hailed as an evidence of returning health in the body politic, because it proves that we are recommencing habits of economy and industry. By the late Treasury report, it appears that the amount of goods imported is much reduced; taking this fact in connexion with the assertions made to your honorable body from various sources, that we are deluged with foreign fabrics, and the inference, not that we have imported more, but that we have consumed less, is irresistible.

Another reason urged against credits on duties is, that it furnishes a capital for the merchant equal to the whole amount of duties bonded. This is also true, but to a certain degree only: so far as the importer of goods receives back from the buyer or consumer the duties for which he has bonded before the bonds have been paid, it becomes to him an additional capital. In the China and India trade, the capital thus raised out of duties is sometimes very large, but in all the other branches of the foreign commerce of the United States the reverse is true; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the duties are paid to the Government, on an average, before they are received from the consumer. But in those cases where the duties operate to increase the capital of the importer, what is the consequence? It *may* benefit him; it certainly *does* promote the interest of the community; as the amount of capital is increased, the profit on capital is diminished; the merchant gives more to the agriculturist for his productions, and sells him his supplies at a lower price.

Your memorialists respectfully solicit the attention of Congress to some of the consequences of the proposed recommendation, that *the payment of the duties on goods should be in cash*, at the time of their arrival.

Suppose such a law passed and rigidly carried into effect: at any time when it commences, the prospective payments into the Treasury from bonds for twelve months would amount to about twenty millions of dollars; the amount of duties accruing during the same period, and payable in cash, may be stated at about eighteen millions; the contributions of the community would thus be nearly doubled, and the payments of two years brought into one. Is any community, it may fairly be asked, able to bear an addition to heavy duties of ninety per cent. in one year? and if such an addition could be collected, the inquiry is of immense importance, what would be the consequence to the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country, of withdrawing so great a proportion of actual capital from those pursuits, and placing it in the hands of the Treasurer? It is no less important to inquire what would be the consequence to our numerous and respectable State banks, of disturbing, and perhaps withdrawing from them so great a proportion of their deposites, and placing them in the vaults of another moneyed institution?

But the chamber of commerce cannot suppose, for a moment, that a law will be enacted rigidly enforcing the payment of duties in cash on the arrival of the goods, or that, if enacted, it could possibly be carried into effect. A new law must provide for a great number of contingent cases: when goods arrive, some consignees may be absent, some may be dead, some have become bankrupt, some refuse to receive the consignment; some parcels of goods may be without invoices, others damaged; a malignant sickness prevailing in a port may prevent any consignee from entering his goods. These cases will show the absolute necessity of warehouses being provided by the collectors, to

receive such goods as are not entered, and of appointing a time by law when, if not entered and the duties paid, they shall be sold. So many exceptions will become necessary in the operations of the law, that the new system, instead of being for the collection of duties in cash on the arrival of the goods, will really be for the collection of duties on goods after they have been stored; thus, as to a credit on the duties, the old and new systems will approximate—the security for duties on the *former*, bonds with surety, and, on the *latter*, the goods themselves. If there is any advantage to the Government in this change, it will be gained by the introduction of serious evils and disadvantages; the charges of collection will be enormously enhanced, and the number of officers greatly increased. Individuals will be subjected to additional expenses, to new and vexatious regulations at the custom-houses, together with delays in business, and injury to the goods stored. Although the expense and inconvenience of storing goods would be very great, still the circumstances of many merchants would make it necessary to submit to them; others, more wealthy, would be able to pay the duties on arrival, and thereby avoid those inconveniences; in this class will be found the foreign agent, who will be furnished with funds by drawing on his principal at home, or his factor here: thus the tendency of the system will be to create and sustain a monopoly in the hands of foreign and other capitalists, and to oppress and bear down that class whose moderate means and great industry strengthen and invigorate the best interests of the community.

The effect of the proposed measure on the revenue of the country cannot fail, in the opinion of your memorialists, to be seriously embarrassing to the Government. The payment of duties in cash, or a charge of interest from the arrival of the goods until the duties are paid, will, it is true, be equal to an additional duty of about five per cent.; but still, a change from a system well understood, to one whose operations are unknown and uncertain, will alarm the timid, and increase the caution of the prudent merchant, and, until all its consequences are developed, will have a tendency greatly to restrain and limit the commercial operations of the country, and proportionably lessen the duties on importations; and the Treasury, after the first year, will have parted with a fund in bonds equal at all times to about twenty millions of dollars, payable within twelve months, and which would always prove a solid resource in case of a war with a maritime nation.

Your memorialists feel a deep solicitude on this subject, and are earnestly desirous that the National Legislature may see that the difficulties to which the commerce of this country has been exposed have arisen out of the great changes which have taken place in the state of the world some years past, and that our sufferings have been in common with other nations; that the evils complained of will naturally regulate themselves; and that to attempt to remove them by changing the established system of the country, and introducing new laws making duties payable in cash, will be equally unavailing and injurious.

The chamber of commerce, having thus taken the liberty respectfully to express their sentiments on one great national question, hope it will not be considered presumptuous if they introduce another important subject to the attention of your honorable body. Memorials from this city and elsewhere will, it is understood, be laid before Congress, recommending that a duty of ten per cent. be laid on all sales at auction. This, in the opinion of your memorialists, is equivalent to recommending a law prohibiting all sales at auction. The policy of *regulating*, and the impolicy of *prohibiting* sales at auction, seem to be equally clear and certain.

A considerable portion of the goods sold at auction in the United States are on account of foreigners, who ship them direct to the auctioneer, or to agents who place them in his hands; thus avoiding the expense of warehouses, stores, and other parts of a mercantile establishment, to which merchants in a regular line of business are subjected. So many goods are sold at auction as to regulate the prices of those sold at private sale; the importer, therefore, who intends to sell at private sale, must sell about as low as the auction prices, and be subjected to the usual expenses of a mercantile establishment. To place these classes of merchants on an equality, a moderate duty on sales at auction would seem to be necessary.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body to pass a law laying a duty of two and a half per cent. on all goods sold at auction in original packages, and of five per cent. on all other goods sold at auction, with the exception of the property of bankrupts or insolvents assigned for the benefit of their creditors, the property of deceased persons, goods sold by process of law, and goods damaged at sea and sold for the benefit of the owners or insurers.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

WM. BAYARD, *President.*

JOHN PINTARD, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 568.** [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 10, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of citizens of Middletown and its vicinity, in the State of Connecticut, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists, viewing the success of American manufactures as an object of great national importance, earnestly hope that such duties may be imposed upon imported fabrics (more especially those of wool and cotton) as shall be adequate to protect our own from a ruinous competition. All wise nations, even those who from selfish motives would dissuade us from following their example, have strenuously extended this species of protection to their manufactures.

Most of your memorialists have no personal interest in manufacturing establishments. They are influenced solely by a wish to promote the cause of their country against foreign nations—a cause in which are involved the prosperity and happiness of all the different sections of these United States; in which the cotton planters of the South, and still more obviously the inhabitants of the Western States, from their remote inland situation, and the liability of their single outlet to the ocean to be obstructed, if not closed, by hostile squadrons, have as deep an interest as the artisans and farmers of the Northern and Eastern States. Our foreign markets are, and probably

for a long period will be, so limited and depressed, that the exportation of the surplus produce of our soil cannot furnish our former, nor indeed any considerable resources. Thus, while both our agriculture and our commerce languish, we must, of necessity, turn to domestic manufactures for relief. If American manufactures were duly protected, they would create for agriculture an extensive and permament home market, which would powerfully aid in removing the present severe pressure on our country; that useful branch of industry, doubly more valuable than our foreign commerce—the coasting trade—which generates no collision with other nations, would be prodigiously increased; our seamen be preserved, and in readiness to assist us in the exigencies of defensive or inevitable war.

A deadly blight ought not to be thrown upon the enterprise of our manufacturers by the fear of lessening the revenues of the customs. Their diminution would not be so formidable as is frequently apprehended; for the higher rate of duties imposed would in a considerable degree counterbalance the reduction in the quantity of our imports. Even were the receipts of the custom-house diminished more than we believe, the national debt would only require a few years more for its extinguishment. This consideration should not be allowed to expose multitudes of our fellow-citizens to ruinous speculation, or inactivity, or labor for a bare penurious subsistence—the sure consequences of the prostration of American manufactures at this period.

Nations, like individuals, must become poor and dependent when they habitually purchase to an amount larger than the product of their labor. Such a state of things, unfortunately now existing among us, will soon be as injurious to morals as to property. If long continued, not only moral but political virtue would be extinct, and patriotism a word of derision or reproach. Indolence, the parent of vice, would combine with artificial wants to enervate; the luxury and domineering influence of a few rich men, acting upon the poverty of the mass of our citizens, would corrupt; and the neglect of national industry by the Government would alienate the people from our inestimable political institutions. It should never be forgotten that, in the hour of danger, a safe reliance cannot be placed on the mere love of native soil. The paternal encouragement of all the various classes and of all the useful occupations in the community is requisite to secure the tie which binds the people to their Government. Every where, and particularly in a confederation of States like ours, mutual interest is the most indissoluble bond of union. Should our artisans be treated with cold neglect, while those under monarchies are warmly cherished, strong prejudices might be excited against our Government and our country.

Agriculture alone cannot furnish all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Again: independently of those engaged in the indispensable mechanic arts, a large portion of our people cannot be employed as cultivators of the soil. Women, children, and also many of our men, are incapable of tilling the ground, although they might be usefully employed in several departments of manufactures. And if they were capable, where should we find a market for the immense surplus of our agricultural products? We might have a useless superfluity of provisions, but we should be deeply in debt for our clothing and other necessary articles. It is evident that a plan of general husbandry would, in the present situation of these United States, if put in execution, be so unprofitable as to produce a most pernicious relaxation of national industry; because the supply of commodities is always proportionate to the demand occasioned by their consumption, and because the demand for our agricultural commodities abroad being only to a small amount, agriculture must look for its principal market at home; and, consequently, for an extension of that market, it must rely chiefly upon the encouragement of American manufactures.

Adequate protecting duties, at this juncture, would soon create or revive such a number of manufacturing establishments in this country, that ere long their rivalry would probably reduce the price of their fabrics below the present standard of those imported. But, on the other hand, if we now permit our manufactories to be prostrated by neglect, we shall be compelled to purchase from European workshops at an exorbitant advance, and thus reimburse, with excessive usury, the losses they had previously sustained. In vain we might then threaten Europe with competition; she would judge of the future from the past, and our menaces would be despised. Indeed, the mouldering ruins of our deserted manufactories would deter us from the attempt to execute our threats. We should dread lest the reluctant patronage of our Government might be suddenly withdrawn, and we be again exposed to those machinations which foreign merchants and manufacturers are now practising with success.

There are several fabrics which, possibly, for a considerable period, cannot be advantageously made in the United States. The importation and sale of such would employ a due proportion of merchants, and would be to an amount fully equal to this country's capacity of payment. But we now pay vast sums to other nations for various articles, which, with proper encouragement, we might soon make nearly, perhaps quite, as cheap ourselves. We are willing tributaries to Europe and to Asia. What is the consequence? The precious metals have nearly disappeared, and our circulating medium of trade is a precarious paper currency. For the discharge of the enormous yearly accumulating balances we owe abroad, we have remitted large quantities of our bank stock, and even of the evidences of the debt contracted by our Government with its citizens. We are thus placing not only our property, but even the credit of our country, in the power of foreign nations. It is to be feared that we are rapidly approaching a crisis not less perilous than degrading.

A complaint is sometimes heard that American fabrics were sold at high prices during the recent war with Britain. To this we answer, that, setting aside all the difficulties inseparable from new establishments, those prices were not higher than we paid for imported fabrics of the same quality; and also, that the competition of American fabrics prevented much of that extortion to which, but for them, we must have been subjected. Besides, why censure the manufacturer for obtaining the market price for his commodities, any more than the merchant, planter, and farmer for obtaining it for theirs?

In case of war with any great naval power, the necessity of our possessing manufactories, particularly those for arms and clothing, is so obvious as to render comment useless. But these establishments must be previously protected and matured by Government in times of peace, before the emergency which demands them actually arrives.

Had not heavy duties been imposed to encourage our fabrics of leather, fur, wood, iron, &c., there would have been very few of those numerous and useful classes of artisans who are at present engaged in manufacturing these articles in this country. Prodigious sums would have been expended abroad which now circulate at home, enriching large bodies of industrious, valuable citizens, who contribute essentially to the support of many others, as well as to the general wealth and happiness of the community. Proper encouragement would give as powerful a stimulus to several other branches of our manufactures. We might then have a respectable home market and home trade, which, as they would not be endangered by the frequent political and commercial fluctuations of other countries, would, from their security, their permanence, and their amalgamation of the interests of different parts of the United States, be of immense importance in a national point of view. This opinion is corroborated by our rapidly increasing population, which, in conjunction with the progress of our new settlements, has a tendency to incalculably augment the products of our soil, and, of course, to render an extensive and permanent home market indispensable.

Habitations, food, and clothing are the primary natural wants of mankind. No nation can be durably powerful that does not itself furnish them all, without recourse to others. We cannot be really independent until we

make our own necessary clothing; and the prosecution of this object is also closely connected with the advancement of national morality and industry. In proof of this assertion, we refer to Portugal and Spain. All the South American gold and silver mines of the one, and the Brazilian diamonds of the other, have weighed lightly in the scale against the ruin of their manufactures. The effect produced on Portugal by the Methuen British treaty, that abrogated the heavy duties once laid on British fabrics, places this subject in the clearest light of moral demonstration.

An evil of great moment—one, of whose extent few appear to be aware—results from the unprotected state of American manufactures, and the consequent influx of foreign woollen and cotton fabrics. This evil is the alarming diminution of our household manufactures, by which very many families formerly supplied themselves with the principal articles of their clothing. These were very durable; they were chiefly made by women and children at leisure hours, when their time would have been otherwise unproductive; such occupations wonderfully promoted habits of industry and frugality. But, unfortunately, imported woollen and cotton fabrics, flimsy in their texture, but handsomely finished, are sold ostensibly so cheap that great numbers have relinquished their highly beneficial system of household manufacturing, and are now becoming embarrassed by contracting debts for what they could have made better and cheaper for themselves.

Your memorialists would here suggest the expediency of imposing such a per centage upon sales at auction of woollen and cotton goods, and of any other fabrics that in your judgment ought also to be included, (with the exception of property of this description belonging to bankrupts' estates, to deceased persons, or which is sold by execution,) as may in future prevent the severe injuries arising to the regular, fair American trader, as well as to the American manufacturer, from the various artifices which are successfully practised through the medium of auctions.

Your memorialists conclude by respectfully repeating their earnest request that the honorable Congress of the United States, who are the guardians of the nation's welfare, will subject imported fabrics, more especially those of cotton and wool, to such duties as shall secure to American manufactures that protection which the interests and real independence of our country seem imperatively to require.

Signed in behalf of the meeting.

JNO. LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR W. MAGILL, *Secretary.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN. *November* 27, 1819.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 569. [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 17, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully showeth:

That the policy hitherto pursued in this country, which has exposed most of our manufacturers, whose productions are excluded from nearly all the markets in Europe, to an unavailing struggle with the manufacturers of all that quarter of the world, and likewise of Hindostan, has been the principal cause of the present calamitous state of affairs, whereby industry, the source and parent of the power, prosperity, and happiness of nations, has been paralized; the wealth of our country, which ought to invigorate its agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce, been drained to foster the industry and support the Governments of foreign nations; a considerable portion of our farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and traders, reduced to, and others tottering on the verge of, bankruptcy; whereby, in a word, a state of decrepitude and decay has been produced, in the short space of three or four years, of which history affords few examples, in the same space of time, during a season of peace, and without any of those great natural calamities which interrupt the happiness of nations.

When your memorialists examine the policy of Europe, (that portion of the globe from whence sound lessons of political economy can be derived,) they find that the system pursued in this country is in direct hostility with that of every wise nation there. All of them sedulously guard the interests of their manufacturers, as one of the main sources of their wealth. They either restrain by prohibitory duties, or prevent by absolute prohibitions, the importation of such important articles as their own subjects can manufacture.

We are persuaded that sound policy dictates to all legislative bodies, particularly those of young nations, carefully to review the systems pursued in other countries; to trace their effects on the welfare of the people on whom they operate; and to shun those which destroy the industry, enfeeble the strength, and impair the resources of the respective nations; and, on the other hand, to adopt, as nearly as may be, such as have fostered their industry, and increased their strength and resources.

The limits of a memorial prevent us from entering into detail on the tariff of different nations. We cannot, however, in justice to the public interest, omit to touch slightly on some of the prominent features of the protecting system pursued in other countries, whose statesmen are certainly not inferior to ours in intellectual attainments, and whose examples and opinions should not be lightly rejected. We shall confine ourselves chiefly to four—Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia. Other nations, as Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., pursue a system marked with similar characteristic features.

Great Britain prohibits, even from her own dependencies, calicoes, manufactures of gold, silver, or metal, laces, ribands, silk goods, &c. &c.; and her protecting duties are so high as, in most cases, to be equivalent to prohibition. The duty on hats is about seven dollars and a half each, and on woollen cloths seven dollars and a half per yard. There are above sixty articles, including manufactures of brass, copper, carriages, thread stockings, clocks, &c., subject to fifty-nine per cent.; china and earthenware, shawls, &c., pay seventy-nine; cotton manufactures, cotton stockings, caps, thread, and linen sails, pay eighty-five; glass manufactures, generally, one hundred and four-

teen; skins or furs, tanned, tawed, or curried, and articles made of leather, or whereof leather is the article of chief value, one hundred and forty-two per cent.

So minute is her attention to this grand point, that linen, when chequered or striped, painted or stained, is subject to one hundred and forty-two per cent. duty, but only to sixty-three when not chequered or striped. The object is to secure to her own subjects the profits of the staining, printing, &c.

Great Britain expended many hundred millions of pounds sterling to replace the Bourbon family on the thrones of France and Spain, and of course had high claims on the gratitude of both monarchs. Yet the paramount duty of justice to his subjects gained the ascendency over gratitude to his friends, in the councils of Louis XVIII. One of the earliest measures of his administration was the promulgation of a tariff, whereby above two hundred different articles, including all the most important of the British manufactures, and, among the rest, muslins, cambrics, woollen cloths, all articles made of leather, steel, iron, brass, tin, wood, bronze, &c., were totally prohibited.

Let us add that Ferdinand VII., as soon as he ascended the throne of Spain, issued a proclamation, not only forbidding the importation of cotton goods altogether, but ordering those actually in the country to be reshipped within twelve months.

For the policy of Austria on this important subject, we respectfully refer you to a recent British publication—Rordanes on European Commerce. It is therein stated that "*the importation of all silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures is forbidden in the whole extent of the Austrian dominions, as it has been hitherto in the ancient Austrian States only.*" There are various other prohibitions, unnecessary to be detailed.

The prohibitory system of Russia, a country, like our own, with a vast territory and a very disproportionate population, is carried to an extent far beyond that of any other in the world, except China. It embraces all the great leading articles of manufacture, as cotton, linen, leather, wool, wood, copper, iron, paper, silk, silver plate, glass, and a vast variety of articles of minor importance.

Every reason that exists for prohibitions in those nations, for the purpose of protecting the native manufacturer, and preserving the resources of the country, exists here. And we cannot but lament that the arbitrary Governments of Europe have displayed more attention to the interests of their subjects interested in manufactures than the same description of persons have experienced from their fellow-citizens in Congress. The former are protected, by the strong arm of the law, against the competition of *every nation whatever;* while the latter are exposed to the competition of *the whole world*, and consequently to ruin. It therefore irresistibly follows, that so far as regards the acquisition of property, and the protection of property acquired, a large portion of this class of citizens are debarred from one of the most substantial advantages of Government. This is a stain on our annals which cannot be regarded without deep regret—a stain which, we respectfully hope, for the honor of our common country, you will speedily obliterate.

Numerous objections have been raised against the protection of manufactures in this country, which we shall freely but respectfully examine.

Among the most prominent is the extortion said to have been practised by the manufacturers during the late war, which has been by many regarded as a complete justification of the refusal of an increase of duties.

We believe this accusation can be fairly disproved, to the satisfaction of every ingenuous mind; and we respectfully invite your attention to the subject. We shall state the case of superfine broadcloth, on which the chief reliance has been placed. The reasoning that applies to this article will apply equally to others. Foreign cloths were sold, in 1811, before the war, at eight, nine, and ten dollars per yard. Merino washed wool was then about seventy-five cents per pound. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of imported merino wool were sold, in the course of that year, by Messrs. Warder & Son, of Philadelphia, to Messrs. Dupont, of Wilmington, and others, for from seventy to eighty cents. On the general establishment of the woollen manufactories, at the close of 1813, merino wool was sold at two dollars and a half to three dollars per pound, as appears by the Philadelphia price current; which also shows that on the 28th of March, 1814, the price was from three to four dollars, at which it continued stationary for the remainder of the year. The highest price of American superfine broadcloth, at that period, averaged from twelve to fourteen dollars. Foreign cloth was generally sold at a higher rate; and, but for the supplies from the American manufactories, would probably have been sold for twenty dollars. Thus, while the farmer, who advanced the raw material from four to five hundred per cent., and the importer, who raised his prices from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the various articles he had for sale, accuse the manufacturer of extortion, the latter did not advance his fabrics more than fifty per cent. *on the prices current before the war*, notwithstanding the extravagant rise in the price of the raw material, and likewise in wages, owing to the extraordinary demand for workmen, and notwithstanding the enormous expense of the manufacturing establishments, and the advance in the price of almost every article of food and dress.

We hope and believe that this accusation, though so often reiterated, will have no influence on your honorable Houses.

We beg leave, very respectfully, to take another glance at this subject. The cotton planters have for many years raised cotton at an expense of about eight or ten cents per pound, and sold it from twenty to thirty-five. The farmer has likewise raised wheat at an expense of one dollar per bushel, and frequently sold it from two to three dollars. While they made such exorbitant profits and independent fortunes, unenvied and uncensured by their manufacturing fellow-citizens, it cannot be very correct for them to reproach the latter (a large portion of whom have been ruined) with extortion, for selling at thirteen or fourteen dollars an article which actually cost them ten or eleven. Let it be observed, that every yard of superfine cloth requires four pounds of merino wool unwashed, or two washed. When the heavy expense of the manufacture, and the interest on the capital invested, are taken into consideration, it will appear that the profits were very far from unreasonable. This accusation, therefore, cannot fail to recall to recollection the parable of the beam and the mote.

But even admitting that the manufacturers had really been guilty, during the war, of tenfold the extortion they are unjustly charged with, it by no means follows that the prosperity of our country should be sacrificed by the suppression of its industry, and the protection of that of foreign nations; or that, therefore, manufactures should not be protected by adequate duties, lest similar extortions should now be practised; for, to avail ourselves of the cogent and irresistible arguments of Alexander Hamilton, the competition between our citizens engaged in those branches would secure the articles to the consumer at a fair price.

"Though it were true that the immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics was an increase of price, it is universally true that *the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture.* When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, *it invariably becomes cheaper.* Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, *it can be afforded cheaper, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute.* The internal competition which takes place *soon does away every thing like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed.* This accords with the reason of the thing, and with experience."

Another objection is, that labor is too high in the United States to afford any chance of competing with foreign manufacturers. To this we reply, there are various manufactures so well established here as to overcome foreign competition altogether; and it therefore follows that this objection falls to the ground. We might instance a great number, but we confine ourselves to the manufacture of shoes and boots, of which each individual in the United States probably averages a pair and a half per annum, amounting to about thirteen millions, which, at one hundred and twenty-five cents per pair, amount to $16,000,000 per annum. Of those articles, the importation in 1816, as may be seen by reference to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, was only 42,184 pairs, and in 1817 only 50,562. This decides, we trust, the question of high wages forever; for, if the objection were valid, it would apply to the manufacture of shoes and boots with as much force as to any other; and it is worthy of observation, that the duty on men's shoes is only twenty-five, and on children's fifteen cents per pair.

To this we beg leave to add another reply, of at least equal cogency. There are few manufactures, either wholly or chiefly depending on manual labor, which have not succeeded in the United States; whereas our defeat is principally in cottons and woollens, produced almost wholly by machinery, aided by the labor of an over proportion of old men and of women and children. Hence the advantages of our boundless water power, our extraordinary mechanical skill, and the superabundance (in the case of cotton, particularly) of the raw material, are injudiciously sacrificed.

The next objection we shall notice is the alleged demoralizing effects of manufacturing establishments. To refute this, we invite your attention to, and comparison between, two neighborhoods, in one of which manufactures are established, and another remote from such establishments. In the former, there are, as already observed, numbers of aged men and of women and children, usefully employed for themselves, and adding to the mass of the resources and happiness of their country; while, in the latter, a large proportion of persons of this description are doomed to idleness, and its inseparable attendants, vice and guilt. Children in manufacturing establishments are inured to habits of industry, order, and regularity, which generally adhere to them through life.

But we are not left to the guidance of mere hypothesis alone, which, however plausible, is often very fallacious. We have the strong basis of fact to rest on. There is no country in christendom where manufactures have been carried to a greater extent than in England proper; therefore, in no other country could the experiment be more accurately made; and there the question has been fairly decided. Colquhoun, a most indefatigable and accurate statistical writer, after a full survey of the pauperism and crimes of that country, informs us that the agricultural very far exceed the manufacturing counties in both those stains upon human nature. From this authority there can hardly be any appeal.

It is asserted that it would be a pernicious policy to entice away capital and labor from agriculture to workshops. This apprehension is wholly groundless. Farmers or planters rarely transform themselves into manufacturers. There is in this country a vast amount of capital, for which the owners cannot, in the present deranged state of our affairs, find any employment. But were there any assurance of adequate protection to manufactures, it would be immediately directed towards those objects. There are likewise great numbers of persons, skilled in the cotton and woollen branches, who are destitute of employment, and who could abundantly supply the demands of the United States, were they duly encouraged. We have already stated that the greater proportion of the labor is performed by old men, women, and children; let us add, that were those branches in such a flourishing state as to hold out inducements to emigrants, we should have constant accessions to our population of persons skilled in them, many of whom would bring with them large capitals, equal to our utmost wants, without drawing away any portion of the capital or labor engaged in husbandry.

The danger of encouraging smuggling is regarded, by many of our citizens, as an insurmountable objection to protecting or prohibitory duties.

This will be found to disappear, like the rest, when fairly subjected to examination. For, suppose it were necessary to raise the duties on woollens and high-priced cottons to thirty-five, forty, forty-five, or even fifty per cent.; we appeal to the candor of your honorable Houses, whether the objection to any of these duties on cambrics, muslins, and broadcloths, on the ground of the danger of smuggling, can be admitted for a moment, when it is considered that gin is subject to a duty of one hundred and twenty-four per cent.; rum, to eighty-six; brandy, to ninety-six; cheese, to seventy; souchong tea, to from seventy to one hundred and twenty; manufactured tobacco, to fifty; and wines, to fifty and sixty. We shall only add, that it is indubitably as easy to smuggle a pipe of wine, a chest of tea, a cask of rum or tobacco, as a trunk of muslins or cambrics, or a bale of broadcloth.

Another objection is against the injustice of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. This assumes the groundless position, that permanent protection of manufactures would necessarily produce permanent high prices; which is refuted by the luminous maxim quoted above from Alexander Hamilton. But even admitting this maxim to be incorrect, the objection may be answered fully in another mode. If one part of the community is not to be taxed for the benefit of another, why, we respectfully ask, is gin dutied at 124 per cent. for the protection of the peach brandy and whiskey of the farmer, and cheese at 70 per cent.? Why is the coasting trade secured to our merchants, by which foreign competition is wholly excluded? And why, we ask, are "the many taxed for the benefit of the few," by the enormous expenses of a navy, foreign embassies, &c., for the protection of commerce?

The protection of manufactures is strongly objected to on account of its interference with commerce. But omitting all considerations arising from the general distress produced by the existing system, we ask, have we at present, or are we likely to have, any commerce, to which it is right or proper to offer up as a sacrifice the welfare and happiness of the useful and productive body of men engaged in manufactures? Such is the prostrate state of our commerce, which, unfortunately, depends in a great measure for its success on European wars and famines, that there are few articles that can be imported, and as few that can be exported, without loss.

But even admitting for a moment that our commerce was not so highly disadvantageous as it is, and that the encouragement of manufactures would somewhat interfere with it, we cannot thence infer that it would not be amply indemnified. In fact, far from suffering, it would gain by the arrangement; for the diminution of the number of merchants, by a portion of them withdrawing to manufactures, would render the profession profitable to those who remained. It is obvious, even to a superficial observer, that the mercantile profession in this country has almost always been greatly overdone; and that an inevitable consequence of the superfluous number of merchants has been to raise the markets of our produce at home, and depress them abroad, not only to the injury and frequent ruin of the merchants, but to the injury of the nation. Hence it is more than probable that our commerce, in which for twenty years more than half of those who pursued it have been ruined, would have insured independence and happiness to two-thirds of the number, had the residue transferred their talents, their industry, and their capital to manufactures.

Another consideration deserves attention. The encouragement of manufactures would open new channels of commerce, by the importation of raw materials from abroad, and by the increase of the coasting trade, in transporting the manufactures of the Middle and Eastern States to the Southern, and the cotton and other raw materials of the latter to the workshops of their fellow-citizens. Even of late years, the tonnage employed in the trans-

portation of raw materials to the port of Philadelphia, has exceeded that employed in the transportation of piece goods.

To foster and cherish national industry, the paramount duty and the characteristic feature of good government, most of the nations of Europe either wholly prohibit, or impose high duties on, the exportation of raw materials. We are probably the only civilized people who, possessing to an immense extent, one of the most valuable raw materials in the world, not only send it abroad to distant nations wholly free of duty, but receive it back in a manufactured state, at an advance of from one hundred to two thousand per cent. It would not be more unreasonable to export our wheat to have it ground, and purchase it again in the form of flour, than to sell raw cotton and receive it back manufactured; as the advance on the flour would hardly ever amount to a third part of the advance on cambrics and muslins.

We respectfully state to your honorable Houses, that such is the wonderful increase in the value of cambrics and muslins, beyond the price of the raw material, that the labor of 100,000 cotton manufacturers, aided by machinery, would pay for the amount of the greatest export of the productions of the United States, in any one year since the declaration of independence. This fact, which, if you require it, shall be proved at the bars of your Houses by the most unexceptionable testimony, is the more extraordinary and lamentable, as the high rate of wages here has been, as we have said, among the objections raised to manufactures; whereas it appears that we exchange the produce of the labor of ten, twenty, or thirty of our citizens, for that of one foreign manufacturer.

Another objection arises from the supposed danger of impairing the revenue. We respectfully represent to you, that, in the scale of reason and justice, this objection does not appear entitled to as much importance as is attached to it. The expenses of the Government must be borne; the interest of the debt must be paid; and the debt itself gradually extinguished. But these objects can be effectually accomplished without any sacrifice of the national industry; for if low priced cottons and woollens, such as we can ourselves abundantly supply, were wholly prohibited, and the duties increased on those of greater value, the revenue would probably be indemnified, by the gain in the one case for the loss in the other. The same observation applies to most other articles which require protection.

But we beg leave further to represent to your honorable Houses, that the policy pursued, so highly injurious to the national resources and industry, has not been advantageous to, but may ultimately injure, the revenue; for the general distress, and the decay of trade and commerce, resulting from the drain of specie, to pay for the extravagant and ruinous importations of foreign goods, have produced such a disability of purchase at present, that the importations of the ensuing twelve or eighteen months, and consequently the duties, will fall very far short of those of former years; and thus the future deficit will probably more than countervail the past excess.

But should the system of protection impair the revenue, it would be only in a slight degree, and merely affect the question of the period of the ultimate redemption of the public debt, which may in consequence be somewhat protracted. When the alternative is between this effect on the one hand, and a continuance of the existing state of things on the other, we trust there can, in an enlightened body, be no difficulty in the decision. It would be unsound policy in a merchant to anticipate the payment of his debts so rapidly as to deprive himself of the means of carrying on his commerce; and it is equally unsound for a nation unnecessarily to press forward the payment of its debts with such rapidity as to exhaust its resources.

Among the reasons that alienated the affections of America, in its colonial state, from the parent country, a very powerful one was the restraints imposed on its manufacturing industry. These were the subjects of loud and unceasing complaints. And we respectfully ask you, whether the consequences to the nation and to individuals are not as fatal, when our industry is torn up by the roots through the means of a tariff fatally inadequate to protect it, as by an arbitrary edict? Does it administer any comfort to the hundreds of useful citizens who invested large capitals in those valuable manufacturing establishments spread throughout the country, whose ruins bear the strongest testimony against the policy we pursue; or to the tens of thousands of workmen reduced to mendicity, many of them with large families, that their sufferings have not proceeded from the mandates of a privy council, but from the erroneous policy of their fellow-citizens?

The policy of this country has been in a great degree predicated on the specious idea of Adam Smith, "to buy goods where they can be had the cheapest." It has had a fair trial, and its pernicious tendency has been clearly demonstrated. We buy cotton, wool, and muslins in Hindostan; cambrics, muslins, and broadcloths in France and England, because we can purchase them cheaper there than at home; and there is good reason to believe that we shall have large importations of "cheap" wheat from Odessa. This system has caused a large portion of the existing distress. But of what avail is it that every species of goods and merchandise, and even most of the necessaries of life, are "cheap," when the means of purchase are far more reduced with almost every class, and with some have nearly disappeared? The owner of houses, who was in the receipt of two or three thousand dollars per annum, and whose rents have fallen one-third or one-half; the storekeeper, who made a comfortable support for his family, and whose business is almost wholly suspended; the great body of our Western farmers, whose bread-stuffs are excluded from those European markets whence their supplies of "cheap goods" have been drawn, and whose industry has thus received a vital stroke; the workman, who earned six, eight, or ten dollars per week, and who is now destitute of employment; and every other class of the community now enduring more or less distress, derive little consolation in their difficulties and embarrassments from the consideration that they have bought, and can buy, foreign articles cheaper than domestic. We are persuaded, had the latter been twice as dear as the former, (the difference of price, however, has generally been insignificant,) that recent events prove it would have been sound policy to give the preference to the productions of our fellow-citizens.

We beg leave to correct an error of considerable importance. We said that "every class of the community was suffering more or less distress." There is one striking exception. Great capitalists find a golden harvest in these times. They can add farm to farm, house to house, ship to ship, and stocks to stocks, at their pleasure, to the ruin of the productive classes, who have been always regarded as the most valuable portion of society, and whom it has been the policy of all wise Governments to foster and cherish. The present state of affairs is wonderfully calculated to enrich the wealthy extravagantly; to impoverish and reduce to distress those who have heretofore furnished employment and the means of procuring a comfortable subsistence to thousands and tens of thousands of useful citizens, which they are now unable to afford; and not only to deprive the latter of the means of supporting themselves and families, but perhaps to drive many of them to desperate courses, as so frequently occurs in all countries in times of distress and difficulty. A capitalist with half a million of dollars could now purchase property which one year since would have sold for one million and a half, and which in one or two years hence, when the present calamitous state of affairs subsides, may realize the same sum. This is the poisonous fruit of the upas tree, of "buying cheap goods abroad."

We hope it will appear, on such an enlarged and liberal view of the subject as ought to be bestowed on it by a legislative body, fairly chosen, in a free country, that the advantages held out to farmers and planters from purchasing foreign goods cheap, however specious and plausible they may have appeared, are wholly illusory. The

great mass of those descriptions of citizens purchase so few foreign manufactured goods, which alone are to be taken into view in deciding this question, that the utmost saving that can be made on them is insignificant, compared with the solid advantages of securing a permanent home market for their productions. The average consumption of foreign manufactures by the citizens of the United States is not four dollars per head. Let us suppose every species of foreign goods to be 25 per cent. cheaper than domestic: in this case, the saving, by preferring the former, would be only one dollar per head throughout the Union. Let us respectfully call your attention, on the other hand, to the severe loss incurred by the sacrifice of domestic industry. This will enable you to form a correct decision on this important subject. The reduction in the price of cotton from thirty to eighteen cents per pound, is thirty-six dollars on a single bale; and the reduction in the value of the wheat produced by a single acre of land, suppose twenty bushels, by a fall from two dollars and fifty cents to one dollar and a quarter per bushel, is twenty-five dollars. And it will not admit of a doubt, that had the protection of our cotton establishments provided a home market for that important staple, the price, from the steady and increasing demand, would probably have remained stationary; at all events, it would never have experienced so rapid and so ruinous a reduction. Moreover, so far as regards the farmer, it is highly probable that a due protection of manufactures would, in a few years, as already observed, attract to this country so many foreign artists and manufacturers as would consume nearly as much of the necessaries of life as are now exported abroad.

Dearly, therefore, have they paid the forfeit for adopting the maxim of "purchasing where goods could be had the cheapest;" a maxim rejected in practice, as we have stated, by every wise nation in Europe, and acted upon only by Spain, Portugal, and the United States.

On a review of the proceedings of the fourteenth Congress, your memorialists find that the present calamitous state of affairs was clearly exhibited to their view as early as February, 1816. What was then prophecy, has, alas! fatally become history.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, in a most excellent and eloquent report of the above date, ask:

"Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show that the security, the peace, and the happiness of this nation depend on opening and enlarging all our resources, and drawing from them whatever shall be required for public use or private accommodation?

"The committee consider the situation of the manufacturing establishments to be perilous. Some have decreased, and others have suspended business. A liberal encouragement will put them again into operation, with increased powers. But should it be withheld, they will be prostrated. Thousands will be reduced to want and wretchedness. A capital of nearly sixty millions of dollars will become inactive, a greater part of which will become a dead loss to the manufacturers. Our improvidence may lead to fatal consequences. The Powers jealous of our growth and prosperity will acquire the resources and strength which this Government neglects to improve. It requires no prophet to foretel what use foreign Powers will make of them."

It cannot be sufficiently lamented that these sage admonitions were unavailing. The tariff, on the most important manufactured articles, was fixed so low, that it required but little sagacity to foresee the ruin of the manufacturers, and the consequent impoverishment of the country.

Your memorialists respectfully state, that they further find that the manufacturers, while numbers of them were sinking victims of, and all of them suffering by, the overwhelming competition of foreign rivals, explicitly stated their sufferings and dangers to their fellow-citizens in Congress, each succeeding session, respectfully and earnestly soliciting that protection which they alone had the power, and which it was their imperious duty to bestow. It is painful to your memorialists to state, (but candor requires they should state,) that those applications were disregarded; that the applicants were left to fall victims in an unequal struggle; in which long established manufactures, immense capital, great credit, and governmental protection were arrayed on one side, and on the other infant establishments, exhausted capital, slender credit, and a tariff utterly inadequate for protection. The memorials from Rhode Island, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Oneida county, are masterpieces of eloquence, admirably calculated to excite the sympathy and to command the aid of the Legislatures to which, unhappily, they were in vain addressed.

Although this memorial has already extended to a great length, we cannot close it without placing the subject in another important point of view, deserving of your most serious consideration.

The establishment of manufactures on a respectable scale in any town or village is of transcendent benefit to the agricultural interest, as they immediately enhance the value of the lands in the neighborhood from one to five hundred per cent. Independent of the advantage already glanced at, of a steady home market for his wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c., the farmer has "a certain demand for his cabbages, peas, turnips, and other garden stuffs, and fuel, which are too perishable for foreign markets, or not worth the expense of transportation." And this is not mere theory. There are two strong cases in point. The establishment of the manufactories at Brandywine and Pittsburg enhanced the value of the neighboring lands in the ratio above stated, and wonderfully increased the prosperity and comforts of the circumjacent farmers. The same effect has been produced in other parts of the Union; and it would be every where produced, in a greater or less degree, by the same cause. And, moreover, the sons and daughters of the farmers and country laborers, a large portion of whose time is at present entirely wasted, would have a source of profitable employment, to add to the comforts and the happiness of their parents.

We therefore pray that, taking the premises fully into consideration, you will be pleased to revise the tariff in such a mode as to revive our drooping manufactures, and afford effectual protection to the national industry.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU, *and others.*

16th Congress.] No. 570. [1st Session.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 17, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the United Agricultural Society of Virginia, in general meeting of their delegates—

From the Agricultural Society of Prince George's—Thomas Cocke, Edmund Raffin.
From the Agricultural Society of Sussex—John Edmunds, George Blow, Wm. F. Raffin, Wm. I. Cocke.
From the Agricultural Society of Surry—Nicholas Faulcon, Charles H. Graves, Richard Cocke.
From the Agricultural Society of Petersburg—John Pegram, Roger A. Jones.
From the Agricultural Society of Brunswick—Theophilus Field, John Jones, and Henry Lewis.

Your memorialists present themselves to your honorable Houses, as a portion of the independent agriculturists of Virginia. In that character, we design not to harass our representatives with high-wrought pictures of distress which their wisdom could not have anticipated, and cannot remove; neither can we bring ourselves to detail, in the language of complaint, much less of reproach, those evils which we endure in common, not only with every class and denomination of our fellow-citizens, but with almost every rank and description of civilized man. We solicit not the fostering care and patronage of the Legislature to alleviate, by bounties, monopolies, or protecting duties, calamities in their nature as inevitable as they are incurable by legislative interposition, because resulting from a combination of circumstances over which our Legislature can exercise no control. War is an unnatural and calamitous state; its evils must be felt sooner or later, and not less severely by being deferred. The transition from war to peace was sudden, and found us, like the rest of the world, unprepared. But we can bear patiently the penalty of our own improvidence, convinced that our distresses will be but temporary, and recollecting that they were preceded by twenty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. In this frame of mind, which we recommend to the imitation of our more discontented brethren, we have only to solicit, respectfully but earnestly, from your wisdom and experience, that we be left to ourselves to disembarrass our own affairs by active industry and strict economy, instead of being placed at the mercy of interested individuals, who would flatter us with relief by abridging our comforts, increasing our expense, and diverting to their own pockets that portion of the produce of our labor which, differently applied, might serve to extricate us from our present difficulties. The undefined projects and extravagant claims of the manufacturing associations, collected from their circulars, reports of committees, and other publications, could alone lead us to apprehend that we may not be left to this repose which we so earnestly solicit, and which the difficulties of our present situation so imperiously demand. We have always suspected the policy of forcing any branch of trade or manufacture by bounties, monopolies, or protecting duties; but, without entering into the discussion of the general question, we would respectfully suggest that no period more unfavorable than the present could be selected for the commencement of an experimental course of political economy, beginning with the taxation of the many for the emolument of the few. When we consider the taxes already imposed on foreign manufactures, (averaging, perhaps, twenty-five per cent.,) and estimate the amount of freight, double commissions, insurance, and various smaller charges incident to shipping and transporting to this country the products of the foreign artisan, a moderate calculation will give to the American manufacturer an advantage of forty per cent. If, to this immense advantage over the European competitor, we add the cheap terms on which the chief necessaries of life—meat, bread, and fuel—can be procured; the abundance in which the raw materials are produced; our happy exemption from the whole of that frightful catalogue of oppressive taxes, which, barely to read, makes the American citizen shudder, but under the continually accumulating weight of which the foreign artisan must labor; and still further, on the authority of the advocates of protecting duties, a considerable capital unemployed, and numerous laborers starving in idleness, and you exhibit a series of advantages on the side of the American manufacturer which would seem to put competition in our own market entirely out of the question. If, with such overwhelming odds in his favor, the American declines to compete with the foreign manufacturer, we must conclude either that capital is wanting to fit him out for the trial, or he scorns the consideration of such profits as would satisfy his opponent. If the former conclusion be true, it demonstrates the impropriety of attempting at this time to force manufactures by law; for, as capital is essentially necessary, and cannot be forced by law, we had better await its slow growth, from the gradual operation of the usual causes; and whenever it arrives at sufficient maturity, manufactures will follow without force. But if, on the other hand, our manufacturers are so impatient to enrich themselves as to disdain the gradual accumulation of moderate profits, we submit respectfully to your wisdom the impolicy of subjecting so large a portion of your fellow-citizens to such unreasonable cupidity—of laying them at the mercy of an association, who (competition being removed) will no longer consider the intrinsic value of an article, or what price would afford a fair profit to the manufacturer, but how much the necessities of the consumer would enable them to extort. Of this spirit, we had a sufficient specimen during our late war with Great Britain.

In reply to these arguments, we are told that many manufacturing establishments have been ruined for want of protecting duties. We doubt not the fact of ruin; but we more than doubt the cause assigned for it. We strongly suspect that, on a fair investigation, most of the failures may be accounted for very differently. For instance: 1st, by embarking in business on fictitious capitals; the sudden recall of which left the adventurers, as they originally were, without funds. 2d. Engaging in speculations unconnected with their factories, and, by the failure of these, ruining their establishments. 3d. From the impatience of growing rich, by the gradual accumulation of moderate gains, stimulating them to attempt establishments and projects beyond their means. Few, we believe, of those who commenced with real capitals, and pursued their business prudently, have failed to improve their fortunes. The greater part of this description of persons acknowledge, with honest candor, that they are sufficiently protected. But, as we have forced none of our fellow-citizens to embark their capitals in the precarious speculation of establishing manufactures—perhaps before their time; nay, as they have voluntarily involved themselves in ruinous projects not from patriotic motives, but views purely selfish, and founded on the fallacious prospect of a protracted war, we see no reason why they should call upon us to reinstate them by a heavy sacrifice, and this, too, at a time when it is with the utmost difficulty any of us can fulfil our own personal engagements, and many are reduced to the necessity of sacrificing their property to satisfy their creditors. Under these circumstances, we hope that your honorable Houses will not deem unreasonable our respectful remonstrance against any increase of burden beyond the necessary expenses of our Government.

One favorite argument insisted on by the manufacturers is so offensive a libel on the great body of the American people, that indignation will not suffer us to pass it unnoticed; to wit, that the establishment of home manufactures is necessary to keep the people firm to their duty in time of war. Thus, more than insinuating that the millions of independent high-minded agriculturists who people our extensive territory, constituting at once the pride and the strength of the nation, are to be taught the value of independence, and the necessity of self-defence, by the operations of an inconsiderable number of manufacturers scattered through the country.

In every nation, with whose internal affairs we are familiarly acquainted, the landed interest has been proverbial for liberality, in comparison with any other class; and we proudly believe the day will never arrive when the American yeoman will not suffer himself patiently to be shorn to the quick in defence of the independence or honor of his country; while, if "you but touch a bristle of the manufacturing interest, the whole sty is in an uproar." We wish not to be placed under such protections, especially when their projects for safety are accompanied by the expression of the alarming sentiment, that they consider the election of a President, a Governor, or a Representative of the people, as uninteresting in comparison with a question on the fabrication of druggets, calico, and penknives.

The specious vision of supplying all our own wants by our own labor, and thus being enabled to isolate ourselves from the other members of the human family, we look upon as a mere phantom, conjured up for the purpose of luring us into a prohibitory system. Could such a vision be realized, we would deprecate its influence as equally hostile to the advancement of science and the duration of liberty. We do not envy the condition of the Chinese, the only people completely abandoned to this chimera; amongst whom science has been retrograde for a thousand years,

the whole energies of the human mind reduced to the servile talent of imitation, and man degraded to a state of abject grovelling slavery. Compare the timid slave creeping through shallows in his clumsy junk, with the American seaman "among the tumbling mountains of ice of the arctic circle, penetrating to the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south." "Yet we know that he has not been squeezed into this hardy form, or inhaled this daring spirit from the constraints of a watchful and suspicious Government, but that, through a wise and salutary neglect, a generous nature has been suffered to take its own way to perfection." We are firmly persuaded that the best interests of men and of nations are promoted by free and extensive intercourse one with another. The great object of nations ought to be, to procure the greatest possible quantity of produce with the least possible expenditure of labor and of capital. This can be effected only by permitting the people to purchase such articles as they can buy cheaper than they can fabricate. Thus would be produced a most unrestricted state of commerce, permitting every country to employ its capital and industry to the greatest advantage, in devoting them to pursuits adapted to the soil and climate of each, and consonant with the genius of their respective inhabitants.

For these, and other considerations equally cogent, your memorialists feel themselves constrained to remonstrate against the pretensions of the manufacturing interest, as of a highly dangerous tendency, whether considered with respect to their influence on our Government, by establishing the precedent of investing one class with peculiar privileges and immunities at the expense of the rest—a measure pregnant with the most fearful consequences, being as inconsistent with the principles of justice as incompatible with the spirit of our free constitution; their tendency to demoralize our people, by the introduction of smuggling—an evil inseparable from high protecting duties, and one fromwhich the united natives of Europe and America could not guard a coast as extensive as ours; or their effect on our revenue, already diminished by protecting duties, without producing any corresponding energy on the part of our manufacturers, and which, if further diminished by an increase of tariff, and by diverting capital from the purchase of public lands, must necessarily call for a system of internal taxation; in the present state of our affairs, productive of incalculable distress. Commerce must decline under such a system; with its decline our seamen must diminish; and our gallant navy, after achieving more than our fondest hopes could anticipate, dwindle into insignificance. This sacrifice, too, we are called upon to make, that our manufacturers may be enabled to furnish us with cottons and woollens fifty per cent. higher than we could procure them in a foreign market.

With this view of the subject, your memorialists pray that no further protection be granted to manufactures, excepting such as in your wisdom you may deem essential for national defence; and that the existing duties be so reduced, as to produce the greatest possible revenue. And we revert to our original prayer, to be left to ourselves to disembarrass our own affairs, without being called on to repair the losses of any other class, still less to advance them to wealth and power at the expense of the best interests of the American people.

JOHN PEGRAM, *President of the Delegation.*

EDMUND RAFFIN, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 571.** [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 18, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the Society of Paper Makers of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, respectfully showeth:

That at a time when the economy of the United States, in all its various branches of manufacture, presses itself upon the public attention by the extreme injury it sustains, your memorialists are impelled, by the deplorable state of that which they particularly represent, to ask for the patronage and assistance of the National Legislature.

Your memorialists believe there are some peculiar features in this manufacture which, if known, will entitle it to the attention of Congress. And they hope to be allowed to mention some general facts respecting the American manufactures which are needful to a full view of their own.

Your memorialists represent a manufacture which arose in these States at an early period of the settlement of the country—about the year 1730; and, being produced from the domestic saving of a raw material which offered no interference to agriculture or commerce, they conceive has always been so much gained in favor of its economy and industry. The arts depending upon it render it necessary to almost every branch of improvement, as the printing of books, maps, charts, prints, newspapers, &c., which materially promote the extension of knowledge, the advancement of education, and the various purposes of the state.

In an object of such extensive consumption, we cannot avoid bringing into view the amount which must have been saved to the nation for a period of one hundred years by the use of a domestic material which must otherwise have been lost; and by the employment of the youth of both sexes in a manufacture which has been more productive than even agriculture itself; the importation of which would have required the country to pay large sums annually for the refuse materials and industry of foreign nations instead of its own.

The paper, in common with several of our manufactures, was protected previous to the revolution by the general effect of the English laws in favor of its national industry; for, although they offered no encouragement to us to come into competition with manufactures abroad, they secured from general interference the benefit of our home market.

These domestic establishments were of great importance during the revolution, when the importations ceased. The security arising from the war contributed much to their improvement, and continued after the peace of 1783, in consequence of the limited intercourse with Europe. During the long period of the European war many of our manufactures were preserved by the interruption to those of the continent, and the heavy charges of shipment; so that from their first origin until the late treaty they experienced a virtual protection, and were prevented from being exposed to ruin by the effect of the laws made by foreign Governments to promote their commerce and the extension of their trade.

After this time an unlimited intercourse took place with distant nations, without regard to the important effects it would produce upon our domestic arrangements and economy; and it was not foreseen that when the policy of every nation of Europe prevented a use to us of their markets whenever our products come into collision with theirs, we were at all times exposed to an introduction of their manufactured articles, not for our regular wants, but

as a vent for such goods as they might have in excess. This had an effect to paralyze the internal industry of the country in a manner never before experienced since its settlement; and it has placed us in the situation of several of the countries of Europe whose manufactures had become superseded by those of a rival nation which had acted under the patronage and encouragement of its own Government. This, without affording a regular supply, eventually creates dependence for necessaries abroad, by the destruction of the productive objects of national wealth.

Your memorialists beg leave to represent that an effect of this kind is easily produced; for as manufactures become organized, the raw materials of the country are always enhanced by competition, and the prices of goods reduced so that they yield little more than a bare living; the economy of business then affording its chief emolument. Of course, an interference in the home market produces ruin to the regular establishments, by taking away the sale of the goods; creates in their place similar ones abroad, to supply the country; and subjects it in future to pay advantageous if not exorbitant prices, without affording a value to the raw materials of the country, or furnishing its labor.

It appears from the conduct of the nations surrounding us that this effect has been well understood, and they have found that the employment of the people in manufactures, with the aid of machinery, gives the means of buying from neighboring agricultural nations more agricultural products than the same number of people could raise on their own soil at home, and that the difference is again in favor of their national wealth. From this principle they have confined the people to the consumption of the manufactured products of the nation, in preference to buying those of a foreign one, even at a lower price; because the payment takes out of the country the full manufactured price, including both cost and profit; whereas, if the articles are made at home, the country receives all the profit of manufacture, which is so much added to its national stock; and though the consumer may pay something more for the domestic articles he may use in consequence of protecting duties, yet as these will not amount to the profit on the manufacture of the goods, the difference gained to the country is in favor of its improvement; and it is more than made up to the consumer in the benefit derived either in raising the materials, the employment of the people, the increase of industry, the benefit to agriculture, the circulation of money, or in the full use of all the natural advantages of the country.

While the introduction of manufactures prevents this injurious exchange, their establishment at home must increase a population to consume the product to great advantage.

The local situations for mills and factories occupy but little land fit for cultivation, and afford a market to the farmer, at his own door, for the articles of the easiest and most profitable description, which could not bear the expense of carriage; they give an immediate value to his property, to be paid in barter for his demands upon the manufacturer. The raw material, whether it be wool, iron, rags, leather, or wood, or the many wants a population requires, are new objects free from the expense of the labor of carriage, which takes place in transporting them to an uncertain sale in a distant market.

Your memorialists refer the application of these general remarks to their business. This has yielded from the factories within forty miles of Philadelphia a manufactured amount of $800,000, a year, by which it has employed nine hundred and fifty persons, half of them women and children. This gives a product of near 1,000 dollars per head per year, the material in this case being a clear gain. It is, therefore, a far greater amount than could possibly be obtained by the employment of the same people on the land. Now, as the nation would have to pay this amount for paper from abroad, it would have to send abroad the produce of at least four thousand people, employed upon the land to obtain it, even were the prices not raised in consequence of our dependence upon them.

The rising establishments of the country have suffered from the effect of the system pursued; and we believe, if they had been timely guarded in the manner they have been abroad, so as to take advantage of their prosperity, they would have preserved their standing, and have been now a great support to the nation, to its agriculture, and to the Government.

A view of the progress of the manufacture abroad will give us an illustration of the principle.

"The art of making paper was first brought from China into Persia in the seventh century, introduced into Spain, by the Arabs, the eighth or tenth; it passed into France and into Germany in 1312, and last of all into England, in 1320 and 1342."*

"Before the year 1690, there was scarcely any other kind of paper made in England but the coarse brown sort; but the war with France coming on, occasioning duties on foreign paper, the French Protestant refugees settled in England chiefly, and the English artificers also, began to make white writing and printing papers, which were brought to so great a perfection for beauty and elegance, as to supersede the importations of the continental papers into the British dominions. These, it was said, saved a remittance to France alone of one hundred thousand pounds sterling annually; and the country became able, in addition to the supply of its own wants, to export large amounts of papers to foreign markets, which had previously been supplied from the continent."†

The protection which the manufactures have since received in England, added to the scientific skill of the people, has carried it to a higher degree of perfection than any other nation of Europe, so that they have had a general preference and afford one of her advantages of obtaining the products of other nations by the employment of her people.

The duty on papers taken into England has remained for a long time, by the tariff, at nineteen pence sterling per pound, and a drawback of three pence per pound is allowed on the export of her own paper, which is equal to the excise laid on that consumed at home; so that it appears the advantages derived from the employment of the people have not been retarded, even when in competition with the revenue.

But we have had to contend alike against the manufactures of England and those of the continent; for while the improvements in this country required us to make paper of a superior quality, to compare with the English paper, we have had to do it under a competition with the prices of the low qualities of the papers from France, Spain, and Italy; which being excluded from England, were sent here, and obtained a sale from their cheapness, when their quality would not have commanded it.

We have been thus exposed to the collision of the interests of different nations from which their own laws severally protected them at home, and in one of which the export has been even promoted by a bounty. This would never have taken effect but among ourselves, and it affords at once a striking instance of the means used to export their surplus products, and to contend with each other for the advantage of a distant market. Nor have the various objects of the country been promoted by this competition.

The revenue obtained has not been considerable; for although large quantities of low priced paper, from France, Spain, and Italy, have been imported, so as to prevent the demands upon our factories, and to anticipate the consumption of the country very greatly, they have come in as objects of speculation, charged low to yield very little ad valorem duty; the collusion of duties being a leading motive for importing them.

Our commerce has not received much benefit, for papers which have been brought from the south of Europe have not given near so great an employ to our vessels as the same amount of capital invested in rags from thence

* Edinburgh Encyclopedia, article "paper." † Rees's Encyclopedia, article "paper."

would have done, if our paper manufacturers at home had been protected; for in this case the import of the manufactured paper would have been superseded by the rags, which would have been a great object of commercial attention.

Nor have our internal demands been usefully supplied. Paper is not only consumed for writing, but for books, maps, newspapers, prints, &c.; respectively requiring a particular style for the various orders, which these European papers could not meet, nor would have been used except from an extreme reduction of price; and they have in a measure retarded the advancement in our arts. When we place these considerations with that of their coming in direct interference with the whole system of our domestic industry and produce, the sacrifice of our improvement and labor with that of the very great expenditures and investments of mills, materials, and people, and every spirit of ambition to bring this business as an object under the security of a home market, we may fairly state the loss sustained not only to have been private but national.

Your memorialists, therefore, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to interpose for our relief.

We possess fully the means to supply the consumption of the United States with paper, the domestic saving of our own soil, which would otherwise be loss to the community, of a quality equal to that of any other country on earth, entirely adapted to every demand of use or elegance. That in a state of fair trade we will be able to export a considerable excess of manufactured paper to South America, and many other countries where the arts have not advanced as far as here. That, therefore, all foreign supply is not only necessary, but injurious. That it has offered not a fair rivalship, but to give overwhelming quantities of paper upon us, ordered upon speculation, and sold at auction, which has drawn off our wealth, and operated to the discouragement of the emulation and industry which would have arisen by the employment of our capitals at home.

The establishments which have been long in operation have afforded the public every advantage of competition, which has reduced the price of paper to the consumer as low as any where in the world; and were it even to advance, would tend to an improvement of the arts, and place them more on a footing with England and other nations, where printing, engraving, and other branches of science, tending to public education and improvement, are objects of national encouragement, from which the people derive so pre-eminent an advantage.

The district we represent offers, we think, a comparative view of the state of this manufacture in the country at large. In this there are erected seventy paper mills, which were in full operation until the importations after the late war; in these there were ninety-five paper vats, with a cost of establishments of about half a million of dollars, employing nine hundred and fifty persons at annual wages of two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, consuming annually 2,600 tons of rags, value $260,000, and producing about $800,000 worth of paper a year; and from the causes we have mentioned we find now that there remain but seventeen vats at work, whose annual amount of wages is $45,000, and production $136,000; leaving unemployed 775 persons to seek other means of living, with a loss to the community of 2,128 tons of rags unconsumed, which would have produced a saving of $212,800 in raw materials, and a manufactured amount of $624,000.

Your memorialists cannot but state that the ruinous effects produced, as we have represented, would be as severely felt by the Government as ourselves, should it be found needful to rely upon national industry for support; and we cannot but bring into view the aid derived from the paper establishments, and the amount of the internal taxes collected during the war, when they were an availing source of income.

In this district, the mills then in active operation paid, at an average, 200 to $250 annually, per vat; yielding together a revenue of 20 to $25,000, when importations afforded none; and we conceive the Government may form an estimate of the loss to the country from that which the revenue would suffer between the income derived from ninety-five vats in full employ, and the aid afforded by the security of our home market, contrasted with that which would now accrue from seventeen vats existing under the depression from filling our market with the produce of foreign nations, which has shut up seventy-eight vats, left our employers and workpeople embarrassed and dispirited, while we have given our resources, the natural basis of our own support, towards the establishment of business, and the creation of revenues in the hands of nations who are the rivals of the country in its domestic as well as political advantages.

Your memorialists believe they have given a candid statement of the facts which they have brought before you; they can only rely upon the wisdom of the Government to guard its national interests. They believe their cause to be mutually involved with that of their country; it remains with its Government to prevent the extension of the present, or the recurrence of future calamities. Their business cannot remain as it is now situated; its advantages have left us, and the shadow of it only exists. They truly believe a protection granted to them protects thus far the property of the nation; that the policy adopted by other Governments in this case would secure the same results to us which it has done to them; that it would render us independent at home, would employ and enrich the nation, and would give us a surplus value to export in barter for the products of foreign countries, useful and necessary to our wants.

Your memorialists propose a duty of twenty-five cents per pound on all writing, printing, and copper-plate papers, and fifteen cents per pound on all others.

Your memorialists remain with great respect.

By order of the society.

MARK WILLCOX, *President.*

THOMAS GILPIN, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 572. [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO PRINTERS OF BOOKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 26, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The subscribers, inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to state that they are extensively engaged in the manufacture of printed books, a branch of business which has increased within a few years to such an extent as

could not have been anticipated, and in which there is at this moment as much capital engaged as would suffice to answer the demand, were it to be increased to treble its present amount. As an evidence of this, they state the fact that there are no less than five Family Bibles, and numerous smaller Bibles and Testaments, kept constantly standing in type in this country; that a large Latin Dictionary has been recently stereotyped in Philadelphia, and an English one in New York; and refer also to the numerous extensive works lately published, or now in a course of publication, among which are Rees's, Gregory's, and Edinburgh Encyclopedias, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Hume and Smollett's England, (three editions,) Gibbon's Rome (two editions,) British Classics, British Poets Ramsey's Universal History, &c. &c.; and also to the circumstance that there are five type foundries in the United States, capable of producing types to almost any extent.

It has attained its present height without the aid of high duties (the highest, except during the war, ever imposed, being 15 per cent.,) and would not now require protection against importations regularly made; but the present state of affairs in Great Britain having lessened the demand for books there, many persons in that country have been induced to turn their attention to the United States, to obtain a vent for their publications.

In consequence, there are great quantities, and of very inferior quality, sent out for the purpose of being disposed of in this country by subscription, deliverable in numbers, by which method the purchasers are deluded into a belief that they are obtaining them at lower prices than they could be procured of domestic manufacture; whereas the contrary is the fact. These books are disposed of by hawkers, (all of whom are foreigners, and pay nothing whatever for the support of the General or State Governments,) who are traversing the whole country, and obtaining subscribers to a great extent; thereby destroying the business of the regular trader, whether manufacturer or importer. They are frequently shipped to this country in such a fraudulent manner as to be passed at the custom-houses for little more than waste paper; one part or volume of a work being shipped to one port, and the remainder to another, thereby defrauding the revenue of almost the whole duty; the books being appraised as imperfect, and therefore of little value.

Your memorialists believe that it can only be necessary to state the fact, that, from the best information they can obtain, there have been recently imported not less than seven or eight hundred thousand numbers of a Family Bible, (while at the same time there were, as before stated, no less than five Family Bibles, one of movable types, and four of stereotype plates, existing in this country, with a capital sufficient to supply almost ten times the present demand for that book,) to convince you of the necessity of adopting a system that will give protection to this branch of manufactures, without which there will be a most deleterious effect produced upon it, which will very seriously affect the type founders, paper makers, printers, manufacturers of leather, bookbinders, goldbeaters, engravers, &c.; in all of which branches the supply is, we believe, fully equal to the demand.

Your memorialists believe that when your honorable body take into consideration the powerful effect produced in enlightening the great body of the community by the quantity and cheapness of books manufactured in this country, compared with what would have been the effect had we been dependent upon Europe for our supplies, burdened with the expenses of freight, &c., and also that every article made use of in this business is entirely of domestic manufacture, and the great number of persons whose support depends wholly upon it, you cannot fail to see the propriety of securing the home market to those citizens who have embarked their capital in it, and who have displayed as much enterprise as any other part of the community, without exception.

Your memorialists, aware that you would feel indisposed to make any alteration that would be likely to be injurious to the cause of literature, and believing that their interests and those of literature are perfectly reconcilable, beg leave to propose a plan by which they believe both will be served. It is, that the present duty of 15 per cent. on books be repealed; that, in lieu thereof, there be levied on them a specific duty of thirty-three and one-third cents per pound weight; and that, in order to give greater encouragement to the business of bookbinding, as well as to place the person who imports books in sheets, with a view of having them bound in this country, on an equal footing with those who import them bound, there be a duty of fifty per cent. upon the binding of whatever books are imported in that state.

This alteration will have the effect of excluding, almost entirely, the common articles, of which the means of production in this country are almost unlimited, and in the manufacture of which the competition is so great as to insure an ample supply at fair prices; and will, at the same time, admit at a fair rate of duty those books in the higher departments of literature and science, for which there is not yet a sufficient demand to warrant printing them. It will also have the effect, which is greatly to be desired, of preventing those frauds upon the revenue which have been practised to a very considerable extent, and will make all importers pay the same duty upon the same articles.

MATHEW CAREY, *and others.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 573.** [1st SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND AGAINST A CHANGE OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM IN RELATION TO CREDIT AND DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The undersigned memorialists, merchants and inhabitants of Salem, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the towns in its vicinity, beg leave most respectfully to represent:

That they have seen, with unfeigned regret and surprise, some propositions recently brought forward in Congress, and others advocated by respectable portions of the community, which, in their humble opinions, are calculated seriously and certainly to injure, if not eventually to destroy, some of the most important branches of the commerce and navigation of the United States. The memorialists have not the slightest intention of casting any imputation of unworthy motives upon those, from whom on this occasion they feel themselves compelled to differ in the most decided manner. They are ready to admit that many of those who are inclined to revive commer-

cial prohibitions and restrictions, and to change some of the fundamental rules of our financial policy, are governed by motives solely suggested by their own views of the national interest. They are free also to admit that the manufacturing interests of the country deserve to receive the fostering care and patronage of the Government. But while they make these admissions, they also beg leave to suggest that the interests of commerce are not less vital to the welfare and prosperity of the Union than manufactures; and that it never can be a sound or safe policy to build up the one upon the ruins of the other. Under a wise and enlightened revenue system, the commerce of our country has hitherto advanced with a rapidity and force which have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. This commerce has contributed largely to the employment of the capital, the industry, and the enterprise of our citizens. It has quickened the march of agriculture, and, by increasing the value as well as amount of its products, has given to the planter and husbandman a reward in solid profit for their toils. It has also materially sustained the credit and finances of the nation, by insuring a regular and growing revenue through a taxation scarcely felt, and cheerfully borne by all classes of our citizens. It has also given birth to our naval power, by fostering a hardy race of seamen, and patronizing those arts which are essential to the building, preservation, and equipment of ships. It has greatly enlarged, and the memorialists had almost said created, the moneyed capital of the country. And the memorialists believe, that it cannot be too frequently or deeply inculcated as an axiom in political economy, that productive capital, in whatever manner added to the stock of the country, is equally beneficial to its best interests. Its real value can never be ascertained by the sources from whence it flows, but from the blessings which it dispenses. A million of dollars added to the productive capital by commerce is at least as useful as the same sum added by manufactures.

The benefits of the commerce of the United States, which have been enumerated, are not deduced from theoretical reasoning; they are established by thirty years' experience, since the constitution was adopted. At that time our capital was small, and had suffered for a series of years a continual diminution. Our agriculture was depressed, and our finances were embarrassed. The changes, which a thrifty commerce during this period has contributed to produce, are so striking, that they scarcely require to be stated. There is not a single portion of the country that has not felt its beneficial influence. On the seaboard we have every where flourishing towns and cities, the busy haunts of industry, where the products of our soil are accumulated on their transit to foreign countries. In the interior, hundreds of towns have arisen, which but a few years since were desolate wastes or dreary forests. The agriculture of the old States has grown up and spread itself into a thousand new directions; and our cotton and our wheat, our tobacco and our provisions, are administering to the wants of millions, to whom even our very name was but a short time ago utterly unknown.

The memorialists would respectfully ask, if it be not a part of the duty of a wise nation to profit by the lessons of experience? Is it just, is it salutary, is it politic, to abandon a course which has so eminently conduced to our welfare, for the purpose of trying experiments, the effect of which cannot be fully ascertained, which are founded upon mere theoretical doctrines, at best complex and questionable, and it may be, in practice, ruinous as well to morals as to property? Suppose it were practicable to arrest the present course of commerce, to narrow its limits, and even reduce it to the mere coasting trade of the nation; is it clear that the capital, thus withdrawn from commercial pursuits, could be as usefully or as profitably employed in any other branch of business? It is perfectly certain that such a change must be attended with severe losses to the merchants, and with ruin to numerous classes of our citizens, to our seamen and shipwrights, and other artisans, whose business depends on, or is connected with, commerce. Cases may possibly arise in which the interests of a respectable portion of the community may be justly sacrificed; but they are cases of extreme public necessity, not cases where the rivalry and the interest of one class of men seek to sustain themselves by destruction to another. In a free country, too, it may well be asked if it be a legitimate end of government to control the ordinary occupations of men, and to compel them to confine themselves to pursuits in which their habits, their feelings, or their enterprise forbid them to engage. While the manufacturers are left free to engage in their own peculiar pursuits, enjoying in common with others a reasonable protection from the Government, the memorialists trust it is no undue claim on their own part to plead for the freedom of commerce also, as the natural ally of agriculture and naval greatness. Nothing, however, can be more obvious than that many of the manufacturers and their friends are attempting, by fallacious statements, founded on an interested policy, or a misguided zeal, or very short-sighted views, to uproot some of the fundamental principles of our revenue policy, and to compel our merchants to abandon some of the most lucrative branches of commerce—branches which alone enable us to contend with success against the monopoly and the competition of foreign nations.

It is not a little remarkable, too, that these attempts, to which the memorialists allude, are not only repugnant to those maxims of free trade which the United States have hitherto so forcibly and perseveringly contended for as the sure foundation of national prosperity, but they are pressed upon us at a moment when the statesmen of the old world, in admiration of the success of our policy, are relaxing the rigor of their own systems, and yielding themselves to the rational doctrine, that national wealth is best promoted by a free interchange of commodities, upon principles of perfect reciprocity. May the memorialists be permitted to say, that it would be a strange anomaly in America to adopt a system which sound philosophy is exploding in Europe; to attempt a monopoly of the home market, and yet claim an entire freedom of commerce abroad; to stimulate our own manufactures to an unnatural growth, by the exclusion of foreign manufactures, and yet to expect that no retaliatory measures would be pursued by other nations? If we are unwilling to receive foreign manufactures, we cannot reasonably suppose that foreign nations will receive our raw materials; we may force other nations to seek an inferior market for their productions, but we cannot force them to become buyers when they are not sellers, or to consume our cottons when they cannot pay the price in their own fabrics. We may compel them to use the cotton of the West Indies, or of the Brazils, or of the East Indies, or the wheat of the Mediterranean—an experiment in itself sufficiently dangerous to some of our most vital interests; but we cannot expect them to carry on with us a ruinous trade, when the profit is all on one side. Nations, like individuals, will pursue their own interests, and sooner or later abandon a trade, however fixed may be its habits, where there is no reciprocity of benefit.

There is another consideration which the memorialists would respectfully suggest, that is entitled, in their opinion, to great weight on questions of this nature; and that is, the dangers and inconveniences which fluctuations in the commercial policy of a nation unavoidably produce. The trade of a nation is of gradual growth, and forms its channels by slow and almost imperceptible degrees. Time and confidence, and protection and experience, are necessary to give it a settled course. It insinuates itself into the general commerce of the world with difficulty, and, when incorporated into the mass, its ramifications are so numerous and intricate, that they cannot be suddenly withdrawn, without immense losses and injuries. Even the temporary stoppage of but a single branch of trade throws thousands out of employment, and, by pressing the mass of capital and shipping which it held engaged in its service into other branches, it is sure to produce embarrassment and depression, and not unfrequently ruin to the shipholders and the merchants. Besides all this, men are slow to engage their capital in new pursuits. They have a natural timidity in embarking in enterprises to which they are not accustomed; and if the commercial policy

of the nation is fluctuating, they feel so much insecurity in it that they are unwilling to yield themselves up even to prospects apparently inviting. No nation ever prospered in commerce until its own policy became settled, and the channels of its trade were worn deep and clear. It is to this state of things that the capitalist looks with confidence; because he may conclude that, if his profits are but small, they are subject to a reasonable certainty of calculation. Another state of things may suit the young and enterprising speculators; but it can never be safe for a nation to found its revenue upon a trade that is not uniform in its operations. The memorialists most sincerely believe that it is a sound political maxim, that the more free trade is, and the more widely it circulates, the more sure will be its prosperity and that of the nation. Every restriction, which is not indispensable for purposes of revenue, is a shoal which will impede its progress, and not unfrequently jeopard its security.

Having made these preliminary observations, which they cannot deem unworthy of the serious attention of the National Legislature, the memorialists now beg leave more particularly to call the attention of Congress to the measures which have been recently proposed, and apparently approved, for the purpose of prohibiting the introduction of foreign woollen and cotton goods, and, as auxiliary thereto, the abolition of drawbacks and credits upon the duties due upon goods imported into the United States; measures which, if adopted, will, in the opinion of the memorialists, bring a premature decay and a general distress upon the whole commercial and agricultural interests of the nation.

It has been suggested, both in and out of Congress, when measures have been heretofore proposed having a direct bearing upon commercial interests, that the silence of merchants ought justly to be considered as an acquiescence in the justice and policy of such measures. Truth compels the memorialists to say that the reverse has generally been the case. The merchants of our country have had a deep, and it is hoped not an ill-founded, confidence, in the firmness, the wisdom, and enlightened policy of Congress. They have not been prepared to suppose that old, and well-tried, and successful systems would be abandoned, merely because they were assailed by those whose interest or whose mistaken zeal led them to plan their overthrow. They have believed (nor is it an idle or vain credulity) that our statesmen, selected from the whole community, would watch with anxiety and diligence over the interests of all; and that they would distinguish the natural biasses of those whose judgments were blinded by a partial view of their own interests, from the just influences of superior political foresight, aided by the most comprehensive knowledge. On many occasions, therefore, in which their interests have been assailed, (and, as the memorialists think, injuriously assailed,) the merchants have been silent, not from indifference, but from confidence; not from a sense of propriety and justice, but from a proud belief that their interests were safe, when they were understood, and that the National Legislature could not be presumed to want knowledge or inclination to protect them. On the present occasion, however, so wide have been the exertions of the manufacturers, so plausible some of their statements, and so popular, though delusive, some of their doctrines, that the memorialists feel themselves called upon to resist them in the most serious manner, as injurious to the country, and to throw themselves upon the intelligence and firmness of the representatives of the nation to vindicate their rights.

The subjects of drawbacks and of credit upon duties are intimately connected in their general aspects, but, at the same time, admit of some distinct views, which may well entitle them to separate consideration. Both of them originated at the earliest period of our Government, and were incorporated into our first revenue laws. Both of them had the unequivocal approbation of our most enlightened statesmen of that day, and both of them have the sanction of nearly thirty years of experience in their favor. At no period of our political history, until the present, has any doubt been publicly breathed, at least to the knowledge of the memorialists, of their practical advantages; and during this whole period our commerce has been progressively increasing. Almost all commercial nations, too, have a system analogous to ours engrafted into their revenue regulations. In all, it is believed, a discrimination is made between goods imported for home consumption, and those designed for exportation; and the duties on the latter are very trifling, especially when compared with the duties usually paid on the former. In respect to credit for duties, the known equivalent is the deposite of the goods in entrepot, and the duties are only paid after a limited period, or upon an eventual sale in the domestic market. In Great Britain, to whose system of revenue ours bears the strongest resemblance, imported goods are warehoused under the joint direction and keys of the Government and the owner, and the duties are in general paid when they are disposed of in the market. This system of deposite is exceedingly expensive, and onerous, and complicated, and requires large stores in every commercial city, and numerous officers, and is attended with injurious delay. Its object is to give the benefit of credit to the merchant; and it has that effect, but it is at a heavy expense to the Government. In this country the same object is obtained, at a very small expense, in a much more simple way; and, where the officers of the customs act with prudence and vigilance, the risk of loss to the Government, from the non-payment of the bonds, given with sureties, for the duties, is small—very small, indeed—compared with the expense of the other system. In the district of Salem and Beverly, the whole amount remaining unpaid on bonds for goods imported, from the origin of the Government to the present time, deducting the debentures due and unpaid on the same goods, is but $1,562 46; yet that district alone has furnished many millions to the revenue of the United States.

The fact, however, that in all foreign commercial nations, a credit is allowed for duties upon goods imported, and a drawback is allowed directly or indirectly upon exportation, seems to justify, in an eminent degree, the opinion that the system is useful to the public, and salutary to commerce. And the experience of this country is entirely in its favor. It may, then, with some confidence, be asked, why should it be changed? Why should we leave fact for conjecture, and hazard new experiments in cases where the great objects of the Government have been already attained? Why should we involve the immense manufacturing, agricultural, and other interests, connected directly with commerce, in distress or ruin, for the purpose of speculating in new schemes, ill adapted to the state of our country, and whose success is yet to be ascertained? It appears to the memorialists that it is incumbent on those who would lead the nation into such schemes, to demonstrate their widsom and policy before they are adopted; and not, by arithmetical calculations, bottomed on visionary notions, to call upon the nation to reject the lights already furnished by its own experience.

But it may, perhaps, be inquired, what are the benefits derived to commerce from a credit upon duties? The memorialists are perfectly willing to state some of the leading benefits, public as well as private; for in this, as in almost all the like cases, public and private interests go hand in hand.

It will not be denied that the United States, even at the present time, does not, when compared with the great nations in Europe, abound in moneyed capital. This is in almost every nation a subject of slow accumulation, even under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its growth; but in a young nation the obstacles are generally great, from the character and various pursuits of the inhabitants, the extent of their wants, and the rivalry and superior advantages for its employment presented by flourishing nations. At the time when the United States adopted its system of credits and drawbacks on duties, its moneyed capital was very small; and the great policy of the Government was to give every facility for its full employment. It is obvious that the more capital is employed in commerce, the more extensive will be its reach, and the more revenue will be acquired by the Government. Whatever of capital, naturally flowing in this channel, is withdrawn from it and remains unemployed, is so much

lost to the commerce of the country. The duties upon the importation of goods are, on an average, at least twenty-five per cent. of the value of those goods, or of the capital employed. It follows that, if this is immediately withdrawn from the funds of the merchant, it is so much loss of his commercial capital. A little detail will render this apparent. Whenever a voyage is undertaken, the merchant invests as much capital as he thinks necessary for the purchase of the goods to be imported, and also as much more as will be necessary to meet all the disbursements and expenses of the voyage. All this is paid in advance. When the goods are imported, they are not immediately sold. The market may be depressed, or the goods be of slow consumption, or not be adapted to the wants of this country, or be ultimately destined for a foreign market. In these cases, (and these are common cases,) it is obvious that no immediate sale can be made without great sacrifices—sacrifices which are wholly inconsistent with any profitable commerce. Even when sales are effected, they are rarely made for cash. A credit is almost universally allowed to the purchaser, varying according to the nature of the commodity and the demand in the market, from four to eight, and even twelve months. Under such circumstances, if a cash payment is required for the duties, it is obvious that the merchant must either, in anticipation of this demand, gradually withdraw from his other business a portion of his capital equal to the duties; or he must divert an equal portion ready to be employed in another voyage; or he must procure money upon credit from other sources, loaded with the payment of interest; or he must consent to make enormous sacrifices, by an immediate forced sale. If he be a prudent, cautious merchant, this very circumstance will operate to prevent him from employing his whole capital in commerce, lest he should be compelled to make ruinous sacrifices, or, by a mere temporary depression of the market, be exposed to the most painful embarrassments. It is with the express view of preventing this palsy upon commercial operations, that a credit upon duties has been allowed by the wise and great men who have hitherto governed our country; and this credit is carefully adjusted to the different portions of our trade, so as to form a credit equal, in a general view, to the time consumed and credit allowed before the merchant receives his money upon the sales of the goods upon which the specific duties have accrued.

In confirmation of this general statement, the memorialists would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the East India trade—a trade in which Salem has been long, and deeply, and successfully engaged; a trade, too, which, however decried by the misguided zeal of some, and the interested suggestions of others, has largely contributed to the revenue of the United States, and yields not in importance to any other branch of commerce. Voyages to the East Indies are undertaken at very heavy expense, and with proportionably large capitals. The goods that are brought home consist of articles either of such high prices, such slow consumption, or of such bulk and quantity, as require a considerable length of time before they can be sold at a reasonable profit, and the money actually realized upon the sale. The home market, too, for many of these goods, is so limited, that, ultimately, a re-exportation to Europe becomes indispensable; and, after a second voyage, thus undertaken, the proceeds find their way, by a circuitous remittance, to England; and then again, before the merchant can realize his funds, he must have notice of the remittance, and be able to sell his exchange at a reasonable rate in the market. It is not uncommon for cargoes designed for home consumption to remain on hand for six months, and sometimes a twelve-month; and when sales are effected, the usual credit is from four to eight and twelve months. So that, even with the credit for duties allowed in this trade, it usually happens that the first and second instalments become due before the proceeds of the sales have been realized, and, not unfrequently, before the cargoes have been finally disposed of. Yet the duties on these voyages are exceedingly heavy, amounting, in some cases, to $100,000; a sum which even our wealthiest merchants could not readily advance, and which would materially check even their commercial expeditions. It is not too much to declare that, in all probability, an abolition of the credit of duties would immediately occasion a diminution of the East India trade one-quarter part, and, of course, occasion a proportionate diminution of our revenue, and of employment to those whose bread is as hardly earned, and whose lives are as dear, and whose welfare is as important to the country, as those of the manufacturers, who seek to found their own fortunes upon the ruins of this commerce.

Some of the ill effects which would result from the abolition of this credit will be obvious to the most careless observer. There is no pretence to say that there is a superabundance of moneyed capital in our country. The universal opinion proclaims, in a manner too audible and too distinct to be misunderstood, that much of the public distress arises from a deficiency of capital. The first effect, therefore, of the abolition of this credit, would be a diminution of active capital engaged in trade, and yielding a profit. It would be hoarded up to meet the anticipated demands of the Government for accruing duties. The revenue would, as has been already intimated, immediately suffer. But other evils, of a still graver cast, would ensue. Men of small capitals could no longer engage in trade, and least of all in a trade where the voyages were long and the returns slow. Capitalists, and they alone, could successfully carry on the great branches of commerce; and in their hands it would become a monopoly, which they might wield and manage at their own pleasure. The young and enterprising merchants would be crushed in their attempts at competition, and would be compelled to navigate only in those narrow channels where trade almost stagnates, or yields a scanty subsistence. Another necessary result would be the enhancement of the prices of all foreign articles of domestic consumption. The merchant would charge an interest and profit upon every advance made to the Government in the shape of duties; and thus the consumer, upon whom all such charges ultimately fall, would pay these additional charges, together with the enhanced price, which a smaller importation, with an equal demand, would necessarily produce. These are evils of no ordinary magnitude; and it is confidently believed that no wise Legislature would introduce them upon mere speculations, thus taxing the whole for the conjectural benefit of the few.

In respect to *drawbacks*, some additional considerations seem necessary to be stated, inasmuch as the subject has been greatly misunderstood by some of those who advocate their abolition. The drawback of duties is allowed upon importations of goods into the country, which are re-exported within a year from the time of their entry. The object of the system is to increase the navigation and commerce of the country, by securing to our citizens a carrying trade, between distant and foreign nations, in commodities which are either unsuitable to our market, or of which a great surplus is imported. In every such case, the Government derives a direct revenue of two and one-half per cent. on the duties of the re-exported goods; this amount being always retained. This is a positive benefit to the Government. It is obvious that, if no drawback were allowed upon such re-exportation, no surplus beyond the consumption would ever be imported; for, upon such re-exportation, the goods would be loaded with the whole duty, and the merchant could not afford to sell them so cheap in the foreign market, by the full amount of that duty, which would much exceed the whole profit reasonably to be expected upon the goods. Under such circumstances, the shipping and capital of foreign merchants would be exclusively engaged in the carrying trade, and all the benefits of an increased employment for our seamen, our shipwrights, and our ships, including freight and profits, would be entirely lost. This is stated upon the supposition that such a trade could not be carried on, except circuitously, and after an actual importation into the United States; and this is regularly true in respect to the whole trade with the British East Indies, with which we are not permitted to carry on any trade direct to Europe, but are compelled, by treaty, first to land the goods in the United States.

In respect to the other portions of the carrying trade, the abolition of drawbacks would immediately lead to a direct trade between foreign ports, whenever foreign nations would permit our merchants to engage in it. This would compel them to equip, repair, and man their ships in Europe, and thus to give all their disbursements in this great trade to foreigners. No goods would be imported into the United States either from Europe or India, which were not indispensable for our consumption; and this diminished supply of the home market would increase speculation, and tend to produce, in a very great degree, alternating fluctuations from a depressed to a high market. Commercial adventures would be thereby rendered more hazardous and precarious, since the foreign market would be ordinarily cut off after an importation into the United States; and if, at any moment, the foreign market should happen to be so high as to justify an exportation, an artificial scarcity, far beyond what now can ever arise, would immediately ensue in the United States. The abolition of drawbacks would, in this view, operate as a direct tax upon the consumers in this country. It would diminish the productive revenue, and give a foreign character to our seamen and commerce, instead of concentrating both as their home in the bosom of the country. Nor should it be forgotten how highly important the carrying trade has hitherto been, and how much it has increased our moneyed capital. During the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, the drawbacks allowed, on an average of these years, considerably exceeded a quarter part of the duties secured to the Government; in the succeeding years, 1805, 1806, and 1807, they constituted more than a third of the whole duties. So that, on an average of these six years, the last three of which were the most prosperous years of our commerce, the carrying trade constituted nearly one-third of our whole foreign commerce. And although this carrying trade be now, from the general state of the world, somewhat diminished, yet it still remains one of the most lucrative branches of our commerce, and yields a steady revenue to the Government. Under this aspect of the subject, the memorialists would respectfully inquire whether the abolition of drawbacks would not be disastrous to the most important interests of our country, and dry up some of the best sources of our national glory as well as national wealth? Let it be considered, also, that the policy of all commercial nations has uniformly dictated the same course; and that drawbacks, or their equivalent, are uniformly held out as an encouragement to importations, and thus the supply is always kept considerably above the domestic consumption, and enterprise and industry are protected and rewarded. Will America be the first to abandon a policy by which she has so greatly profited? At the very moment when her commerce is gasping for life from the accumulated competitions of foreign nations, zealous for their own interests, will she aid the blows aimed at its existence, and consign it to a premature destruction?

The next subject to which the memorialists would respectfully ask the attention of Congress is a measure very pertinaciously and zealously advocated by manufacturers and their friends—they mean the entire prohibition, either directly, or by duties equivalent to a prohibition, of the importation of cotton and woollen goods. That the tariff of duties now existing is singularly favorable to manufactures, the memorialists had supposed would have been freely admitted. Whatever articles are useful for domestic manufactures pay but a trivial duty; whatever articles can be wrought here are loaded with a heavy duty, varying from fifteen to thirty per cent. ad valorem. The duty upon East India cottons is indeed enormous, and practically amounts to a total prohibition. The coarser fabrics of cotton in the British East Indies cost about six cents a square yard, and were formerly imported in large quantities into the United States, and supplied the poorer classes of citizens with necessary though humble clothing. The tariff directs all such cottons to be estimated at the cost of twenty-five cents per square yard, and levies upon them, therefore, a duty of one hundred per cent., or a sum equal to their original cost. During the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, the average imports from the British East Indies were about three millions and a half of dollars; of which a little short of three millions were goods paying ad valorem duties, being principally white cotton goods. In 1807, the goods paying ad valorem duties, imported from the same places, had increased to upwards of four millions of dollars. In the same year, fifteen ships were employed in this trade from the town of Salem alone. In the past year, two only have been so employed; and for the four years last past, no cotton piece goods have been imported into this town for home consumption; the duty alone amounting to a prohibition. The sacrifice of this branch of our trade alone has very seriously affected the whole mercantile community engaged in East India commerce, and has no where been more sensibly or injuriously felt than in Salem. It has operated, too, as an excessive tax upon the poorer classes of the community, who have been compelled to buy domestic fabrics to supply their wants, at higher prices, which their narrow means could ill afford. It has also annually struck off from the revenue of the Government the whole duty upon seven-eighths of the importations of East India cottons; that proportion having been absorbed by the domestic consumption. The loss to our ship owners, and seamen, and commercial artisans, has been proportionably great. And the memorialists cannot refrain from expressing their decided convictions, that this sacrifice was not called for by the public interests, but was a liberal indulgence granted for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers, and pressed upon the nation by their importunate solicitations. However painful this measure was, it was borne in silence, under the hope that experience would one day establish the propriety of its repeal, and that the zeal of the manufacturers would be satisfied with the destruction of one branch of commerce, and the heavy duties imposed upon all others.

These expectations, however, have not been realized; and the memorialists now learn, with regret, that one sacrifice is to be demanded after another, and one prohibition heaped upon another, by the friends of manufactures, until all the sources of foreign commerce are dried up, and domestic manufactures sustained, by enormous bounties, absorb the whole moneyed capital of the nation. The memorialists would most respectfully, but most solemnly, protest against the policy and the justice of such measures.

And what are the claims, the memorialists beg leave respectfully to ask, of any one class of our citizens, to throw such enormous burdens upon the other classes of the community? Is the agricultural interest nothing? Is the commercial interest nothing? Are the interest of the public and its revenues nothing? The cotton and woollen trade is already loaded with twenty and twenty-five per cent. duties; and if there be added the freight and charges upon importation, the domestic manufactures have now an encouragement of the profit of from thirty to thirty-five per cent. more than the European manufacturers possess, if the same articles can be manufactured as cheap at home as abroad. In respect to the East India cotton trade, the encouragement is still more striking; the duties upon the coarsest fabrics in that trade amounting, as has been already seen, to one hundred per cent. upon the original cost. And if cotton and woollen goods cannot be manufactured here and sold as cheap, with all these differences of duty in their favor, does it not establish the conclusion that such manufactures are not the natural growth of our present situation, and are not adapted to the physical, and moral, and happy condition of the people? Why should the farmer, and the planter, and the merchant, and the mechanics, and the laboring classes of the community, be taxed for the necessaries of life a sum equal to more than one-quarter part of their whole expenditures on these objects, that the manufacturers may put this sum into their own pockets?

The memorialists are no enemies to manufactures; but they most sincerely express it as their deliberate judgment that no manufactures ought to be patronized in the country which will not grow up and support themselves in every competition in the market, under the ordinary protecting duty; that the only manufactures which can ultimately flourish here are those which are of slow growth and moderate profit, such as can be carried on by capitalists with economy and steadiness; and that a change of system, which should suddenly introduce great profits, by

encouraging undue speculation, and the expectation of inordinate gain, would end in the deepest injuries even to manufacturing establishments. The history of the cotton manufactories in New England completely demonstrates the truth of these positions. They grew up gradually, under the protection of our ordinary duties, in a time of peace, and were profitable to those engaged in them. But when the embargo and non-importation systems produced a deficiency in the foreign supply, a feverish excitement was produced; manufactories were established without sufficient capital; extravagant expenditures in buildings and machinery followed; for a while the demand was great, and the profits high; but, upon the return of the ordinary state of things, many of these establishments sunk, one after another, and involved their owners in ruin. And such, in the opinion of the memorialists, would be the scene acted over again in a few years, if the manufacturers could now succeed in accomplishing their present objects. For a short time their establishments would flourish; but in a free country like ours, there would be a re-action of the other great interests of the community, and the national distress and national policy would soon require a repeal of the monopolizing system. A moderate protecting duty is the best support of domestic manufactures, for the very reason that it may be safely calculated on as permanent. It may not encourage speculation, but it will encourage the employment of capital, as fast as safety and a reasonable profit are connected with it.

Nor will the high prices and eventual insecurity to domestic manufactures be the only evils attendant upon this prohibitory system. It will encourage smuggling and frauds to an extent truly formidable, and never yet practised in our country; and the same effect will arise, though in a more limited degree, from the abolition of drawbacks and credit on duties. The utter impossibility of suppressing frauds and smuggling, where the markets are very high, and the prohibitions very extensive, has been demonstrated by the experience of all Europe. During the most rigorous enforcement of the continental exclusion of British manufactures, aided by civil vigilance, and military bayonets, and despotic power, these manufactures found their way into every part of Europe, from the cottage to the throne. Great Britain herself, insulated as she is, and with a naval force adequate to every object, has not been able to suppress smuggling. Prohibited goods find their way into the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the vigilance of her custom-houses, and the unwearied jealousy of her manufacturers. In the United States, with a thousand miles of seacoast, indented with innumerable bays and harbors, how can it be reasonably expected that the temptations to illicit traffic will not soon outweigh the habits of obedience to the laws, especially when those laws shall become odious, as the supposed instruments of one class to oppress another? Hitherto, our country has exhibited a spectacle not unworthy of a free people. Frauds upon the revenue have been comparatively few; and smuggling has been repressed by the general sense of the mercantile community. What system could be more disastrous than that which should hold out permanent temptations to smuggling, connected with a sense of the impolicy and injustice of the laws? The memorialists believe that one of the first objects of legislation is to become auxiliary to the preservation of the morals of the people, by interfering as little as possible with pursuits consonant with their habits and feelings, lawful in their objects, and adapted to their wants.

Upon the whole, the memorialists would respectfully state their unequivocal opinion, that all the measures to which they have alluded are calculated to impair our naval strength and glory; to injure our most profitable commerce; to diminish, in an alarming degree, the public revenue; to promote unjustifiable speculation; to enhance the prices of manufactures; to throw the great business and trade of the nation into the hands of a few capitalists, to the exclusion of the industrious and enterprising of other classes; to introduce general distress among commercial artisans and agriculturists; to aggravate the present distress of the other classes of the community; to provoke and extend an undue appetite for fraud and smuggling; and, in fine, to destroy many of the great objects for which the constitution of the United States was originally framed and adopted.

The memorialists, therefore, most respectfully ask the interposition of Congress to prevent these great evils, and to promote the general good, by a perseverance in that system under the protection of which our commerce, and navigation, and agriculture have flourished: a system, conceived in political wisdom, justified by experience, and approved by the soundest maxims of national ecomomy.

SALEM, *January*, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 574.** [1st SESSION.

PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS, AND IRON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 1, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 27, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to inform the House what reduction, in his opinion, it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woollen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited; and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should the prohibition be made;" I have the honor to submit statements of the amount of revenue which accrued from those articles from the year 1815 to 1818, inclusive.

The very great difference in the amount of revenue which accrued during those years renders it difficult to determine what the reduction would be, should the prohibition be enforced. It is probable that the deficiency, for a number of successive years, would amount to the average sum of six millions of dollars.

If an increase of the rate of duty would necessarily augment the revenue in the same proportion, the deficiency might be readily supplied. But reason and experience forbid the expectation of such a result. The importation of foreign merchandise is regulated by the capacity of the importing country to pay an equivalent for them. Any increase of duty diminishes this capacity. When carried to an extreme, it amounts to prohibition. But the revenue will frequently be diminished by an increase of duty, when the consumption of the article is not diminished. Whenever the duty is raised so high as to equal the risk incurred by an attempt to introduce dutiable articles illicitly, smuggling, upon an extensive and systematic plan, commences. In that case, not only their consumption, but the capacity to pay for them, may be increased, whilst the revenue may be diminished.

Considering the facilities which the extent of our coasts and frontiers, and the numerous harbors, bays, inlets, and rivers, by which they are indented, furnish for the illicit introduction of foreign merchandise, the settled policy of the Government has been to diminish, as far as practicable, the temptation which high duties would furnish to take advantage of these facilities. Should the existing duties be considerably raised, there is just ground to apprehend that the revenue will be reduced rather than augmented by the change. Indeed, there is just reason to believe that, with the present rate of duty, the practice of smuggling is gradually increasing. Any attempt to raise the deficiency which will be produced by the prohibition under consideration, by an increase of duty upon the articles which will still be imported, will greatly increase the expense of collection, by the necessity which it would create to employ a greater number of officers of the customs, to guard against smuggling, and eventually fail to augment the revenue to the required extent. The principal reliance for supplying the deficiency which would be produced by the adoption of the measure contemplated by the resolution, must, it appears to me, be placed in a system of internal duties, or direct tax.

In aid of either of these modes of augmenting the revenue, a small addition might be made upon the rate of duty now paid upon linens, manufactures of hemp, stuff goods, coffee, brown sugar, teas, wines, molasses, spices, and other small articles. If a system of internal duties should be deemed at this time advisable, an entire prohibition of ardent spirits might be adopted without material injury to the revenue, and with manifest advantage to the agricultural interest. In that event, the revenue which has been heretofore received from the duties imposed upon foreign spirits might be collected from domestic spirits.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A statement of the duties arising on imported merchandise paying an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent. to 30th June, 1819, *of which woollens and cottons form almost the exclusive articles, for the years* 1815, 1816, 1817, *and* 1818, *with the amount of drawback annually paid on re-exportation.*

Years.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Total amount.
1815, - - - - -	$17,813,277 00	$189,768 00	$17,623,509 00
1816, - - - - -	11,013,142 00	981,791 00	10,031,351 00
1817, - - - - -	4,967,503 00	644,653 00	4,322,850 00
1818, - - - - -	6,753,008 00	534,307 00	6,218,701 00

NOTE.—The Treasury records do not afford any means of ascertaining the amount of duties, so as to distinguish woollens from the various descriptions of cottons, whether from India or Europe; nor of cotton yarns from cotton piece goods.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 6, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A statement of the duties arising, in the years 1815, 1816, 1817, *and* 1818, *on the importation of articles of iron manufacture paying a specific duty, with the amount of drawback annually paid on their re-exportation.*

Articles.	1815.			1816.			1817.			1818.		
	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Nett amount.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Nett amount.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Nett amount.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Nett amount.
Anchors and sheet,	68,249	-	68,249	19,658	292	19,366	2,904	-	2,904	3,637	692	2,945
Slit and hoop, -	38,170	244	37,926	77,239	3,631	73,608	24,631	3,405	21,226			
Nails, - -	39,566	2,703	36,863	91,789	5,151	86,638	44,139	8,047	36,092	48,192	8,130	40,062
Spikes, - -	4,296	1	4,295	14,387	1,117	13,270	6,898	1,019	5,879	7,522	443	7,079
Bar and bolt, rolled,	-	-	-	63,407	11,384	52,023	48,558	24,686	23,872	92,319	11,025	81,294
Do. hammered,	-	-	-	195,188	4,998	190,190	160,442	6,127	154,315	213,274	4,323	208,951
Pig and castings, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,042	58	13,984
Sheet, rod, and hoop,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,902	4,140	44,762
Total dollars,	150,281	2,948	147,333	461,668	26,573	435,095	287,572	43,284	244,288	427,888	28,811	399,077

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 7, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th Congress.] No. 575. [1st Session.

BANKS AND THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 2, 1820.

Mr. Kent made the following report:

The Committee of the District of Columbia, to whom were referred sundry petitions with respect to the banks of the District, and a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the circulation within the same of notes of a denomination under five dollars, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and, after much deliberation and reflection, prepared a bill in relation thereto, which accompanies this report:

In the prosecution of the various inquiries to which the attention of the committee was directed, they were impressed with the belief that most serious injury would result to the District from an effort, at this time, suddenly to call in a considerable part of the debt due to the several banks. While the price of the staple commodity of the Potomac market is unusually depressed, such a measure would expose to sale, at a great sacrifice, much of the real property of the District, would totally prostrate its remaining commerce, and prove alike injurious to all classes of its citizens. It is needless to say that such a calamity would be sensibly felt by the adjacent country.

While the committee have been strongly impressed with the belief that the multiplication of banks within the District has been pushed to an extent injurious both to the lender and the borrower, they could find no safe remedy for this imprudence in a sudden prostration of the existing banks, nor in a forced consolidation of them into a smaller number.

The evil of excessive banking has its consequential or natural corrective in the reduced profits of the stockholder, and the frequent embarrassments of his debtor.

This remedy your committee found already in operation. The Franklin Bank has asked for time only to wind up its affairs. Several other banks, it is believed, like the Union Bank of Alexandria, will not avail themselves of the small extension afforded to their charters by this bill, except with a view either to follow the example of the Franklin Bank, or to embrace the opportunity presented to them by this bill, of uniting their funds, and saving the annual expense of a double or triple set of officers, and a like waste of fixed capital.

The committee would have endeavored to prescribe the principles of the associations expected to arise from the disposition manifested by the banks to reduce their number by consolidation; but they thought it better to leave those compromises, in which considerable difficulties are to be encountered and removed, to be settled by an intimate knowledge of the actual circumstances of the different banks. More harmony will be thereby assured to the society of the District, so likely to be agitated by questions vitally important to its prosperity.

To coerce a consolidation of the banks, it was believed, would prove not less injurious to their interest, and to that of the community around them, than to deny to them an opportunity of effecting such a consolidation in a mode adapted to both.

In preferring two banks to a single one, in each of the towns of the District, the committee have accommodated the number to the wishes of a great majority of their inhabitants, and have reserved the restraint of competition upon institutions, which, partaking of the character of powerful monopolies, might, without this salutary corrective, degenerate into cabals for private and sinister purposes.

The District of Columbia, although possessing very narrow dimensions, is marked by strong moral as well as physical divisions; and, in all legislation for its local concerns, its towns, if their wishes are at all consulted, must be regarded as distinct and separate communities. Any other course of legislation, instead of effacing, would render those divisions more prominent and injurious.

The committee have equally consulted the interest of the country, whose circulating medium is derived in part, at least, from the District, and whose chief market is there found. It would be an unmerited reproach upon the District banks to charge them with an excessive circulation. With an actual capital of $5,500,000, and a debt due to them of $6,845,000, they have a circulation of but $840,000, which is less than one moiety of their circulation at the close of the year 1818, but little more than one-third of that of the year next preceding, and about a moiety of the average annual circulation of the last ten years. Yet the accompanying bill is believed to furnish additional securities to the country against excessive bank issues.

The circulation of notes by corporations, instituted for purposes wholly distinct from banking, is an evasion of a former act of Congress, for which the bill, conforming to the provisions of that act, provides a similar remedy.

To preserve some specie in circulation for purposes to which it can be more conveniently applied than paper, and with less danger of actual loss to society; to invite and retain a larger supply at home, against the arrival of unforeseen emergencies, are among the motives which have dictated the provisions for the exclusion of small notes from circulation. A part only of the District banks have now the power to issue them. None of those in the neighboring State of Virginia are allowed to do so; and Maryland cannot be expected to follow this prudent example, while Congress authorizes the emission of such notes in the District of Columbia.

The premium charged for the charters of the consolidated banks is less than a moiety of the annual revenue which their consolidation will save them. Applied, as the bill proposes, to the education of the children of the indigent, it will more widely diffuse the blessing of instruction around the seat of the National Government, and illustrate a policy which, if the people of America did not begin, they have the glory to have prosecuted to a greater extent than any other nation.

16th Congress.] No. 576. [1st Session.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY AND IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER ON JANUARY 1, 1820, AND THE AMOUNT OF PUBLIC DEBT REDEEMABLE IN THE YEARS 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, AND 1824.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 3, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 24, 1820.

In obedience to sundry resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report, first, the actual balance in the Treasury, and in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the Navy and War Departments, and the amount of any subject to the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st day of January, 1820; second, the principles upon which the receipts into the Treasury from the sales of public lands for the year 1820 have been estimated; and, third, what amount of the public debt will be redeemable, according to the terms of the contract, in the years 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824; and what amount would be left of the sinking fund in each year respectively after payment of the interest of the public debt, and the portion of the principal which may be redeemable within the year; I have the honor to submit two statements, marked A and B.

If the payments for public lands are made when they fall due, the greatest accuracy might be attained in estimating the receipts into the Treasury from the sales previously made. So far as the receipts would be affected by sales made during the year embraced by the estimate, it would necessarily be conjectural. But, as the purchasers are subject to no penalty for delay of payment until the expiration of five years from the date of the sale, except the payment of interest, a general want of punctuality every where prevails. The sums which ought to be paid at the end of the second, third, and fourth years, are more generally paid in the fifth year.

If the indulgence which, since the year 1809, has been uniformly extended to the purchasers of the public land, had not grown into a system, it would be practicable to determine with sufficient accuracy the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during any year, so far as they depended upon sales previously made, after the principal land offices had been opened for five years. The debt contracted by the purchase of lands in any given year would not materially differ from the sum which would be receivable during the fifth year after it was contracted. But the frequent and general indulgence which has been extended to the purchasers of the public land has rendered the application of this rule for estimating the receipts into the Treasury from that source of the revenue entirely nugatory. The payment of interest is, in fact, under this system of indulgence, the principal inducement to the punctual discharge of the instalments as they become due, or at any later period. As the use of money is generally worth more than legal interest, where the payments are made, the want of punctuality will probably become more general. In estimating the probable receipts into the Treasury during the year 1820, more reliance has been placed upon the quantity of land which will within the year be offered at public sale, than upon the sums which may be payable during that period on account of sales previously made.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement of the actual balance in the Treasury, and in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the War and Navy Departments, and the balance in the Treasury subject to the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st day of January, 1820.

Balance in the Treasury, - - - - - - - - -	(*a*) $2,536,823 28
In the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the War Department, - - -	995,945 13
In his hands, as agent of the Navy Department, - - - - -	372,913 70
Balance in the Treasury, subject to the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,	(*b*) 2,378,398 42

(*a*) This sum will probably be increased when the returns from all the receivers of public money, and of the banks in which they make their deposites, are received for the month of December. At the date of their last returns there were in their hands $334,560 53, which sum would be augmented by the payments made during that month.

(*b*) Of this sum $1,646,117 42 are applicable to the payment of that amount of Louisiana stock, still outstanding, which was redeemable on the 21st October, 1819.

B.

Statement of the amount of the public debt redeemable in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, *and* 1824; *exhibiting, also, the interest payable in, and the balance of the annual appropriation of* $10,000,000, *which will remain unapplied at the close of each year.*

Balance of appropriation for 1819 unapplied in that year,		$2,378,398 42	
Appropriation for 1820,		10,000,000 00	
		12,378,398 42	
Principal redeemable in 1820:			
Claims on account of the instalments of Louisiana stock payable in 1818 and 1819, unapplied for on the 31st December, 1819,	$1,646,117 42		
Residue of Louisiana stock,	2,216,462 77		
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00		
Reimbursement of deferred stock,	503,196 94		
Total principal,	4,445,777 13		
Interest payable in 1820,	4,911,843 00		
		9,357,620 13	
Balance of appropriation which will be unapplied on the 31st December, 1820,			$3,020,778 29
Appropriation for 1821,		10,000,000 00	
Principal redeemable in 1821:			
Reimbursement of the deferred stock,	534,033 08		
Interest payable in 1821,	4,773,737 68		
		5,307,770 76	
Balance of appropriation which will be unapplied on the 31st December, 1821,			4,692,229 24
Appropriation for 1822,		10,000,000 00	
Principal redeemable in 1822:			
Reimbursement of the deferred stock,	566,588 75		
Interest payable in 1822,	4,741,182 01		
		5,307,770 76	
Balance of appropriation which will be unapplied on the 31st December, 1822,			4,692,229 24
Appropriation for 1823,		10,000,000 00	
Principal redeemable in 1823:			
Reimbursement of deferred stock,	602,836 47		
Interest payable in 1823,	4,704,934 29		
		5,307,770 76	
Balance of appropriation which will be unapplied on the 31st December, 1823,			4,692,229 24
Appropriation for 1824,		10,000,000 00	
Principal redeemable in 1824:			
Reimbursement of deferred stock,	356,858 93		
Interest payable in 1824,	4,666,267 31		
		5,023,126 24	
Balance of appropriation which will be unapplied on the 31st December, 1824,			4,976,873 76
Total amount of the annual appropriations of $10,000,000 for the years 1820 to 1824, inclusive, which will, according to the terms of the contracts in relation to the redemption of the public debt, remain unapplied on the 31st December, 1824,			$22,074,339 77

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 22, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 577. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 3, 1820.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the memorial of John Wilmot and others, reported:

That it appears, from the papers submitted, that the schooner Collector, Captain Snow, on her return from St. Domingo, was seized by John Randal, (collector of Annapolis,) on the 26th day of December, 1806, laden with coffee and logwood, the property of John Wilmot and others; that the said schooner and cargo were libelled and condemned in the district court for the district of Maryland, and, on the 5th day of March, 1807, the said schooner and cargo were, with the consent of the owners, ordered by the judge to be sold by the marshal, and the proceeds brought into court, "subject to the future orders of the court," to wit: the schooner on a credit of sixty days, and the coffee for cash. It appears, by the deposition of Thomas Butler, (the marshal,) dated March, 1810, that he took possession of the said schooner at Annapolis, and caused her to be removed, with the cargo, to Baltimore; that, on her arrival, he, the said marshal, entered the said vessel and cargo with the deputy collector, in the usual manner, and subject to the payment of the legal duties; and executed bonds, with two sureties, agreeably to law, for the

amount of the duties; that, when he presented the bonds to the collector, he, the said collector, refused to receive them, on the ground that the coffee, &c. were now the property of the United States, and were, of course, *subject to no duty.* The marshal further attests that the collector ordered that the coffee should be sold at the short price; that is, that the purchaser should be informed that he would have no claims to drawback, in case he should export the same; that, before he, the said marshal, made the sales, he consulted the district attorney, who confirmed the decision of the collector; that, in pursuance of these orders, he did sell the coffee (the cargo of the said schooner Collector,) for cash, at the short price, free of drawback on exportation, to wit:

19,161 pounds at 20¾ cents,
33,588 pounds at 20½ cents.

It also appears, from the deposition of Joshua Dorsey, auctioneer, that he acted as clerk to the said marshal at the sales of the Collector's cargo; that it was sold for cash, and declared by the said marshal "*not entitled to drawback;*" and, further, that St. Domingo coffee is not generally used for the consumption of the country, but is purchased for exportation, and, consequently, if the privilege of drawback be taken away, the sales will be materially affected. He also declares that St. Domingo coffee, with the privilege of drawback, sold in the months of February and March, 1807, at from twenty-five to twenty-seven cents per pound; the difference between that price and the sales of the Collector's cargo being the duty payable at that time on coffee, to wit, five cents per pound, or thereabout.

It also appears that, on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the said cargo of the schooner Collector was ordered to be restored to the claimants, *subject to the payment of the usual duties;* and by the testimony of the marshal, it appears that he did deduct from the proceeds of the sales the amount of duties to which such a quantity of coffee was liable, amounting to $2,568. It further appears, by the testimony of the said marshal, as well as by the records of the court, that the cargo of the schooner Gottenburg, which had been sold in the same manner as that of the schooner Collector, and during the same year, (1807,) was ordered to be restored to the claimants without their paying duty. The point being made in that case, the Supreme Court, February term, 1810, declare: "Upon the question in this case, referred to the court, from the circuit court of Maryland, upon the prayer of the claimant in the said circuit court, 'to order the sum retained, pursuant to the mandate in the case, to be paid to him, on the ground that, as the United States were not bound to pay drawbacks on the said coffee, and the owner or claimant was, by the circumstance aforesaid, prevented from receiving them, nothing ought to be paid to or retained by the United States, on account of duties thereon;' upon which question the opinions of the judges of the said circuit court were opposed. It is the opinion of this court that, under the circumstances in this case, the United States *are not entitled to the duties* on the coffee, in the said proceedings mentioned, and that the sum retained, pursuant to the mandate in this case, should be paid to the owner or claimant of the said coffee. All which is ordered to be certified to the said circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland."

The petitioner states that the Supreme Court were not apprized, at the time of their decree, (in the case of the schooner Collector,) that her cargo had been sold at the short price, and as exempt from duty; but, being afterwards informed thereof, the court decided that the United States were not entitled to duty on the said cargo; but, inasmuch as the same had been paid over, beyond the reach of the court, into the Treasury of the United States, recommended him to apply to Congress, as the only power capable of affording him a redress that the said court (when in its power) had afforded to others similarly situated.

The committee further report that the said schooner Collector entered one of the ports of St. Domingo, contrary to the act of 28th February, 1806, entitled "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo," and was seized by the collector of Annapolis whilst the said act was in force, to wit, on the 26th December, 1806; but that the decision of the court condemning the vessel and cargo did not take place until after the law had expired, and was, in consequence of that circumstance, reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The committee submit the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 578. [1st SESSION.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1820.

WASHINGTON, *February* 5, 1820.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to the last report of the 5th of February, 1819, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this board, dated the 4th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as a part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
WM. WIRT, *Attorney General.*

The Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the sums disbursed from the Treasury, during the year 1818, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, as per last annual report, was $21,596,783 68
From which deduct amount of repayments in that year, - - - 300,477 64
$21,296,306 04

Which, with a sum arising from damages and interest on protested bills of exchange, being the difference between the cost of said bills at par and the amount received into the Treasury in repayment thereof, - - - - - - - -		(a) 33,752 06
Together with a further sum, being the difference between the principal of stock purchased during the year 1818, and the money paid for the same, - - - - -		4,708 14
Amounting, together, to - - -		$21,334,766 24

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

The sums actually applied during the year 1818, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as appears by the annexed statement A, to the sum of		$20,770,003 72	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, -		1,191,933 51	
In the redemption of the domestic debt, - - - -		277,493 87	
In the redemption of the Louisiana stock, - - - -		4,856,700 00	
In the payment of the principal of Treasury notes, - - -		8,426,769 00	
In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt, - - -		792 36	
		14,753,688 74	
On account of the interest, - - -	$6,011,388 67		
On account of charges, - - - -	4,926 31		
		6,016,314 98	
		20,770,003 72	
But of this sum there was short provided, consisting of unclaimed dividends on the public debt, not applied for by the proprietors, as per the annexed statement B, - - - - - - -		128,427 69	
			20,641,576 03
The funds in the banks, out of which a part of the interest which accrued on the funded debt for the year 1817 was paid, and which appeared to be short provided, per statement B of last year, was covered by warrants in 1818, - - - - -			693,058 45
And there was a loss on exchange in remittances from America to Europe during the year 1818, as appears by statements D and Dd, annexed to the last report, - - -			131 76
			$21,334,766 24

(a) Payment by Minturn & Champlin, per statement E of last year, - - - - -	$20,506 46		
Cost of bill for £4,000 sterling, - -	17,777 78		
		$2,728 68	
Payment by A. Brown and Brown & Hackman, per statement E of last year, - - -	$44,380 38		
Balance due by them for the cost of two bills, per note *a* to statement G, accompanying report of February, 1818, - - - -	13,357 00		
		31,023 38	
			$33,752 06

That, during the year 1819, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest on the funded domestic debt and reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock, - - - - - - - -			5,508,493 03
On account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes, - - - -			82,220 29
On account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock, - - - -			1,419,285 42
Whereof, in payment of stock purchased, - - - -		$203,835 69	
In payment of instalments 21st October, 1818, and 1819, - -		1,215,449 73	
		$1,419,285 42	
On account of the interest on the same, payable in Europe, - - - -			206,264 48
On account of the redemption of the domestic debt, - - - - -			504,693 42
On account of certain parts of the domestic debt, - - - - -			64 32
Making together, as will appear by the annexed statement C, the sum of - -			$7,721,020 96

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz:

From the annual appropriation of $10,000,000, for the year 1819, agreeably to the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed the 3d March, 1817, -	7,621,601 58
From repayments into the Treasury on account of moneys heretofore advanced for the purchase of bills of exchange, and for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded debt, -	17,199 09
And from the appropriation in relation to Treasury notes, being the amount of payments on account of the principal and interest thereof, per statement C, above recited, - -	82,220 29
Making the amount paid on warrants, as above stated, - - - -	$7,721,020 96

And have been accounted for, as far as respects the redemption by purchase of the public debt, under the act passed the 3d March, 1817, and as is exhibited in statement I, annexed, and which is rendered as a part of this report:

Stock purchased $711,957 55, cost - - - -	665,982 73
The residuary balance of - - - - - -	7,055,038 23
	$7,721,020 96

Will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity with the accounts which shall then have been rendered to this Department.

In the mean time, the manner in which the said balance has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiency of the provision, at the end of the year 1818, as per statement B,		$128,427 69
Also, in the reimbursement of the deferred 6 per cent. stock,	$485,334 58	
Also, in the payment of the principal of Treasury notes,	80,000 00	
Also, towards the redemption of the Louisiana 6 per cent stock,	(a)1,215,449 73	
Also, in payment of certain parts of the domestic debt,	64 32	
	1,780,848 63	
And in payment of the interest on the funded debt and Treasury notes,	5,186,892 96	
	6,967,741 59	
In the next annual statement the repayments in 1819 will be exhibited as a deduction from the total amount of warrants issued for the public debt in that year, and of which this forms a part, to the amount of	17,199 09	
And there is estimated as remaining unapplied in the hands of the agents in Europe, and in protested bills, on the 1st January, 1820, as per estimate G, the sum of	64,232 12	
	7,049,172 80	
From which deduct this sum short provided, on account of unclaimed dividends payable but not demanded at the Treasury, (by estimate,)	122,562 26	
		6,926,610 54
		$7,055,038 23

(a) The amount payable in 1819, on account of the Louisiana stock,	$2,861,567 15
Whereof, on application for payment, warrants were issued for	1,215,449 73
Remained to be issued after the 1st January, 1820,	$1,646,117 42

That, on the 21st of October, 1820, the last instalment of the Louisiana stock, amounting to $2,216,462 77, will be payable.

That, in compliance with the sixth section of the act of the 3d March, 1817, for the redemption of the public debt, the certificates which, by payment or purchase, have become the property of the United States, are regularly cancelled.

A statement marked H is annexed, which exhibits the amount of the debt on the 1st January, 1820.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 4, 1820.

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1818, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *Payments on account of the principal of the public debt:*			
Reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock,		$710,553 61	
Reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock,		481,379 90	
		1,191,933 51	
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,		277,493 87	
Reimbursement of the Louisiana stock,		4,856,700 00	
Payment of the principal of Treasury notes,		8,426,769 00	
Payment of the principal of certain parts of the domestic debt,		792 36	
			$14,753,688 74
II. *On account of the interest and charges of the same.*			
Interest for the year 1818, on the several species of funded debt settled at the Treasury,		4,928,991 06	
Interest on the Louisiana stock, domesticated,		130,615 60	
Interest on Treasury notes,		485,877 60	
		5,545,484 26	
Commissions to agents purchasing the stock,		759 21	
		5,546,243 47	
Interest and charges on Louisiana six per cent. stock, payable in Europe:			
At Amsterdam, from 1st July, 1818, to 1st July, 1819, 677,650 guilders, at 40 cents,	271,060 00		
At London, from July 1, 1818, to July 1, 1819, £43,839 19*s.* 10*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	194,844 41		
Commission and charges:			
At Amsterdam, 5,138*g.* 16*st.*, at 40 cents, 2,055 52			
At London, £437 11*s.* 4*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, 1,944 74			
	4,000 26		
	469,904 67		
Commissions to agents purchasing bills of exchange,	166 84		
		470,071 51	
			6,016,314 98
			$20,770,003 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the provision which remained to be made after 1st January, 1819, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due before that day.

The demands to be satisfied on the 1st January, 1819, were as follows:			
1. Dividends payable by commissioners of loans, including dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices, - - - - -	-	$1,521,641 54	
2. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for their payment, -	-	223,484 21	
3. Balance due agents in London on the 31st December, 1818, £13,288, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, - - - - - -	-	59,057 77	
			$1,804,183 52
The funds provided for these demands were only as follows:			
I. *On account of the foreign debt.*			
1. Cash in the hands of the agents at Amsterdam 31st December, 1818, 97,574*g.* 10*st.*, at 40 cents, - - -	$39,029 80		
2. Amount of payments made at the Treasury before the 1st January, 1819, for bills which had been protested for non-payment, and which, on that day, had not been repaid into the Treasury,	103,937 74		
		142,967 54	
II. *On account of the domestic debt.*			
1. Cash due from commissioners of loans deceased or out of office,	5,778 97		
2. Cash in the hands of commissioners in office, and applicable to dividends, - - - - - -	1,503,221 65		
3. Cash advanced for Treasury dividends over the amount payable,	19,966 06		
4. Cash heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans no longer in office, for the reimbursement of exchanged six per cent. stock, and remaining unapplied, - - -	3,821 61		
		1,532,788 29	
			1,675,755 83
Remained to be provided for after 1st January, 1819, - -	-	-	$128,427 69

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1819, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the payment of interest on Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
February 2	6674	Clement Smith, - - - - -	$21,777 78
24	6745	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	43,972 77
24	46	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	109 93
March 31	6874	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	40,000 00
31	75	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	100 00
August 28	7526	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	59,888 00
28	27	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	149 72
Sept. 2	55	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	40,165 87
2	56	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	100 41
			$206,264 48

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to agents who purchased the stock.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
February 24	6746	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	$109 93
March 31	6875	Lynde Catlin, - - - - -	100 00
August 28	7527	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	149 72
Sept. 2	56	Jonathan Smith, - - - - -	100 41
			$460 06

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1819, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
January 4	6584	Branch Bank, New York, - - - -	$55,000 00
22	6646	Branch Bank, Savannah, - - - -	2,139 09
27	58	Branch Bank, Fayetteville, - - - -	404 53
February 13	6712	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware, - - -	264 74
March 23	6853	Branch Bank, Richmond, - - - -	6,500 00

LIST Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
March 23	6852	Branch Bank, Charleston,	$94,000 00
23	54	Trenton Banking Company,	2,550 00
24	56	Bank United States,	460,639 61
27	62	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	58,246 84
29	65	Bank United States,	13,909 01
29	66	Branch Bank, Washington,	14,679 25
29	67	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
29	68	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,671 23
April 3	6973	Branch Bank, New York,	345,264 41
3	74	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	7,455 28
5	87	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	188 60
7	92	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,417 85
10	99	Branch Bank, Boston,	278,260 63
13	7004	Branch Bank, Middletown,	8,426 72
19	19	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	364 80
19	20	Branch Bank, Savannah,	2,332 27
June 21	7192	Thomas T. Tucker,	3,143 70
21	93	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,671 23
21	94	Trenton Banking Company,	2,709 83
21	95	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	55,747 12
21	96	Bank United States,	469,441 33
22	7200	Branch Bank, Charleston,	89,000 00
24	7	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	7,300 12
24	8	Branch Bank, Richmond,	8,246 89
26	10	Bank United States,	13,271 52
28	12	Branch Bank, Washington,	13,775 70
28	13	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	198 31
30	19	Branch Bank, Washington,	100,000 00
July 2	7316	Branch Bank, Boston,	280,230 62
3	23	Branch Bank, New York,	344,668 63
7	80	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,629 43
9	7412	Branch Bank, Middletown,	8,264 86
19	33	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	1,272 00
19	34	Branch Bank, Savannah,	158 79
Sept. 11	7567	Jonathan Smith,	25 50
22	86	Samuel Frothingham,	378 87
22	88	Lynde Catlin,	1,142 53
25	99	Bank United States,	13,229 10
25	7600	Branch Bank, Washington,	13,338 43
25	1	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,671 23
25	2	Thomas T. Tucker,	2,949 05
25	3	Branch Bank, New Hampshire,	7,225 00
25	4	Branch Bank, Charleston,	78,000 00
25	5	Trenton Banking Company,	2,700 00
25	6	Branch Bank, Richmond,	7,200 00
25	7	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	56,000 00
25	8	Bank United States,	472,217 90
October 4	7746	Branch Bank, New York,	338,900 00
4	47	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	193 70
6	55	Branch Bank, Boston,	279,800 00
6	56	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,600 00
12	72	Branch Bank, Middletown,	8,624 64
13	75	Branch Bank, Charleston,	34 25
16	79	Branch Bank, Boston,	315 62
16	80	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	2 04
16	81	Trenton Banking Company,	4 65
16	82	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	1 30
16	83	Branch Bank, Richmond,	5 49
16	85	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	212 98
18	86	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	60 64
18	87	Bank United States,	1,084 82
18	88	Branch Bank, New York,	705 00
20	93	Sherwood Haywood,	3 16
21	96	James Sheafe,	37 26
23	7812	John Laird,	1 40
November 9	67	New Hampshire Bank,	18 63
27	89	Thomas and Walter Hellen,	1 86
December 21	7946	Thomas T. Tucker,	2,949 05
22	47	Thomas T. Tucker,	35 40
24	55	Thomas T. Tucker,	12,647 97
24	56	Jonathan Smith,	19,339 36
24	57	Richard Smith,	17,423 99
24	58	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	8,712 97
24	59	Branch Bank, Boston,	300,000 00
24	60	Branch Bank, Providence,	10,000 00
27	61	Branch Bank, Middletown,	8,500 00
27	62	Branch Bank, New York,	375,000 00
27	63	Bank United States,	502,112 30
27	64	Trenton Banking Company,	3,555 51
27	65	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	55,524 79
27	66	Branch Bank, Richmond,	8,400 00
27	67	Branch Bank, Charleston,	77,000 00
27	68	Branch Bank, Savannah,	2,000 00
			$5,508,493 03

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1819, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
February 6	6693	Overton Carr,	$15,090 00
April 3	6983	Lewis Williams,	100 00
June 11	7172	James Turner,	251 88
August 2	7469	Lynde Catlin,	185,859 92
2	70	Peter Bacot,	98,300 00
26	7519	Jonathan Smith,	118,968 59
26	21	Jonathan Smith,	329 95
Sept. 14	74	Richard Smith,	12,844 56
14	75	Richard Smith,	50 86
14	76	Peter Bacot,	250 00
22	86	S. Frothingham,	49,483 67
22	87	S. Frothingham,	196 10
22	88	Lynde Catlin,	20,494 54
22	89	Lynde Catlin,	754 84
22	90	John White,	1,674 05
22	91	John White,	44 46
			$504,693 42

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to the agents who purchased the stock.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
August 26	7521	Jonathan Smith,	$329 85
Sept. 14	75	Richard Smith,	50 86
14	76	Peter Bacot,	250 00
22	87	S. Frothingham,	196 10
22	89	Lynde Catlin,	754 84
22	91	John White,	44 46
			$1,626 11

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1819, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
January 4	6589	George Smith,	$1,500 00
4	90	Bulmer Fenwick,	2,500 00
4	91	Henry Sexton, Jun.	2,000 00
February 2	6673	Thomas Drinkwater,	2,500 00
22	6740	Jeanne Antoinette,	1,000 00
March 9	6826	Alexander C. Becker, Jun.	25,000 00
April 7	6994	Dennis W. Deane,	1,000 00
14	7007	Bank United States,	7,076 58
15	11	Lynde Catlin,	43,983 33
15	12	Lynde Catlin,	109 95
May 7	76	Robert Scott,	15,000 00
June 9	7159	Leonard Gillespie,	500 00
23	7206	Carterel Priaulx,	1,500 00
July 1	82	Lemuel Bristow,	2,250 00
6	7351	Lord Northwick and others,	10,500 00
August 2	66	Wm. Alexander and A. Robert Hankey,	5,000 00
2	69	Lynde Catlin,	54,140 08
2	70	Peter Bacot,	1,700 00
26	7520	Jonathan Smith,	13,014 77
Sept. 11	67	Jonathan Smith,	3,000 00
11	68	Jonathan Smith,	7 56
14	73	Richard Smith,	7,500 00
22	86	Samuel Frothingham,	28,580 00
22	88	Lynde Catlin,	40,300 00
22	90	John White,	11,500 00
October 4	7749	Nicholas, Baron de Pesters,	4,000 00
13	75	Branch Bank, Charleston,	12,152 84
16	79	Branch Bank, Boston,	91,486 80
16	80	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	594 00
16	81	Trenton Banking Company,	1,350 00
16	82	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	378 00
16	83	Branch Bank, Richmond,	1,593 00
18	86	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	17,577 00
18	87	Bank United States, Philadelphia,	314,442 81
18	88	Branch Bank, New York,	202,123 70
21	96	James Sheafe,	10,800 00
21	7800	Susannah Neville,	351 00

LIST—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
October 22	7801	Lord Northwick and others,	$5,670 00
22	4	Benjamin Gignac,	2,160 00
22	5	Robert Gilmore & Sons,	378 00
22	6	Peter, Lord King,	1,566 00
22	7	James, Comte de Pourtales,	7,290 00
22	8	Frederick, Comte de Pourtales,	7,560 00
22	9	Louis Pourtales,	7,290 00
22	10	Nicholas, Baron de Pesters,	2,160 00
22	11	Valentine Pfeifer,	5,535 00
23	12	John Laird,	405 00
26	17	Robert Scott, deceased,	8,100 00
26	18	Andrew Service,	1,350 00
28	25	Wm. Alexander and A. Hankey,	2,700 00
30	30	Thomas Drinkwater,	1,350 00
November 9	67	New Hampshire Bank,	5,400 00
9	69	John Stanley & Son,	2,700 00
23	77	John Duballet,	3,080 00
27	89	Thomas and Walter Hellen,	540 00
December 3	7917	Benjamin Waddington,	2,700 00
22	47	Thomas T. Tucker,	10,260 00
28	72	John Duballet,	3,080 00
31	76	Hope & Co. and T. Baring & Co.	400,000 00
			$1,419,285 42

Included in the foregoing are the following warrants for commissions to the agents who purchased the stock.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
April 15	7012	Lynde Catlin,	$109 95
Sept. 11	7568	Jonathan Smith,	7 56
			$117 51

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1819, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
March 31	6876	William Whann,	$6 48
May 22	7107	Richard Smith,	78,984 31
22	8	Richard Smith,	2,171 00
October 1	7702	John and Joseph Sumrall,	1,058 50
			$82,220 29

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1819, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of certain parts of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1819.			
February 16	6714	James and John Davidson,	$35 20
March 3	62	James Thomas,	22 63
September 3	7557	Thomas Bullfinch,	6 49
			$64 32

RECAPITULATION.

Payment of interest on Louisiana stock,	$206,264 48
Reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt,	5,508,493 03
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,	504,693 42
Redemption of Louisiana stock,	1,419,285 42
Reimbursement of Treasury notes,	82,220 29
Certain parts of the domestic debt,	64 32
	$7,721,020 96

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Amount of remittances during the year 1819, *for the payment of the interest and for the redemption of the Louisiana stock.*

£5,000	0	0 at 98 per cent.	$21,777 78	
1,000	0	0 at 98½ per cent.	4,377 77	
1,950	0	0 at 98¾ per cent.	8,558 33	
17,050	0	0 at 99 per cent.	75,020 00	
4,490	0	0 at par,	19,956 04	
2,450	0	0 at ¼ per cent. advance,	10,916 10	
2,000	0	0 at ½ per cent. advance,	9,022 22	
59	17	10 at 2 per cent. advance,	271 51	
£33,999	17	10 sterling.		$149,899 75
202,000		guilders, at 40 cents,	80,800	
32,000		guilders, at 39¾ cents,	12,768	
16,000		guilders, at 39½ cents,	6,320	
250,000		guilders.		99,888 00
Applied to the purchase of remittances,				249,787 75
Paid agents for commission on the purchase of bills,				570 01
Warrants issued in 1819 on account of interest and redemption of Louisiana stock, (in Europe,)				$250,357 76
£33,999 17*s.* 10*d.* at par,			$151,110 62	
250,000 guilders, at 40 cents,			100,000 00	
			251,110 62	
Paid for remittances,			249,787 75	
Gain on remittances in 1819,			$1,322 87	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Repayments into the Treasury during the year 1819, *in relation to the public debt.*

Warrants. No.	Warrants. Date.	On whom drawn.	For what purpose.	Amount.
	1819.			
3209	June 30,	Benjamin Austin,	Late commissioner of loans, Massachusetts, out of moneys remaining in his hands unexpended, which were heretofore advanced to him for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt,	$1,678 43
3250	Sept. 30,	J. M. Ehrick,	On account of two bills of exchange purchased in 1819, on account of interest and reimbursement of the Louisiana stock,	11,000 00
3250	Dec. 31,	J. M. Ehrick,	For balance of said bills, including interest and damages,	4,520 66
				$17,199 09

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Estimate of the application, in 1819, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *On account of the principal.*		
1. Reimbursement of the deferred stock, estimated at	$485,334 58	
2. Reimbursement of the principal of Treasury notes,	80,000 00	
3. Stock purchased, (including $159,670 08 Louisiana six per cent. stock, domesticated,) $711,957 55, cost	665,982 73	
4. Redemption of Louisiana stock, (*a*)	1,215,449 73	
5. In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt,	64 32	
		$2,446,831 36
II. *On account of the interest and charges.*		
1. Interest on the domestic funded debt, estimated at	4,853,894 08	
2. Interest on the Louisiana stock, domesticated,	70,546 64	
3. Interest on Treasury notes,	2,220 29	
4. Interest and charges on Louisiana stock payable in Europe on the 1st January, 1st July, and 21st October, 1819,	258,028 27	
Commissions to agents in America purchasing stock and bills of exchange,	2,203 68	
		5,186,892 96
		$7,633,724 32

(*a*) Amount of Louisiana stock originally issued,			*$11,250,000 00	
Whereof there was purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund prior to the 21st October, 1818,			1,294,100 00	
One moiety of the residue, $9,955,900, directed by the board of commissioners to be paid on the 21st October, 1818,			4,977,950 00	
The amount of warrants issued in 1818 for the redemption thereof was, (per statement C of last year,)		$4,750,598 12		
Deduct so much included therein applied to the payment of interest on this stock,	$4,336 39			
And this sum, applied to the purchase of Louisiana stock in Europe,	28,061 73			
		32,398 12		
			4,718,200 00	
Amount of claims on account of the first moiety unapplied for on the 31st December, 1818,				$259,750 00
Moiety carrying interest from the 21st October, 1818,			4,977,950 00	
Deduct purchased between the 21st October, 1818, and the 21st October, 1819,			159,670 08	
			4,818,279 92	
Fifty-four per cent. on $4,818,279 92, directed by the board to be paid on the 21st October, 1819,			2,601,817 15	
The amount of warrants issued, in 1819, for redemption of the Louisiana six per cent. (per statement C, herewith,) was		$1,419,285 42		
Deduct this sum included therein, being the cost of $159,670 08, purchased in 1819, prior to the 21st October,	$159,742 41			
And so much applied to the purchase of bills of exchange remitted to Europe for the payment of Louisiana stock purchased in 1818,	44,093 28			
		203,835 69		
			1,215,449 73	
				1,386,367 42
Total claims to be applied for 31st December, 1819,				$1,646,117 42

* Original amount of Louisiana stock,	$11,250,000 00
Whereof, purchased prior to 21st October, 1818,	1,294,100 00
Instalment payable 21st October, 1818,	4,977,950 00
Instalment payable 21st October, 1819,	2,601,817 15
Purchased in 1819,	159,670 08
Residue payable after 21st October, 1820,	2,216,462 77
	$11,250,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

An estimate of the funds provided before the 1st *January*, 1820, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the Louisiana stock falling due after that day.*

Cash in the hands of the agents at Amsterdam, December 31, 1818,			$39,029 80
Remittances in 1819, per statement D,	$251,110 62		
Deduct amount of bills purchased in 1819, returned under protest for non-payment, and repaid into the Treasury in that year,	12,760 00		
		238,350 62	
		$277,380 42	
Amount of protested bills outstanding and unrecovered, December 31, 1819, as explained per statement G accompanying the last report, (*a*)		103,937 74	
		$381,318 16	
Application in 1819, per estimate F,	$258,028 27		
Due the agents in London, December 31, 1818,	59,057 77		
		317,086 04	
		$64,232 12	

[See (*a*) on next page.]

(a) *List of bills of exchange purchased on account of Louisiana stock returned under protest for non-payment, and remaining unrecovered December* 31, 1819.

PURCHASED IN 1815.

By whom drawn.	On whom drawn.	In whose favor.	Amount.	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Ab. Barker and F. Depeyster, -	£3,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Minturn and Champlin, and Post and Minturn, - - -	5,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and Robert Bowne, - - -	2,500 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and Ab. Barker, - - -	4,139 13 5	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and J. L. Bowne, and Howland & Co., -	2,500 0 0	
Part of Jacob Barker's bill for £8,046 6*s.* 5*d.*	Thos. Mullet and J. J. Evans & Co.	Ab. Barker, and F. Depeyster, -	2,246 6 5	
Minturn and Champlin,	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	Robert Bowne, and Henry King & Co.	4,000 0 0	
		Sterling,	£23,385 19 10 at 4*s.* 6*d.*	$103,937 74

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

H.

A statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1*st January*, 1820, *with its redemption for* 1819.

Amount redeemed under the sixth section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, as per statement I, - - - -	$711,957 55	
54 per cent. on the amount of Louisiana 6 per cent. stock, on the 21st Oct. 1819,	2,601,817 15	
		$3,313,774 70
Reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1818, per accounts settled at the Treasury, - - - - -		1,191,933 51
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st January, 1820, subject to a reduction for the redemption of the deferred 6 per cent. stock in the year 1819, the accounts for which have not been adjusted, and exclusive of stock which may be issued in lieu of Treasury notes in the 4th quarter of that year, - - - - - - - - -		(*a*) 89,370,538 24
		$93,876,246 45
Amount of the debt, as above stated, brought down, - - - -		$89,370,538 24
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock in 1819, estimated at - - -		485,334 58
		$88,885,203 66
(*a*) *Consisting of*—		
Deferred stock, (including reimbursement for 1819,) - -	$3,048,848 75	
Three per cent. stock, - - - - -	13,295,915 44	
Exchanged 6 per cent. of 1812, - - - -	2,668,974 99	
Louisiana 6 per cent., - - - - -	2,216,462 77	
Six per cent. of 1796, - - - - -	80,000 00	
Six per cent. of 1812, (loan of 11 millions,) - - -	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. of 1813, (loan of 16 millions,) - - -	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions,) - - -	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, (loan of 25 and 3 millions,) - -	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. of 1815, - - - - -	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent., - - - -	1,419,125 61	
Treasury note seven per cent., - - - -	8,595,298 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,) -	7,000,000 00	
	$89,370,538 24	
Amount of the funded debt on 1st January, 1819, as per statement H accompanying the report of last year, - - - - - - - -		$93,787,480 73
Debt funded, per accounts rendered to the Treasury subsequently to the formation of the said statement, viz:		
Three per cent. stock, - - - -	$304 68	
Treasury note 6 per cent. stock, - - -	83,414 62	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock, - - -	5,046 42	
		88,765 72
		$93,876,246 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

List of certificates of the public debt purchased from the 1st of January, 1819, to the 31st of December following, and cancelled, per Treasury settlement No. 39,724.

At what office issued.	Species of stock.	Number of certificate.	Date of transfer.	Amount of each certificate.	Amount transferred at each office.	Total purchased.
Treasury,	Three per cent.	Part of 17,750	1819. August 14,	$18,000 00		
Do.	Do.	17,800	Sept. 4,	637 35		
Do.	Do.	17,789	Sept. 7,	1 12		
Do.	Do.	17,790	Sept. 7,	2 13		
					$18,640 60	
Massachusetts,	Do.	21	August 31,	18,023 76	18,023 76	
New York,	Do.	37	August 5,	460 25		
Do.	Do.	41	August 5,	74,746 57		
Do.	Do.	43	August 30,	735 99		
					75,942 81	
Pennsylvania,	Do.	68	July 16,	39,612 80		
Do.	Do.	70	July 22,	4,110 67		
					43,723 47	
Maryland,	Do.	11	July 22,	604 56	604 56	
South Carolina,	Do.	7	July 24,	2,029 72	2,029 72	
						$158,964 92
Massachusetts,	Deferred,	20	August 31,	33,053 36	33,053 36	
New York,	Do.	42	August 30,	515 22		
Do.	Do.	38	August 5,	306 83		
Do.	Do.	39	August 5,	50,000 00		
Do.	Do.	40	August 5,	62,790 31		
					113,612 36	
Pennsylvania,	Do.	73	August 11,	69,677 15		
Do.	Do.	72	August 11,	70,000 00		
Do.	Do.	69	July 16,	59,862 92		
					199,540 07	
Maryland,	Do.	12	August 11,	377 77	377 77	
South Carolina,	Do.	8	July 24,	273,261 99	273,261 99	
						619,845 55
Treasury,	Louisiana,	7	July 17,	7,500 00	7,500 00	
Massachusetts,	Do.	8	August 31,	28,580 00	28,580 00	
New York,	Do.	7	August 5,	79,390 08		
Do.	Do.	8	August 30,	15,050 00		
					94,440 08	
Pennsylvania,	Do.	3	July 15,	2,000 00		
Do.	Do.	4	July 19,	1,000 00		
Do.	Do.	5	August 5,	6,550 00		
Do.	Do.	6	August 17,	3,400 00		
Do.	Do.	7	August 21,	3,000 00		
					15,950 00	
Maryland,	Do.	9	July 14,	11,000 00		
Do.	Do.	8	July 13,	500 00		
					11,500 00	
South Carolina,	Do.	7	July 24,	1,700 00	1,700 00	
						159,670 08
New York,	Exchanged,	8	August 5,	134 00	134 00	134 00
Do.	Six per cent. 1812,	73	August 5,	19,495 28	19,495 28	19,495 28
Maryland,	Six per cent. 1813,	40	August 27,	1,136 36	1,136 36	1,136 36
Treasury,	Six per cent. 1815,	441	July 17,	526 31	526 31	
New York,	Do.	58	Feb. 11,	15,000 00	15,000 00	
						15,526 31
Treasury,	Seven per cent.	26	August 2,	105 00	105 00	
Massachusetts,	Do.	20	August 31,	24,900 78	24,900 78	
New York,	Do.	45	August 5,	80,994 40		
Do.	Do.	46	August 30,	11,806 00		
					92,800 40	
Pennsylvania,	Do.	11	July 19,	18,900 00	18,900 00	
North Carolina,	Do.	1	May 29,	241 04	241 04	
Do.	Treasury note six per cent.	12	Feb. 27,	100 00	100 00	136,947 22 100 00
Deduct reimbursement paid on deferred stock prior to transfer,	-	-	-	-	-	1,111,819 72 399,862 17
Stock purchased,	-	-	-	-	-	$711,957 55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 3, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th Congress.] No. 579. [1st Session.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A CHANGE IN THE REVENUE SYSTEM, IN RELATION TO CREDIT AND DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 8, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, merchants and inhabitants of Baltimore, beg leave to present to your honorable body the sentiments which they anxiously entertain on the proposed measure of discontinuing credit on import duties and denying drawbacks on duties.

Your memorialists contemplate the proposed change with concern; and they would, indeed, view any such projected innovation with alarm, if they did not believe that the mercantile interest is under watchful and wise control in your honorable body. A lenient system of imposts on foreign commerce is, in the opinion of your memorialists, not only conducive to active commerce, but also favorable to the public revenue; and under such a system the commerce of the United States has flourished, and the national treasury has been enriched. For a course which hitherto has richly and faithfully answered every object of the laws, and every demand which the fiscal policy has made upon commerce, it is now proposed to substitute a system at once experimental, harsh, and precarious. Under the existing terms of the collection of duties, the United States have surely experienced but little cause for discontent; and your memorialists can, with the most confident anticipation, declare, that fewer evasions of law and fewer defaults in payment have taken place under the present system than what will occur under the rigid and peremptory conditions to which that system is proposed to be contracted. The exaction of duties hitherto, on principles liberal and prudent, and gradual and gentle in its operation, has afforded to industrious commercial enterprise the patronage which judicious policy owes to it. Such a patronage is vitally due to it, in a country whose energies are excited and cultivated by commerce, whose power is in so great a degree the fruit of commerce, whose rank among nations owes to it so much of its elevation. The policy which pervades our present code of duties contemplates and adopts meritorious enterprise as part of the national wealth, and, viewing a free and extended commerce as the most bountiful source of revenue, and surest means of power, does not consecrate the field of commerce to the capitalist, and make it the monopoly of the rich.

The policy which now dignifies our system of duties assumes that principle of sterling truth, *that all duties on imports are* TAXES *on consumption;* and hence, how fair and important is it that some time should be granted to the importer *to convey to the consumer* the articles of importation. Not only the custom, but the very nature of commerce requires, in almost every instance of sale, that at least some *term of credit* shall be afforded *to the purchaser;* and hence, some period must be allowed to the importer *to levy the tax for the United States*, and some estimate ought to be made by our system of revenue of *the delay of sales.* In few or no cases does the credit on the duty exceed the period within which the capital can be realized, or recovered from suspense.

In the terms of those duties upon which a drawback is paid, the principle to which your memorialists allude appears to receive a more distinct and marked respect. The duty originally charged is there only *contingent* upon the stay and *consumption of the articles* in the country, and the term of credit there extended by the United States is the period to the importer for ascertaining whether they shall be appropriated for consumption or exported to a foreign quarter. Duties in these cases being thus *contingent* in the eye of our *revenue policy*, a credit is here not so much an *indulgence to the importer*, as a necessary *sequel* from the *nature* of the duty. Must, then, all *principle* be here violated, and the intolerable severity be here prescribed by Government to the importer, that he shall enjoy no credit, however *natural* and essential an *attendant* it be on the duty charged against his importation? Your memorialists do believe as a maxim, safe as a guide, and propitious wherever it is applied, that not only by the dictate of the law, but *in every construction of policy*, duties are emphatically a lien on the articles subjected to them; they attach to them, and should be *gathered* from them.

Where, in the collection of duties, the United States surrender to the importer the specific articles, their claim against him is not then embarked upon the conscience or substance of the individual importer; but two additional pledges are involved in the responsibility. Their means are bound, and the assurance of their character is given, all tributary to the demand of the United States. Interwoven with this strong defence, is that preferred claim which the United States has against the property of its debtor, a supreme prerogative lien, which thus finishes a security calculated to elevate the United States almost *above the danger of loss.*

The necessity which binds every importer to give to the Government such a security, while their discretion *in considering* it is unrestricted, would seem to be a sufficient guard against all importations destined for sacrifice, or to aid any wanton schemes of private finance; and your memorialists can scarcely imagine that, for premeditated sacrifice, any goods have been imported into this country. Your memorialists cannot conceive that, where a threefold security, in fortune and commercial reputation, is required by the United States, as *preliminary* to the credit on duties, the indulgence of credit could *prompt* or *facilitate* any importations not in the course of honest industry. Commerce always tends to extremes; excesses of trading occur under all systems and in the freest periods of commercial prosperity. But if importation does sometimes swell until business stagnates, commerce has a power of self-correction and the resource of self-recovery, and reverses soon allay the intemperate ambition of gain.

Your memorialists need not, however, dwell upon the inherent energies of commerce, and its ebbs and flows; nor show how *certainly*, by the salutary force of *experience* and COMPETITION, it is soon shorn of all inordinate adventure, built upon desperate or fanciful speculation. The present system of duties, although its indulgence, or rather its *equity*, is *so necessary an auxiliary to the small commercial capital of the United States*, has connived at and contributed to none of the irregularities of our commerce. All that have occurred may be explained by the late history of Europe, or traced to the very spirit of commerce itself, since fluctuation and irregularity are inseparable from *its life and motion.* Restriction may make commerce of smooth and uniform surface, but it cannot *be so* without being *sluggish and shallow;* and until commerce be so tamed by restriction and embarrassment, and become the *privilege* of the wealthy, it will be subject to irregularity and this inequality of character. Young as our country is, and far from being endowed with abundant commercial capital, the necessary consequence of the proposed alteration in the payment of the duties will be to consign commerce to the grasp of a few, expelling from the franchise of commerce, as it will, those who have but moderate means, although they be annexed to character and enterprise: this revolution in our revenue system will limit commerce to the circle of the capitalists; and commerce, the basis and pride of our fame, will dwindle into the diminutive condition, and fade into the pitiful character, of a monopoly! *Witness the fate of Spain!* What if goods do now occasionally accumulate inordinately, and if regu-

lar calculating industry sometimes suffers by the careless sacrifices made by wanton speculators; will not the consumer, the whole mass of society, be subjected to severe and painful terms under the new system? Is there not more enormity in the danger that exorbitant prices will then be dictated by the select importers, than ground of rational regret that prices have sunk, while the existing system has prevailed? This is one of the sure results of the proposed change, and, though there be a pause in business now, commerce will ever be partial and inadequate then.

There is, indeed, one palliative against all restrictions which press on the very nerve of commerce, and, though the refuge be a profane one, your memorialists appeal to human nature, and the history of the commercial world, whether it be not certainly and invariably the resource, where commerce is severely confined. Your memorialists here allude to the practice of smuggling; and they make this allusion not only under perfect conviction, but with feelings of alarm. Your memorialists call on your honorable body to consider how far the universal fidelity of this country to the revenue law has been commensurate with the interest of the mercantile community, and with their sense of *justice;* and, though your memorialists do not mean to identify mercantile virtue with interest, yet, with many, even the justice of Government is measured by *calculations of interest!* Your memorialists beg you to reflect whether the proposed severity will not instigate delinquency; whether the revenue laws will not, in many instances, be evaded, with all the serious consequences of such criminality, not only to the national morals, but also to the national treasury.

Unless the United States can make a discrimination in the amount of duties between citizens and foreigners, no change in the terms of payment can ever exclude foreigners from competing with citizens, whenever such privileges belong to them. But they enter into the crowd of competition, and competition always regulates its own wholesome extent. Your memorialists on this point think it indisputable that the introduction of foreign capital into our country, by this foreign participation in our trade, has been of essential benefit—an important aid in the present inadequate amount of our own commercial capital.

Your memorialists beg you to reflect earnestly and feelingly on the subject of discontinuing drawbacks on duties, and to remember that the advantage of drawback is emphatically our license for conducting a carrying trade. It is to the benefits of this branch of trade that the United States principally owes all that rapid advancement which is at all attributable to commerce, and to this that it has hitherto been indebted for its pecuniary abilities. To extinguish drawbacks is at once a sentence of banishment against American merchants from a commercial sphere of the greatest national and individual profit. If the United States thus deprives us of all that remains to us of our former greatness in this branch of commerce, but a miserable fragment of commerce will continue to the American people! To abolish drawback will have this fatal effect: for what shall we meet but inevitable loss, if we venture into the competition of a foreign market with goods loaded with the gross duty, of which, by the judicious policy of our present system, we are now disencumbered? The question of drawback is indeed a vital question, and involves the vocation and prosperity of thousands whose pursuits, during a long and brilliant lapse of time, have been tributary to the treasure and renown of the Union.

When your memorialists consider that the present system of duties has pressed leniently upon American commerce, and has yet been richly and faithfully productive to the United States; when we consider that the proposed change of making duties payable in cash will imprison commerce within the limits of a dictatorial monopoly, whose members will by their wealth be constituted the representatives of the once universal American commerce; when we consider that the consumers, the great body of society, will be subjected to oppressive terms, which give an unfair proportion to their labor and their relation to the Government—when all this is, to the minds of your memorialists, the certain offspring of this paralyzing change, your memorialists ask you, not only in justice but humanity—not as the patrons of commerce, but as *friends of your country—to forbear from this innovation.*

Your memorialists, viewing the abolition of drawbacks as an excommunication from a trade which has yielded so much to enrich and distinguish us, and which, in many points, does not in the remotest degree conflict with any imaginable views of domestic policy, cannot but consider the discontinuance of drawback as a useless privation to the United States of commercial benefit, and a work of ruin to the individuals who depend on that trade which is fostered by the indulgence of drawback.

ISAAC McKIM, *and others.*

16th Congress.] **No. 580.** [1st Session.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 16, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 7, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of January last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House "statements of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the commencement of the Federal Government until the 31st of December last, distinguishing the revenue derived from customs, internal taxes, direct tax, postage, public lands, and miscellaneous sources; and, also, classing the expenditures under the following heads: military, viz. pay and subsistence of the army, fortifications, ammunition, arms, arming the militia, detachments of militia, services of militia, services of volunteers; Indian Department; Naval Department; foreign intercourse; civil list; miscellaneous civil expenses; revolutionary pensions; other pensions; exhibiting an aggregate of the receipts and expenditures for each year separately," I have the honor to submit the enclosed letter and statement sfrom the Register of the Treasury, which give the information required.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 4, 1820.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 6th ultimo, with accompanying documents, marked A, B, and C.

The receipts into the Treasury, from customs, have been		$318,738,161 02
Internal revenue,		21,715,964 85
Direct taxes,		12,560,130 45
Postage of letters,		1,081,618 15
Sales of public lands,		18,287,828 03
Miscellaneous,		2,005,331 24
	374,389,033 74	
The receipts from foreign and domestic loans, as per statement A, amount to		143,314,753 74
Total receipts to the 30th June, 1819, the latest period to which the Treasurer's account is settled at the Treasury,		$517,703,787 48

The expenditures are stated, viz:			
Pay and subsistence of the army,	$64,907,056 72		
Pay of deranged officers and discharged soldiers,	1,200,000 00		
Gratuities and travelling expenses to discharged soldiers,	70,000 00		
Forage,	1,192,892 78		
Clothing,	11,464,535 17		
Bounties and premiums,	4,684,636 48		
Medical and hospital department,	1,381,452 39		
Quartermaster's department,	16,834,434 39		
Contingent account,	2,790,182 80		
Miscellaneous,	485,967 91		
		$105,011,158 64	
For fortifications, viz:			
Fortifications of ports and harbors,	4,374,805 26		
Fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories,	2,729,512 76		
Fortifications,	3,678,721 30		
Defensive protection of the frontiers,	1,270,029 83		
		12,053,069 15	
Ammunition,		217,425 90	
Arms,		9,061,095 53	
Arming the militia,		2,020,000 00	
Detachment of militia,		170,000 00	
Services of militia,		6,308,377 73	
Services of volunteers,		1,090,000 00	
			$135,931,126 95
Indian Department, viz:			
Indian supplies,		2,615,429 46	
Treaties,		1,562,621 51	
Trading houses,		523,701 79	
			4,701,752 76
Naval Department,		-	65,932,679 32
Foreign intercourse, viz:			
Expenses of foreign intercourse, exclusive of Barbary Powers, and including the sum of $6,389,263 47 paid under the convention with Great Britain of the 8th January, 1802, and with France of 30th April, 1803,		12,003,988 73	
Barbary Powers,		2,651,545 84	
			14,655,534 57
Civil list, including the sum of $24,030 19, the amount of annuities and grants,		-	19,381,963 83
Miscellaneous civil expenses, including the sum of $43,493 71, the amount of annuities and grants,		-	16,352,960 78
Revolutionary pensions,		-	300,000 00
Other pensions,		-	3,253,245 38
			260,509,263 59
To which add the expenditures in relation to the payment of the interest and charges on the foreign loans, and principal of the foreign and domestic debt at the Treasury of the United States, and by the commissioners abroad, as per statement B,			252,741,575 80
And the expenditures on account of the Revolutionary Government, as per statement C,			316,268 70
Sum total of expenditures from the 4th March, 1789, to the 30th June, 1819,			513,567,108 09
Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1819,			4,136,679 39
Make the sum total of receipts, as before stated,			$517,703,787 48

Similar statements having heretofore been rendered, under dates of 31st March, 1810, 24th December, 1812, and 20th January, 1816, by orders of the House of Representatives of the United States, those now formed are a continuation in the same form, and only vary in a distribution of expenditure to objects which had, in some instances, been incorporated under the general head of military establishment, particularly in the recent call of the House to distinguish the revolutionary and other pensions.

For the purpose of exhibiting the expenditures for the whole of the year 1819, those from 1st July to 31st December are added at foot, subject to variation in the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts to the 31st December, 1819. It was found that we could not render the receipts to a later period than the 30th June last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States from the 4th March, 1789, to the 30th June, 1819, (exclusive of moneys received from foreign and domestic loans, and payments on account of the foreign and domestic debt, and on account of the Revolutionary Government, separately stated in the accompanying documents A, B, C,) formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 6th of January, 1820.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct taxes.	Postage.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1791,	$4,399,472 99	- -	- -	- -	- -	$19,440 10	$4,418,913 09
From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1792,	3,443,070 85	$208,942 81	- -	- -	- -	9,918 65	3,661,932 31
Do. do. 1793,	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	- -	$11,020 51	- -	10,390 37	4,614,423 14
Do. do. 1794,	4,801,065 28	274,089 62	- -	29,478 49	- -	23,799 48	5,128,432 87
Do. do. 1795,	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	- -	22,400 00	- -	5,917 97	5,954,534 59
Do. do. 1796,	6,567,987 94	475,289 60	- -	72,909 84	$4,836 13	16,505 14	7,137,529 65
Do. do. 1797,	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	- -	64,500 00	83,540 60	30,379 29	8,303,560 99
Do. do. 1798,	7,106,061 93	644,357 95	- -	39,500 00	11,963 11	18,692 81	7,820,575 80
Do. do. 1799,	6,610,449 31	779,136 44	- -	41,000 00	- -	45,187 56	7,475,773 31
Do. do. 1800,	9,080,932 73	809,396 55	$734,223 97	78,000 00	443 75	74,712 10	10,777,709 10
Do. do. 1801,	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	534,343 38	79,500 00	167,726 06	266,149 15	12,846,530 95
Do. do. 1802,	12,438,235 74	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00	188,628 02	177,905 86	13,668,233 95
Do. do. 1803,	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	16,427 26	165,675 69	115,518 18	11,064,097 63
Do. do. 1804,	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	26,500 00	487,526 79	112,575 53	11,826,307 38
Do. do. 1805,	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,882 91	21,342 50	540,193 80	19,039 80	13,560,693 20
Do. do. 1806,	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67	765,245 73	10,004 19	15,559,931 07
Do. do. 1807,	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,614 73	466,163 27	34,935 69	16,398,019 26
Do. do. 1808,	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	- -	647,939 06	21,802 35	17,060,661 93
Do. do. 1809,	7,296,020 58	4,044 39	7,517 31	- -	442,252 33	23,638 51	7,773,473 12
Do. do. 1810,	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	- -	696,548 82	84,476 84	9,384,214 28
Do. do. 1811,	13,313,222 73	2,295 95	7,666 66	37 70	1,040,237 53	60,068 52	14,423,529 09
Do. do. 1812,	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70	710,427 78	41,125 47	9,801,132 76
Do. do. 1813,	13,224,623 25	4,755 04	3,805 52	35,000 00	835,655 14	236,571 00	14,340,409 95
Do. do. 1814,	5,998,772 08	1,662,984 82	2,219,497 36	45,000 00	1,135,971 09	119,399 81	11,181,625 16
Do. do. 1815,	7,282,942 22	4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	135,000 10	1,287,959 28	150,282 74	15,696,916 82
Do. do. 1816,	36,306,874 88	5,124,708 31	4,253,635 09	149,787 74	1,717,985 03	123,994 61	47,676,985 66
Do. do. 1817,	26,283,348 49	2,678,100 77	1,834,187 04	29,371 91	1,991,226 06	80,389 17	32,896,623 44
Do. do. 1818,	17,176,385 00	955,270 20	264,333 36	20,070 00	2,606,564 77	37,547 71	21,060,171 04
From the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1819,	10,331,171 44	152,083 10	64,757 83	- -	2,293,118 19	34,961 64	12,876,092 20
	$318,738,161 02	$21,715,964 85	$12,560,130 45	$1,081,618 15	$18,287,828 03	$2,005,331 24	$374,389,033 74

STATEMENT—Continued.—EXPENDITURES.

Years.	MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. Army. Pay and subsistence of the army.	Pay of deranged officers and discharged soldiers.	Gratuities and travelling expenses of discharged soldiers.	Forage.	Clothing.	Bounties and premiums.	Medical and hospital department.	Quartermaster's department.	Contingent account.	Miscellaneous.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791,	390,370 73	–	–	2,295 34	64,096 75	22,827 00	4,957 13	66,788 76	26,220 64	1,289 29
From January 1 to December 31, 1792,	505,281 12	–	–	186 00	161,974 17	46,005 19	4,835 67	223,451 29	18,071 08	16,224 61
Do. Do. 1793,	602,788 98	–	–	419 92	112,359 15	12,504 29	6,029 86	178,602 61	8,482 22	6,845 53
Do. Do. 1794,	1,116,532 48	–	–	524 13	131,605 54	12,030 00	6,905 04	253,886 90	25,614 15	51,993 82
Do. Do. 1795,	706,333 05	–	–	719 09	118,409 30	20,650 00	2,361 14	317,647 80	34,450 54	16,113 43
Do. Do. 1796,	714,160 58	–	–	16,592 00	70,000 00	10,000 00	30,000 00	203,750 00	30,000 00	
Do. Do. 1797,	566,002 46	–	–	8,408 00	40,381 75	–	6,363 55	357,407 03		
Do. Do. 1798,	813,128 90	–	–	15,816 00	83,050 00	38,000 00	10,000 00	230,640 00	20,000 00	
Do. Do. 1799,	1,265,860 66	–	–	17,160 00	127,450 00	50,000 00	30,000 00	375,500 00	30,000 00	
Do. Do. 1800,	1,257,407 61	–	–	26,672 00	157,955 00	14,000 00	31,000 00	380,000 00	30,000 00	
Do. Do. 1801,	869,002 63	–	–	7,680 00	141,530 00	42,000 00	20,000 00	170,000 00	30,000 00	
Do. Do. 1802,	849,135 75	–	–	1,000 00	12,000 00	–	–	20,000 00	24,000 00	
Do. Do. 1803,	493,456 81	–	–	2,000 00	50,000 00	8,000 00	10,000 00	–	50,000 00	
Do. Do. 1804,	551,577 37	–	–	5,056 09	86,630 00	14,000 00	8,000 00	–	65,500 00	
Do. Do. 1805,	406,500 00	–	–	2,056 00	95,000 00	–	2,000 00	–	71,000 00	
Do. Do. 1806,	633,448 68	–	–	8,096 00	85,000 00	30,000 00	24,000 00	–	136,000 00	5,971 77
Do. Do. 1807,	538,035 86	–	–	4,608 00	85,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	90,000 00	18,000 00	9,500 00
Do. Do. 1808,	838,964 35	–	–	4,608 00	210,000 00	100,120 00	15,000 00	166,000 00	–	12,500 00
Do. Do. 1809,	1,177,402 17	–	–	53,979 00	255,528 00	15,000 00	60,000 00	284,863 00	68,000 00	6,000 00
Do. Do. 1810,	1,071,636 52	–	–	5,000 00	217,264 00	9,000 00	44,000 00	65,005 17	20,000 00	6,000 00
Do. Do. 1811,	843,328 19	–	–	5,000 00	231,000 00	20,000 00	45,000 00	145,000 00	10,000 00	2,500 00
Do. Do. 1812,	3,201,868 43	–	–	45,000 00	1,863,401 00	461,000 00	186,000 00	2,145,860 05	291,228 00	16,650 00
Do. Do. 1813,	10,056,739 45	–	–	140,000 00	2,615,884 00	542,260 00	110,000 00	2,760,000 00	250,000 00	5,517 27
Do. Do. 1814,	11,363,709 86	–	–	256,761 30	1,650,000 00	1,797,740 00	90,000 00	3,240,031 00	337,000 00	21,527 00
Do. Do. 1815,	6,269,278 70	1,200,000 00	–	379,576 00	886,000 00	840,000 00	305,000 00	2,040,752 11	670,000 00	45,349 41
Do. Do. 1816,	10,158,519 63	–	–	85,692 00	358,000 00	456,000 00	200,000 00	1,416,000 00	287,971 17	51,065 75
Do. Do. 1817,	3,484,842 16	–	–	68,324 00	436,000 00	32,000 00	50,000 00	940,000 00	166,570 00	157,635 37
Do. Do. 1818,	3,022,530 59	–	–	3,168 00	719,016 51	44,000 00	15,000 00	300,000 00	60,000 00	31,000 00
From January 1 to June 30, 1819,	1,139,213 00	–	70,000 00	26,496 00	400,000 00	32,500 00	50,000 00	563,248 67	12,075 00	22,284 66
Dollars,	64,907,056 72	1,200,000 00	70,000 00	1,192,892 78	11,464,535 17	4,684,636 48	1,381,452 39	16,834,434 39	2,790,182 80	485,967 91
From January 1 to June 30, 1819, brought down,	1,139,213 00	–	70,000 00	26,496 00	400,000 00	32,500 00	50,000 00	563,248 67	12,075 00	22,284 66
From July 1 to December 31, 1819,	979,034 84	–	92,500 00	–	–	30,000 00	–	226,000 00	95,640 00	96,190 20
Dollars,	2,118,247 84	–	162,500 00	26,496 00	400,000 00	62,500 00	50,000 00	789,248 67	107,715 00	118,474 86

STATEMENT—Continued.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Years.	MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.										
	Fortifications.										
	Fortification of ports and harbors.	Fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories.	Fortifications.	Defensive protection of the frontiers.	Ammunition.	Arms.	Arming the militia.	Detachment of militia.	Services of militia.	Services of volunteers.	Total military establishment.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791, -	-	-	-	52,958 39	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	632,804 03
From January 1 to December 31, 1792, -	-	346 66	-	94,303 51	-	30,022 79	-	-	-	-	1,100,702 09
Do. Do. 1793, -	-	-	-	183,394 38	-	18,822 14	-	-	-	-	1,130,249 08
Do. Do. 1794, -	42,049 66	1,363 00	-	239,292 74	-	151,177 40	-	-	606,122 73	-	2,639,097 59
Do. Do. 1795, -	81,773 50	17,785 80	-	315,386 81	-	285,410 06	-	-	563,869 61	-	2,480,910 13
Do. Do. 1796, -	25,761 26	20,000 00	-	100,000 00	-	40,000 00	-	-	-	-	1,260,263 84
Do. Do. 1797, -	40,090 78	-	-	-	-	49,531 89	-	-	71,217 20	-	1,039,402 66
Do. Do. 1798, -	185,956 34	-	-	114,694 00	-	423,903 95	-	-	74,335 11	-	2,009,522 30
Do. Do. 1799, -	171,127 42	43,100 00	-	80,000 00	-	276,748 90	-	-	-	-	2,466,946 98
Do. Do. 1800, -	116,000 00	-	-	60,000 00	-	487,844 16	-	-	-	-	2,560,878 77
Do. Do. 1801, -	85,000 00	-	-	30,000 00	-	277,731 45	-	-	-	-	1,672,944 08
Do. Do. 1802, -	18,000 00	100,000 00	-	-	-	155,012 50	-	-	-	-	1,179,148 25
Do. Do. 1803, -	-	100,000 00	-	-	-	108,599 04	-	-	-	-	822,055 85
Do. Do. 1804, -	-	94,696 88	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,963 68	-	875,423 93
Do. Do. 1805, -	-	99,896 88	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,328 40	-	712,781 28
Do. Do. 1806, -	-	301,838 93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224,355 38
Do. Do. 1807, -	225,000 00	218,542 05	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	1,288,685 91
Do. Do. 1808, -	1,075,000 00	218,642 05	-	-	-	60,000 00	100,000	100,000	-	-	2,900,834 40
Do. Do. 1809, -	655,000 00	165,000 00	-	-	160,000 00	455,000 00	-	-	-	-	3,345,772 17
Do. Do. 1810, -	428,000 00	223,418 25	-	-	-	95,000 00	110,000	-	-	-	2,294,323 94
Do. Do. 1811, -	95,000 00	292,000 00	-	-	-	154,000 00	190,000	-	-	-	2,032,828 19
Do. Do. 1812, -	370,000 00	380,674 26	-	-	23,316 50	640,000 00	100,000	-	1,632,800 00	460,000	11,817,798 24
Do. Do. 1813, -	761,046 30	410,000 00	256,527 00	-	-	684,039 00	120,000	-	400,000 00	540,000	19,652,013 02
Do. Do. 1814, -	-	42,208 00	251,519 30	-	349 40	819,961 00	480,000	-	-	-	20,350,806 86
Do. Do. 1815, -	-	-	800,000 00	-	-	1,038,338 00	320,000	-	-	-	14,794,294 22
Do. Do. 1816, -	-	-	530,000 00	-	-	1,218,848 25	-	-	1,250,000 00	-	16,012,096 80
Do. Do. 1817, -	-	-	600,000 00	-	43,760 00	908,105 00	400,000	-	717,000 00	-	8,004,236 53
Do. Do. 1818, -	-	-	746,000 00	-	-	682,000 00	-	-	-	-	5,622,715 10
From January 1 to June 30, - 1819, -	-	-	494,675 00	-	-	-	200,000	-	906,743 00	90,000	4,007,235 33
Dollars, -	4,374,805 26	2,729,512 76	3,678,721 30	1,270,029 83	217,425 90	9,061,095 53	2,020,000	170,000	6,308,377 73	1,090,000	135,931,126 95
From January 1 to June 30, 1819, brought down, -	-	-	494,675 00	-	-	-	200,000	-	906,743 00	90,000	4,007,235 33
From July 1 to December 31, 1819, - -	-	-	-	-	-	782,200 00	200,000	-	-	-	2,501,565 04
Dollars, -	-	-	494,675 00	-	-	782,200 00	400,000	-	906,743 00	90,000	6,508,800 37

STATEMENT—Continued.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Years.	INDIAN DEPARTMENT.			Naval Department.	FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		Civil list.	Miscellaneous civil expenses.	Revolutionary pensions.	Other pensions.	Aggregate.
	Indian supplies.	Treaties.	Trading houses.		Expenses of foreign intercourse.	Barbary Powers					
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791,	–	27,000 00	–	570 00	1,733 33	13,000 00	757,134 45	110,073 68	–	175,813 88	1,718,129 37
From January 1 to December 31, 1792,	–	13,648 85	–	53 02	78,766 67	–	380,917 58	82,745 79	–	109,243 15	1,766,077 15
Do. Do. 1793,	–	27,282 83	–	–	89,500 00	–	358,241 08	21,987 48	–	80,087 81	1,707,348 28
Do. Do. 1794,	–	13,042 46	–	61,408 97	146,403 51	–	440,946 58	118,049 85	–	81,399 24	3,500,348 20
Do. Do. 1795,	–	21,475 68	2,000 00	410,562 03	912,685 12	–	361,633 36	92,656 91	–	68,673 22	4,350,596 45
Do. Do. 1796,	–	55,563 98	58,000 00	274,784 04	109,739 64	75,120 00	447,139 05	150,476 14	–	100,843 71	2,531,930 40
Do. Do. 1797,	–	32,396 38	30,000 00	382,631 89	172,504 23	497,284 31	483,233 70	103,880 82	–	92,256 97	2,883,590 96
Do. Do. 1798,	–	16,470 09	–	1,381,347 76	242,711 22	214,717 52	504,605 17	149,004 15	–	104,845 33	4,623,223 54
Do. Do. 1799,	–	20,302 19	–	2,858,081 84	199,374 11	72,000 00	592,905 76	175,111 81	–	95,444 03	6,480,166 72
Do. Do. 1800,	–	31 22	–	3,448,716 03	185,145 33	210,142 85	748,688 45	193,636 59	–	64,130 73	7,411,369 97
Do. Do. 1801,	–	9,000 00	–	2,111,424 00	139,851 73	155,825 00	549,288 31	269,803 41	–	73,533 37	4,981,669 90
Do. Do. 1802,	42,000 00	20,000 00	32,000 00	915,561 87	416,253 62	134,671 31	596,981 11	315,022 36	–	85,440 39	3,737,079 91
Do. Do. 1803,	60,000 00	–	–	1,215,230 53	1,001,968 34	108,866 43	526,583 12	205,217 87	–	62,902 10	4,002,824 24
Do. Do. 1804,	63,500 00	53,000 00	–	1,189,832 75	1,129,591 62	57,063 95	624,795 63	379,558 23	–	80,092 80	4,452,858 91
Do. Do. 1805,	55,500 00	41,000 00	100,000 00	1,597,500 00	2,655,769 62	142,259 15	585,849 79	384,720 19	–	81,854 59	6,357,234 62
Do. Do. 1806,	159,200 00	–	75,000 00	1,649,641 44	1,613,922 09	146,499 21	684,230 53	445,485 18	–	81,875 53	6,080,209 36
Do. Do. 1807,	100,600 00	60,825 00	44,000 00	1,722,064 47	419,843 61	157,980 73	655,524 65	464,546 52	–	70,500 00	4,984,572 89
Do. Do. 1808,	140,600 00	70,725 00	2,250 00	1,884,067 80	214,233 26	90,759 57	691,167 80	427,124 98	–	82,576 04	6,504,338 85
Do. Do. 1809,	125,000 00	169,150 00	43,353 84	2,427,758 80	74,918 12	91,387 92	712,465 13	337,032 62	–	87,833 54	7,414,672 14
Do. Do. 1810,	95,600 00	58,225 00	23,800 00	1,654,244 20	48,795 60	32,571 88	703,994 03	315,783 47	–	83,744 16	5,311,082 28
Do. Do. 1811,	90,000 00	57,725 00	4,150 00	1,965,566 39	181,746 15	83,158 32	644,467 27	457,919 66	–	75,043 88	5,592,604 86
Do. Do. 1812,	205,000 00	55,975 00	16,870 00	3,959,365 15	297,327 04	50,376 25	826,271 55	509,113 37	–	91,402 10	17,829,498 70
Do. Do. 1813,	95,000 00	55,475 00	16,883 28	6,446,600 10	153,771 01	56,170 00	780,545 45	738,949 15	–	86,989 91	28,082,396 92
Do. Do. 1814,	157,100 00	–	10,294 86	7,311,290 60	163,879 97	13,300 00	927,424 23	1,103,425 50	–	90,164 36	30,127,686 38
Do. Do. 1815,	414,500 00	111,750 00	4,500 00	8,660,000 25	223,781 15	67,110 89	852,247 16	1,755,731 27	–	69,656 06	26,953,571 00
Do. Do. 1816,	175,000 00	82,075 00	17,437 16	3,908,278 30	286,874 63	77,745 77	1,208,125 77	1,416,995 00	–	188,804 15	23,373,432 58
Do. Do. 1817,	209,366 98	91,276 06	18,820 67	3,314,598 49	253,274 40	28,721 57	994,556 17	2,242,384 62	–	297,374 43	15,454,609 92
Do. Do. 1818,	253,427 75	230,409 54	21,866 98	2,953,695 00	369,017 69	51,412 21	1,109,559 79	2,305,849 82	*300,000 00	590,719 90	13,808,673 78
From January 1 to June 30, 1819,	174,034 73	168,797 23	2,475 00	2,227,803 60	220,603 92	23,400 00	632,441 16	1,080,674 34	–	–	8,537,465 31
Dollars, - -	2,615,429 46	1,562,621 51	523,701 79	65,932,679 32	12,003,988 73	2,651,545 84	19,381,963 83	16,352,960 78	300,000 00	3,253,245 38	260,509,263 59
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1819, br't down,	174,034 73	168,797 23	2,475 00	2,227,803 60	220,603 92	23,400 00	632,441 16	1,080,674 34	–	–	8,537,465 31
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1819, - -	84,177 54	16,725 54	16,971 35	1,619,836 82	50,103 19	5,726 61	511,988 62	523,324 84	*1,847,900 85	568,039 00	7,746,359 40
Dollars, - -	258,212 27	185,522 77	19,446 35	3,847,640 42	270,707 11	29,126 61	1,144,429 78	1,603,999 18	1,847,900 85	568,039 00	16,283,824 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 4, 1820.

* Total amount appropriated for this object for 1818 and 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A.

Statement of moneys annually received from foreign and domestic loans, from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1819.

Years.	From loans.	Sales of bank stock.	Dividends on bank stock.	Interest on stock remitted to Europe.	Gain on exchange.	Bonus for the charter of the Bank of the United States.	Aggregate.
From 4th Mar. 1789, to 31st Dec. 1791,	5,552,475 31	-	-	-	238,637 25	-	5,791,112 56
For the year 1792,	4,936,595 56	-	8,028 00	-	134,210 90	-	5,078,834 46
Do 1793,	1,000,000 00	-	38,500 00	-	67,701 14	-	1,106,201 14
Do 1794,	4,600,000 00	-	303,472 00	-	9,196 78	-	4,912,668 78
Do 1795,	3,300,000 00	-	160,000 00	4,800	468 20	-	3,465,268 20
Do 1796,	320,000 00	1,080,000	160,000 00	42,800	-	-	1,602,800 00
Do 1797,	70,000 00	304,260	80,960 00	-	135 41	-	455,355 41
Do 1798,	200,000 00	-	79,920 00	78,675	29,899 27	-	388,494 27
Do 1799,	5,000,000 00	-	71,040 00	-	74,646 53	-	5,145,686 53
Do 1800,	1,565,229 24	-	71,040 00	-	37,205 80	-	1,673,475 04
Do 1801,	-	-	88,800 00	10,125	-	-	98,925 00
Do 1802,	-	1,287,600	39,960 00	-	5,597 36	-	1,333,157 36
Do 1803,							
Do 1804,	-	-	-	-	9,532 64	-	9,532 64
Do 1805,	-	-	-	-	128,814 94	-	128,814 94
Do 1806,	-	-	-	-	48,897 71	-	48,897 71
Do 1807,							
Do 1808,	-	-	-	-	1,882 16	-	1,882 16
Do 1809,							
Do 1810,	2,750,000 00	-	-	-	9,992 25	-	2,759,992 25
Do 1811,	-	-	-	-	8,309 05	-	8,309 05
Do 1812,	12,746,367 12	-	-	-	91,532 88	-	12,837,900 00
Do 1813,	26,092,185 14	-	-	-	92,249 86	-	26,184,435 00
Do 1814,	23,358,084 18	-	-	-	19,827 61	-	23,377,911 79
Do 1815,	35,264,320 78	-	-	-	-	-	35,264,320 78
Do 1816,	9,494,436 16	-	-	-	-	-	9,494,436 16
Do 1817,	731,030 00	-	202,426 30	-	3,512 59	-	936,968 89
Do 1818,	8,765 62	-	525,000 00	-	-	-	533,765 62
To 30th June, 1819,	608 00	-	175,000 00	-	-	500,000	675,608 00
Total dollars, -	136,990,097 11	2,671,860	2,004,146 30	136,400	1,012,250 33	500,000	143,314,753 74

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 4, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the sums annually paid on account of the public debt, from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1819.

Years.	Principal.	Interest.	Charges on foreign loans.	Loss on exchange.	Aggregate.
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791,	$ 2,938,512 06	$2,090,637 44	$258,800 00	-	$5,287,949 50
For the year 1792,	4,062,037 76	3,076,628 23	125,000 00	-	7,263,665 99
Do 1793,	3,047,263 18	2,714,293 83	57,948 28	-	5,819,505 29
Do 1794,	2,311,285 57	3,413,254 50	54,062 20	$22,975 82	5,801,578 09
Do 1795,	2,895,260 45	3,136,671 16	52,480 00	-	6,084,411 61
Do 1796,	2,640,791 91	3,183,490 56	-	11,563 97	5,835,846 44
Do 1797,	2,492,378 76	3,220,043 06	80,000 00	-	5,792,421 82
Do 1798,	937,012 86	3,053,281 28	-	-	3,990,294 14
Do 1799,	1,410,589 18	3,186,287 60	-	-	4,596,876 78
Do 1800,	1,203,665 23	3,374,704 72	-	-	4,578,369 95
Do 1801,	2,878,794 11	4,396,998 69	4,000 00	11,914 24	7,291,707 04
Do 1802,	5,413,965 81	4,120,038 95	5,000 00	-	9,539,004 76
Do 1803,	3,407,331 43	3,790,113 41	6,000 00	52,714 59	7,256,159 43
Do 1804,	3,905,204 90	4,259,582 55	7,000 00	-	8,171,787 45
Do 1805,	3,220,890 97	4,140,998 82	8,000 00	-	7,369,889 79
Do 1806,	5,266,476 73	3,694,407 88	29,000 00	-	8,989,884 61
Do 1807,	2,938,141 62	3,369,578 48	-	-	6,307,720 10
Do 1808,	6,832,092 48	3,428,152 87	-	-	10,260,245 35
Do 1809,	3,586,479 26	2,866,074 90	-	-	6,452,554 16
Do 1810,	5,163,476 93	2,845,427 53	-	-	8,008,904 46
Do 1811,	5,543,470 89	2,465,733 16	-	-	8,009,204 05
Do 1812,	1,998,349 88	2,451,272 57	-	-	4,449,622 45
Do 1813,	7,508,668 22	3,599,455 22	-	-	11,108,123 44
Do 1814,	3,307,304 90	4,593,239 04	-	-	7,900,543 94
Do 1815,	6,874,353 72	5,700,374 91	-	54,193 72	12,628,922 35
Do 1816,	17,657,804 24	7,157,500 42	-	55,758 27	24,871,062 93
Do 1817,	19,041,826 31	6,381,209 81	-	-	25,423,036 12
Do 1818,	15,279,754 88	6,016,314 98	-	131 76	21,296,201 62
To the 30th June, 1819,	401,237 55	1,954,844 59	-	-	2,356,082 14
	$144,164,421 79	$107,680,611 16	$687,290 48	$209,252 37	$252,741,575 80
From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1819, brought down. -	401,237 55	1,954,844 59	-	-	2,356,082 14
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1819,	2,189,782 99	3,162,581 82	-	-	5,352,364 81
	$2,591,020 54	$5,117,426 41	-	-	$7,708,446 95

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 4, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE *Register.*

C.

A statement of the whole amount annually paid on account of the Revolutionary Government, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1795.

Years.	For discharging warrants issued by the Board of Treasury.	Towards discharging certain debts contracted by A. Skinner, late commissary of prisoners.	Towards discharging certain debts contracted by T. Pickering.	For paying bills of exchange, drawn on commissioners at Paris, for interest on loan office certificates.	For discharging a claim of O. Pollock, late commercial agent at New Orleans.	Total.
From 4th Mar. 1789, to 31st Dec. 1791,	$157,789 94	$38,683 13	$1,454 08	$3,533 00	-	$201,460 15
For the year 1792,	33 33	-	2,606 18	582 00	$108,605 02	111,826 53
Do 1793,	-	46 42	2,675 56	-	-	2,721 98
Do 1794,	-	-	162 45	36 00	-	198 45
Do 1795,	-	-	61 59	-	-	61 59
	$157,823 27	$38,729 55	$6,959 86	$4,151 00	$108,605 02	$316,268 70

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 4, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 581. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 21, 1820.

Mr. SANFORD, from the Committee of Finance, made the following report:

The Committee of Finance have considered the petition of Andrew Low, Robert Isaac, and James McHenry; the petition of John Tanner; the petition of J. E. White & Co.; the petition of Gaudry & Dufaure; and the petition of John Shillman: and they submit to the Senate their report upon all these cases.

All the petitioners are merchants of the city of Savannah, in Georgia. On the 11th of the last month, a great part of that city was destroyed by fire; the petitioners were owners of large quantities of imported merchandise, which was consumed by fire upon that occasion.

The three petitioners first named, composing the firm of Andrew Low & Co., lost by the fire imported goods amounting in value to more than $150,000. Some part of these goods, or some part of their value, was insured against fire, but the valuation of $150,000 excludes any sum insured, and appears to be an actual loss sustained by these petitioners. Of the duties on these goods, more than $14,000 have been paid into the Treasury, and the balance of those duties, amounting to $20,729 64, remains unpaid.

The petitioner John Tanner owes to the United States $4,810 14 for duties on goods imported. He lost goods of the value of $40,000; and of his stock of goods nothing more was saved from the fire than an amount of $1,000 or $1,500. He states that his goods were deposited in stores which were considered fire-proof; that, therefore, no insurance was made upon them; and that, by this calamity, he is rendered unable to pay his debts.

The petitioners J. E. White & Co., who are not named otherwise than by this compendious description, lost the whole of their stock in trade, consisting of foreign merchandise. They are indebted to the United States in the sum of about $20,000, for duties which accrued upon a part of their merchandise which has been destroyed by fire. They state that they placed confidence in the security of a building believed to be fire-proof; that insurance was deemed unnecessary; and that, from a succession of losses, which they could not foresee or control, they are rendered unable to pay their debts.

The petitioners Gaudry & Dufaure lost a quantity of Madeira wine which they had imported. The duties on this wine are $347, and they are still unpaid.

The petitioner John Shillman lost certain crockery, glass, and earthern wares, which he had imported. The duties on these articles, amounting to $2,132 90, are yet unpaid.

It is stated that some of the petitioners have paid large sums to the United States for duties on imports, and that their former debts for duties have been punctually paid.

The petitioners Andrew Low & Co. pray that the duties remaining unpaid, upon their goods which have been destroyed, may be remitted; and that they may be authorized to import, without duty, an amount of goods equivalent to the amount of their goods which have been destroyed, and were not insured, and upon which the duties have been paid into the Treasury.

The petitioners John Tanner, J. E. White & Co., Gaudry & Dufaure, and John Shillman, pray that the duties for which they are respectively indebted may be remitted.

This Government has, in general, refused to afford relief in such cases. Like cases have frequently occurred; similar applications have been often made; and relief has always been refused, except in a very few instances.

In the case of a fire at Norfolk, in Virginia, and in the two cases of fire at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the credit for unpaid duties upon imported merchandise, which had been destroyed by those fires, was prolonged for one year. This relief was given by laws of the 19th February, 1803, the 19th March, 1804, and the 10th February, 1807.

By an act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, the duties on eleven hogsheads of coffee, which had been destroyed by fire at Baltimore, were remitted.

By an act of the 7th of June, 1794, the internal duties on certain distilled spirits, which had been destroyed by fire at Middlebury, in Vermont, were remitted.

In January, 1801, certain teas were destroyed by fire at Providence, in Rhode Island. Those teas had been deposited under the care of the officers of the customs, in order to secure the payment of the duties. By an act of the 3d of March, 1801, the duties on those teas were remitted.

These are the only instances, known to the committee, in which any relief whatever has been afforded by this Government to sufferers by fire.

The teas destroyed at Providence were in a peculiar situation. They were in the custody of the Government, for the purpose of securing the payment of the duties. Though the duties were a debt from the importer, and the teas were held at his risk, yet, as the merchandise was deposited in the warehouse by the Government itself, and was held there as the principal security for the duties, it seems to have been thought fit to release the importer from his personal responsibility, when the chief subject upon which the Government relied for payment had been destroyed.

If the relief granted in these several instances was proper, the like relief should be granted in all similar cases; but it is certain that, in numerous cases, exactly similar, all relief has been refused. In the opinion of the committee, this Government cannot afford relief, in such cases, upon any principles which are susceptible of general and impartial application.

The case of Joshua Nevill received the decision of the Senate on the 6th of the last month. In that case a mechanic of Charleston, in South Carolina, lost, in a general conflagration, the tools of his trade, which he had imported, and upon which the duties remained unpaid. It was a case of the strongest merit, in every view which can recommend such an application from a suffering citizen. But relief was refused, for public reasons, which appeared in the report of this committee made in that case.

It cannot be supposed that there is any obligation upon this Government to afford relief to these sufferers. Imported goods, like others, are, in all situations, at the risk of their owners; whether the goods of a citizen are lost in a foreign country, or in their passage to this country, or after their arrival here; and whether they are consumed by fire, or destroyed or diminished in value by any other casualty, the Government is under no obligation to indemnify the owner. The citizen is protected in the enjoyment of his property. His enjoyment and dominion are exercised by the free disposition which he makes of his goods, according to his pleasure. All his goods are, at all times, exposed to perils which may destroy their existence or impair their value; but the Government is not a party to the private dispositions of the owner, and it bears no share of his hazards. Nor is it otherwise in the case of goods subject to duty. During the short period in which imported goods are in the possession of the Government, for the purpose of ascertaining the duties, they are held at the hazard of the owner. Our laws have cautiously provided that even while the possession and control of the owner are suspended, and the goods are actually in the hands of the public officers, the risks which attend them shall belong to the owner, and not to the public. But when the duties are paid or secured, the goods pass into the hands of the owner; he receives them augmented in value by the amount of the duties; he holds them as he holds any other goods; and whether they are lost by accident, or sold with profit, the loss or the gain belongs to him alone. The occupation of the merchant is exposed to great hazards, which are all his own. Is he successful in his commerce, he alone reaps the benefit of his industry, his sagacity, and his hazards. Is he unfortunate, either by his own errors, or by accidents, the Government is not his partner, and it never insured him against the errors or the hazards of his own enterprise. The public is never invited to partake of his profits. Is it more reasonable that the public should participate his losses? The importer, indeed, pays the duties in the first instance, as he also pays the foreign price of the goods, the freight, the premium of marine insurance, and all other charges which may be incurred in bringing the goods into the domestic market. These component parts of the domestic value fall not upon him, unless he is the consumer as well as the importer. They are all reimbursed to him when he sells. He may, indeed, sometimes receive less than he has paid, or he may sometimes receive much more, as the goods, in particular cases of great fluctuations, may either fall or rise greatly in value. But, in the general course of things, the importer receives all the sums which he has paid, with profit to himself, upon the whole. When he incurs or pays a debt for duties, he has no higher merit than when he incurs or discharges any other debt. The circumstance that goods have been charged with duties imposes no obligation whatever upon the Government to relieve the owner of the goods from any loss which he may sustain.

But though there is no obligation to remit or mitigate the duties, is it not fit that these sufferers should receive from the Government some charitable donation, or some act of grace in consideration of this great calamity? This idea appears to be inadmissible. The Government of the United States cannot justifiably make charitable donations from the national treasure. If it were proper to make such donations, they should be made impartially to all our citizens who have equal claims to charitable relief. If the sufferers by the fire at Savannah have just claims to relief, the sufferers by the recent fires at Wilmington in North Carolina, and Schenectady in New York, and all other sufferers by all other fires which have occurred in the United States, have equal claims to relief. Every purchaser of imported goods pays the duties in the price of the goods. If the importer who loses his goods by fire is entitled to relief because he has paid the duties, is not every other citizen who pays duties upon imported goods entitled to the same relief when his goods are destroyed by fire? The proprietor of imported goods, the owner of the products of our own soil, and the manufacturer of our own country, all lose their property by a fire. All persons, of all conditions, suffer by the conflagration. Has one class of these citizens a better claim to relief than another? Though a conflagration is a great calamity, it is not greater than many others. Are losses by fire more worthy of relief than losses and distresses produced by inundations, tempests, pestilence, war, or other misfortunes which no precaution can avert, and against which no insurance can be obtained? If charity is the motive, charity would dictate that our alms should be given to the indigent, the helpless, and the virtuous, rather than to those who, though they have lost much, may still be far above want. Private persons may bestow their charity as they please; but if this Government is to be charitable, it must be so at the expense of the nation. If the nation is to bestow charity, the benefits of its charity should be dispensed throughout the nation with an equal hand. The Government cannot relieve all cases of private distress, however severe or meritorious they may be in themselves. This Government was not instituted for any such purpose; and, were it justifiable under the constitution to apply the national treasure to such objects, a system of rules should first be established, by which facts might be investigated, and cases of real distress and merit be ascertained, in order that the bounty of the nation might be judiciously and impartially distributed.

Finally, general relief in such cases is impossible, and partial relief would be unjust.

The following resolution is proposed:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant relief to the petitioners.

16th Congress.] No. 582. [1st Session.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER BANKS, AND THE CURRENCY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 24, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 12, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 1st of March, 1819, directing "the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to Congress, at an early period in the next session, a general statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States and its offices, similar to the return made to him by the bank; and a statement, exhibiting, as nearly as may be practicable, the amount of capital invested in the different chartered banks in the several States and the District of Columbia, the amount of notes issued by those banks and in circulation, the public and private deposites in them, the amount of loans and discounts made by them and remaining unpaid, and the total quantity of specie they possess; and, also, to report such measures as, in his opinion, may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in the United States, or to supply a circulating medium, in place of specie, adapted to the exigencies of the country, and within the power of the Government," I have the honor to submit the subjoined report and statements.

Statement A exhibits the condition of the Bank of the United States and its offices on the 30th of September, 1819.

Statement B exhibits the amount of bank capital authorized by law during the years 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1817. As this statement is founded upon the applications made to the Treasury under the acts imposing stamp duties, it is believed to be substantially correct. The average dividends upon which the stamp duty was paid, during those years, amounted to about 7½ per cent. upon the nominal amount of capital; it is, however, a matter of general notoriety that the dividends upon bank capital actually paid exceeded that rate. If it is assumed that the dividends declared, and upon which the duty was paid, amounted during those years to 10 per cent., then the capital actually paid in the year 1817, instead of being more than $125,000,000, as it is exhibited in statement B, will be found to be about $94,000,000; but, when it is recollected that, after the first payment required by the charters of the different banks, they have generally gone into operation, it is probable that a considerable proportion of the remaining payments have added nothing to their active capital. This fact being assumed, and a deduction being made of the amount of permanent accommodation enjoyed by the stockholders, in their respective banks, the active bank capital of the United States may be fairly estimated at a sum not exceeding $75,000,000. That these deductions ought to be made, in an attempt to ascertain the real amount of bank capital, cannot, it is presumed, be contested. If a stockholder to the amount of $10,000 has a permanent accommodation in the bank of $8,000, he has, in fact, but $2,000 of capital in the bank. This is equally true when a portion of his subscription has been paid with his own note, however well endorsed: so long as the note remains unpaid, it adds nothing to the real capital of the bank.

Such, it is believed, has been the process by which the capital of most of the banks has been formed, which have been incorporated since the commencement of the late war. Since that period, banks have been incorporated, not because there was capital seeking investment; not because the places where they were established had commerce and manufactures which required their fostering aid; but because men without active capital wanted the means of obtaining loans, which their standing in the community would not command from banks or individuals having real capital and established credit. Hence the multiplicity of local banks, scattered over the face of the country, in particular parts of the Union, which, by the depreciation of their paper, have levied a tax upon the communities within the pale of their influence exceeding the public contributions paid by them.

Statement C presents the condition of the State banks from which returns have been received, or have been transmitted by the Secretaries of State of different States, in conformity with the request of the Treasury Department. By comparing this statement with statement B, it will be perceived that it is very imperfect. Independently of the banks which have been created since the year 1817, it will be discovered that bank capital to the amount of more than $18,000,000, comprehended in statement B, is not embraced in it. As the amount of bank capital exhibited in statement C is $72,000,000, and its specie $9,828,000, the whole specie possessed by the State banks may be estimated at $12,250,000; if to this sum be added the specie in the possession of the Bank of the United States and its offices, the specie capital of all the banks in the United States may be estimated at $15,500,000. There are no means of ascertaining, with any degree of precision, the amount of specie in circulation; it is probable, however, that it does not exceed $4,500,000. Assuming this amount to be nearly correct, the whole metallic currency of the Union may be estimated at $20,000,000. Applying the same rule for ascertaining the circulation of the banks not embraced by statement C which has been employed to determine their specie, the whole amount of bank notes in circulation may be estimated at $46,000,000. It is probable, however, that this estimate is too high, as, according to the general practice of banks, all notes issued are considered in circulation, which are not in the possession of the bank by which they were issued. A reasonable deduction being made from the notes supposed to be in circulation, but which are, in fact, in the possession of other banks, it is probable that the actual circulation, both of paper and specie, is less at this time than $45,000,000. By the same mode of calculation, the whole amount of discounts may be estimated at $156,000,000.

The destruction or loss of the returns made to the Treasury before the year 1816, by the banks in which the public money was deposited, prevents any satisfactory comparison being drawn between their condition before and since that period. Comparative statements, however, have been received from sixteen banks in different parts of the Union, showing their situation on the 30th day of September, in the years 1813, 1815, and 1819. By statement D, it appears that those banks, at the first period, with a capital of $6,903,262, and with $3,059,149 of specie in their vaults, circulated $6,845,344 of their notes, and discounted to the amount of $12,990,975; at the second period their capital was $8,852,371, specie $1,693,918, circulation $9,944,757, and discounts $15,727,218; and at the third period their capital was $9,711,960, specie $1,726,065, circulation $4,259,234, and discounts $12,959,560.

By statement B, already referred to, it has been shown that, in the year 1814, the nominal bank capital in the United States exceeded $80,000,000. It is understood that a large addition was made to it in that year in several of the States. If it be admitted that such addition amounted to $15,000,000, the bank capital in operation in the year 1813 may be stated at $65,000,000. Allowing to this capital the same amount of specie, circulation, and discounts as was comparatively possessed by the banks comprehended in statement D, the estimate will be, specie $28,000,000, circulation $62,000,000, and discounts $117,000,000. In 1815 the bank capital had increased to $88,000,000; whilst, upon the same principle of calculation, the specie would have been estimated at $16,500,000,

circulation at $99,000,000, and discounts at $150,000,000. Applying this principle to the $125,000,000 of bank capital in operation during the year 1819, the specie possessed by all the banks would amount to $21,500,000, circulation $53,000,000, and discounts $157,000,000.

These last results, with the exception of the discounts, very materially differ from those which have been obtained by the mode of calculation previously adopted; they, nevertheless, furnish materials which may be useful in the progress of this inquiry. From them the following deductions may be drawn:

1st. That, in the year 1813, the circulation of bank notes was nearly equal to the bank capital.

2d. That, in the year 1815, it exceeded the capital by one-eighth.

3d. That, in the year 1819, it was less than the capital nearly in the proportion of 1 to 2.5.

4th. That, whilst the amount of bank capital has increased since 1813 from sixty-five to one hundred and twenty-five millions, the metallic basis, upon which the circulation of notes is founded, has decreased in the proportion of 15.5 to 28; being equal to 44.6 per cent.

5th. That the circulation of notes in the year 1819, in proportion to the specie in the possession of the banks, exceeded that of 1813 by 25.9 per cent.

6th. That, in the year 1813, the discounts, in proportion to the bank capital employed, exceeded those of 1815 in the ratio of 18 to 17, and those of 1819 in the ratio of 18 to 12.

7th. That the increase of bank notes in circulation, between the years 1813 and 1815, exceeded the increase of discounts during the same period by $4,000,000; whilst the specie in the vaults of the banks was diminished $11,000,000.

8th. That whilst, between the years 1815 and 1819, an addition of $37,000,000 has been made to the nominal bank capital, but $6,000,000 have been added to the aggregate amount of discounts.

It is probable that, between the year 1811 and the year 1813, a considerable addition was made to the paper circulation of the country. From a return of the former Bank of the United States, made to the Treasury in 1808, it appears that, with $15,300,000 of specie, it circulated only $4,787,000 of notes. Another return made in 1810 shows its condition was not materially changed. Shortly after the expiration of its charter, bank capital, to a great amount, was incorporated in some of the States. The expenditures produced by the war which was declared in 1812, without doubt, contributed, in some degree, to produce the difference between the condition of the sixteen banks already referred to, and that of the former Bank of the United States. If it be admitted, however, that the circulation in 1813 was not redundant, it must have become excessive in 1815. An increase of the currency, in the space of two years, in the proportion of 99 to 62, even if it had been wholly metallic, could not have failed to have produced a very great depreciation; but, when it is considered that not only the increase, but the whole circulation, consisted of paper not convertible into specie, some idea of its depreciation may be formed. The depreciation, however, was not uniform in every part of the Union. The variation in the degree of depreciation depended not only upon the greater issues of banks in one section of the nation than in others, but also upon the local advantages which they enjoyed as to commerce. It is impossible to determine, with precision, where the most excessive issue of bank notes occurred. Statement E, which exhibits the rate of exchange between the principal cities to the east of this place and London, and the price of bills at New York upon Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the years 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816, may be considered presumptive evidence of that fact. So far as it can be relied upon for that purpose, Baltimore was the point of greatest depreciation among the above-mentioned places. This is probably true; as it is known that the banks in that place made greater advances to the Government in the loans which it obtained during the late war, in proportion to their capital, than those of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. But the greatest depreciation of the currency existed in the interior States, where the issues were not only excessive, but where their relation to the commercial cities greatly aggravated the effects of that excess.

This statement may also assist in explaining the cause of the necessity which existed in 1814 for the suspension of specie payments by the banks. From the commencement of the war until that event, a large amount of specie was taken out of the United States by the sale of English Government bills, at a discount frequently of from 15 to 20 per cent. Immediately after the suspension, they commanded a premium in those places where the banks had suspended payment, which gradually rose to 20 per cent.; whilst at Boston they remained at a discount of about 14 per cent. until February, 1815.

Whatever may have been the degree of depreciation of the currency in 1815, it continued to augment throughout the first six months of the year 1816, if the rate of exchange with London is considered conclusive evidence of that fact. The excessive importations of British merchandise during that period, and in the preceding year, might indeed account for the increase of premium paid upon sterling bills, and was, probably, one of the principal causes of it. The great fluctuations which occurred in the latter part of that period furnish some reason, however, for ascribing them, in some degree, to changes in the value of the currency in which their price was calculated rather than to the ordinary principles of exchange. It is more probable that the currency, in those places where it was not convertible into specie, fluctuated in value according to the efforts which were made, in particular places, to prepare for the resumption of specie payments, than that the balance of payments between the two countries should have varied to such an extent as is indicated by the sudden variations which occurred during that period in the rate of exchange. So far as these fluctuations are ascribable to the currency in which the rate of exchange was determined, a considerable appreciation of that currency took place in the last months of the year 1816. From that period until the present time, the circulation has rapidly diminished; and all the evils incident to a decreasing currency have been felt in every part of the Union, except in some of the Eastern States.

If, as previously stated, the circulation of 1813 be admitted to be the amount required to effect the exchanges of the community with facility and advantage, and that, in the year 1815, that circulation was extended to $99,000,000, (which was, in some degree, augmented in 1816,) the extent of the diminution of the currency, in the space of three years, may be perceived. But it is probable that the currency in 1815 exceeded $99,000,000. The banks, upon whose situation that estimate is founded, were established at a period when the practice of dispensing with the payment of those portions of their capital falling due after they went into operation had not been generally introduced. Some of them did not suspend specie payments during the general suspension. The rest were among the first to resume them, and have continued them to the present time. It cannot be expected that banks which went into operation during the war, and after the general suspension had occurred, were conducted with an equal degree of prudence and circumspection. A reasonable allowance being made for bank notes supposed to be in circulation at that period, but which were, in fact, in the possession of other banks, and for the excess of issues beyond the estimate, the circulation may, it is believed, be safely calculated at not less than $110,000,000. The paper circulation in 1813 has been estimated at $62,000,000. At that period, however, gold and silver formed a substantial part of the currency. The condition of the old Bank of the United States in 1810, and of the sixteen banks in 1813, proves that the demand for specie from the vaults of the banks was inconsiderable. It is therefore probable

that the whole circulation of 1813 amounted to $70,000,000. In 1815, it is estimated to have risen to $110,000,000; and this amount was probably augmented in 1816. At the close of 1819, it has been estimated, upon data believed to be substantially correct, at $45,000,000. According to these estimates, the currency of the United States has, in the space of three years, been reduced from $110,000,000 to $45,000,000. This reduction exceeds 59 per cent. of the whole circulation of 1815. The fact that the currency in 1815 and 1816 was depreciated has not sensibly diminished the effect upon the community of this great and sudden reduction. Whatever was the degree of its depreciation, it was still the measure of value. It determined the price of labor, and of all the property of the community. A change so violent could not fail, under the most favorable auspices in other respects, to produce much distress, to check the ardor of enterprise, and seriously to affect the productive energies of the nation. The reduction was, in fact, commenced under favorable auspices. During the year 1817, and the greater part of 1818, all the surplus produce of the country commanded in foreign markets higher prices than ordinary. The rate of foreign exchange afforded no inducement for the exportation of specie, for the purpose of discharging debts previously contracted. The only drain to which the metallic currency was subject was the demand for it for the prosecution of the trade to the East Indies and to China. In this trade, specie being the principal commodity, and indispensable to its prosecution, the amount exported during those years was very great, and seriously affected the amount of circulation, by compelling the banks to diminish their discounts.

Notwithstanding the drain for this commerce during these years was unusually large, every other circumstance was favorable to the restoration of the currency to a sound state, with the least possible distress to the community. The capacity of the country to discharge a large portion of the debts contracted with banks, and which had occasioned their excessive issues, was greater than at any former period, and than it probably will be again for a lapse of successive years. The effort to reduce the amount of currency during those years, though successful to a considerable degree, was not pursued with sufficient earnestness. In the latter part of 1818, when the price of the principal articles of American production had fallen nearly 50 per cent. in foreign markets, when the merchant needed the aid of additional loans to sustain him against the losses which he had incurred by the sudden reduction in the price of the commodities he had exported, he was called upon to discharge loans previously contracted. The agriculturist, who saw his income reduced below his indispensable necessities; the manufacturer, who was not only struggling against foreign competition, but who saw the sale of his manufactures reduced, by the incapacity of his customers to buy; in fact, all classes of the community, under circumstances so adverse to the command of funds, were subjected to curtailments wherever they had obtained discounts.

All intelligent writers upon currency agree that where it is decreasing in amount, poverty and misery must prevail. The correctness of the opinion is too manifest to require proof. The united voice of the nation attests its accuracy. As there is no recorded example in the history of nations of a reduction of the currency so rapid and so extensive, so but few examples have occurred of distress so general and so severe as that which has been exhibited in the United States. To the evils of a decreasing currency are superadded those of a deficient currency. But, notwithstanding it is deficient, it is still depreciated. In several of the States the great mass of the circulation is not even ostensibly convertible into specie at the will of the holder. During the greater part of the time that has elapsed since the resumption of specie payments, the convertibility of bank notes into specie has been rather nominal than real in the largest portion of the Union. On the part of the banks, mutual weakness had produced mutual forbearance. The extensive diffusion of bank stock among the great body of the citizens, in most of the States, had produced the same forbearance among individuals. To demand specie of the banks, when it was known they were unable to pay, was to destroy their own interests, by destroying the credit of the banks in which the productive portion of their property was invested. In favor of forbearance was also added the influence of the great mass of bank debtors. Every dollar in specie drawn out of the banks, especially for exportation, induced the necessity of curtailments. To this portion of the community all other evils were light when compared with the imperious demands of banks. Their exertions to prevent the drain of specie in the possession of those who controlled their destiny equalled the magnitude of the evils which were to be avoided. In most parts of the Union this forced state of things is passing away. The convertibility of bank notes into specie is becoming real wherever it is ostensible. If public opinion does not correct the evil in those States where this convertibility is not even ostensible, it will be the imperious duty of those who are invested with the power of correction to apply the appropriate remedy.

As the currency is, at least in some parts of the Union, depreciated, it must in those parts suffer a further reduction before it becomes sound. The nation must continue to suffer until this is effected. After the currency shall be reduced to the amount which, when the present quantity of the precious metals is distributed among the various nations of the world, in proportion to their respective exchangeable values, shall be assigned to the United States; when time shall have regulated the price of labor and of commodities, according to that amount; and when pre-existing engagements shall have been adjusted, the sufferings from a depreciated, decreasing, and deficient currency will be terminated. Individual and public prosperity will gradually revive, and the productive energies of the nation resume their accustomed activity. But new changes in the currency, and circumstances adverse to the perpetuity of the general prosperity, may reasonably be expected to occur. So far as these changes depend upon the currency, their recurrence, to an extent sufficient to disturb the prosperity of the nation, would be effectually prevented, if it could be rendered purely metallic. In that event, we should always retain that proportion of the precious metals which our exchangeable commodities bear to those of other nations. The currency would seldom be either redundant or deficient to an extent that would seriously affect the interests of society. But when the currency is metallic, and paper convertible into specie, changes to such an extent, it is believed, will frequently occur.

The establishment of banks which are restrained from issuing notes of small denominations furnishes great facilities for the transmission of money, and increases the efficiency of the capital subject to their control to the extent of the credit employed by them. The degree of facility afforded by them for the transportation or transmission of money depends upon the extent of country within which their notes circulate, and preserve a value equivalent to specie. Ordinarily, this extent is determined by the interior trade of the country; they will circulate through the whole extent of country, the produce of which is carried for sale to the place of their establishment. If they are established only in the principal commercial city of the nation, their notes will circulate through the whole extent of its territory, and afford the greatest possible facility for the transmission of money. If they are established in several of the commercial cities, their circulation will be circumscribed by the sections of country the inhabitants of which trade to those cities. The facility for transmitting money will be diminished by their establishment. But if banks should be established in all the interior towns, this facility would be impaired to a still greater degree. In that event, their notes would circulate within very narrow limits; but, within those limits, the notes of the banks in the commercial cities would no longer form part of the circulation. Should they, by accident, be carried within it, the first individual having remittances to make, and into whose hands they might come, would use them for that purpose.

The degree of credit which a bank can employ, in proportion to its capital, depends upon a variety of circumstances. If the community repose great confidence in the prudence and integrity of those who direct its concerns; if the capital employed be small in proportion to the demand for the transmission of money; if there be no other bank whose local situation repels its circulation from those sections of country, the produce of which is ultimately carried to the place where it is established, the credit which it will be able to employ will be very great. Where all these facilities are wanting, the extent of the credit which it will employ will be very inconsiderable. The additional efficiency which, in the latter case, will be imparted to capital invested in banks, will not, it is believed, countervail the evils which necessarily result from their establishment.

Among the advantages which have been supposed most strongly to recommend their establishment, especially in a community whose resources are rapidly expanding, their capacity suddenly to increase the currency to the utmost demand for it has been considered the most important.

In a country where the currency is purely metallic, no considerable addition can be made to it without giving, at the time of its acquisition, articles in exchange of equal value. No addition can be made to the currency without affecting, to the extent of such addition, the enjoyments of the community. The amount so added will, to the same extent, diminish the quantity of articles which would otherwise be imported into the country for domestic consumption, or for re-exportation.

Ordinarily, the currency of one country will not be exported to another, because its value in every country is nearly the same. It will not, therefore, like other commodities, command a commercial profit upon exportation. It will be taken from one country to another only when the price of commodities in the former is so high as to produce a loss in the latter equal to the expense of transporting specie. It is this condition, annexed to every acquisition to the currency of a State, when it is purely metallic, of diminishing, to the same extent, the enjoyments of the community, which affords the most efficient protection against its becoming redundant. It is equally efficient in guarding against a deficiency, to an extent that can seriously affect the interest of the community. But this condition is not annexed to the increase of the currency by the issue of bank notes, even when convertible into specie. The notes by which the currency is suddenly augmented do not, in any degree, diminish the enjoyments of the community. No equivalent is, by such issue, transferred to another community, as is invariably done when an acquisition is made to a metallic currency. Whenever the currency can be augmented, exempt from such transfer, it must be subject to some degree of fluctuation in quantity. Every addition made to the currency by the issue of bank notes changes the relation which previously existed between the amount of the currency and the amount of the commodities which are to be exchanged through its agency. Their issue depends not upon receiving in exchange articles of equal value, but upon a pledge of the credit of one or more individuals to the amount of such issue. No evil can result to the community from the advance of the capital of a bank in exchange for the credit of individuals. In that case, no addition is made to the amount of the currency previously in circulation. It is perfectly immaterial to society whether this capital be lent by individuals or by corporations. The relation between the currency and the exchangeable commodities of the State is not disturbed. But, when their credit is greatly extended, the currency is expanded, and that relation is deranged. An expansion of the currency, through the agency of banks, will generally occur only in periods of prosperity. During such periods, enterprise will be fostered, industry stimulated, and the comfort and happiness of the people advanced, without the factitious aid of an expansive currency. But there can be no doubt that a sudden increase of the currency, during periods of prosperity, through the agency of bank issues, gives additional force and activity to the national enterprise. Such an increase will be followed by a general rise in the value of all articles, especially of those which cannot be exported. The price of lands, houses, and public stock will be augmented in a greater degree than if no such increase had taken place.

If these prices could be maintained, if they could even be protected against sudden reduction, they would be cause of gratulation rather than of complaint. But the expansion of the currency, by the issue of paper, in a period of prosperity, will inevitably be succeeded by its contraction in periods of adversity. The extent to which the currency may be contracted, through the agency of banks, depends upon the use which they may have made of their credit. The excess of their discounts beyond their capital actually paid determines the amount of the credit which they have employed. Thus, in 1813, the capital of the banks in the United States has been estimated at $65,000,000, and their discounts at $117,000,000. The extent to which their credit was then employed was $52,000,000. Their circulation, at the same period, has been estimated at $62,000,000. In this estimate no allowance was made for notes stated to be in circulation, but which were probably in the possession of other banks. A reasonable deduction being made on that account, it is probable that the paper circulation did not much exceed $52,000,000. But the liability of the banks for specie was equal to the whole amount of notes represented to be in circulation, besides the individual deposites. To meet an immediate demand, they are estimated to have had $28,000,000 in specie. If the deposites of individuals should be estimated at $18,000,000, their ultimate means of meeting the demand of $62,000,000, without sacrificing their capital, would consist of $10,000,000 in specie, and $52,000,000 secured by the notes of individuals; this sum being the excess of their discounts over their capital. Under ordinary circumstances, the basis upon which the credit of this circulation rested might be considered sufficient to sustain it. A debt of $117,000,000 could not, under the most adverse circumstances, be considered inadequate to meet one of $52,000,000. But, in the case of currency, the capacity of ultimate redemption is not sufficient. The capacity to redeem it as it is presented is indispensable. Whenever the public confidence in this capacity is impaired, an immediate demand for specie will be created; and, if it is not promptly met, depreciation will ensue. But, even in circumstances in some degree adverse to the operations of banks, if their discounts consisted principally of notes founded upon real transactions, in which the idea of renewal was excluded, and if specie formed a considerable proportion of the circulation, the capacity of the banks to meet the demands upon them for specie might have been sufficient to sustain the credit of the currency. If, on the other hand, the debts due to the banks consisted chiefly of fixed or permanent loans, generally denominated *accommodation paper;* if specie had been banished from circulation, by the issue of dollar notes, the suspension of payment by the banks could not fail to be the result of any considerable pressure upon them for specie. In the former case, as their notes should be withdrawn from circulation, they would gradually be reduced to the demand for them for the transmission of money. If the effort to withdraw them should be continued beyond that point, specie would be paid into the banks by their debtors, in preference to bank notes; and the just proportion between the paper circulation and the specie in their vaults would be promptly restored. In the latter case, as the debts due to the banks would not, according to the understanding of the parties, become due at short intervals, the only mode of meeting the increasing demands upon them for specie would be to require of the whole mass of debtors the payment of a fixed proportion of the sums due by them. As the circumstances which would require this measure, on the part of the banks, would generally affect the community in the same degree, the capacity of their debtors to meet this demand would generally be found to be in an inverse ratio to the demand. The demand itself, being inconsistent with the impression under which the debt was contracted, would be resisted in every case where the

interest of the debtor would be subserved by delay. As specie formed but an inconsiderable part of the currency, the reduction of the paper circulation would have to be carried to a greater extent than in the former case. A just proportion between the paper circulation, and the specie necessary to support it, could be obtained only by the positive reduction of the former, as it would be impracticable to increase the latter, while the demand continued. Under such circumstances, the suspension of payment would be the probable result.

Such, in fact, were the circumstances under which the suspension in 1814 occurred.

The injudicious multiplication of banks, where capital in that form, to some extent, might have been useful; the establishment of them where they could only be injurious; the permission to issue dollar notes, by which specie was banished from circulation; and the demand for specie for exportation, which existed during the years 1813 and 1814, imposed upon the banks in the Middle, Southern, and Western States the necessity of suspending payment. A longer effort to discharge their notes in specie would not only have been ineffectual, but would certainly have postponed, to a more remote period, the resumption of specie payments. The evils which have resulted to the community from that suspension have certainly been great; but it may well be doubted whether others of equal magnitude would not have been suffered, if that event had not occurred. The extent to which the currency must have been reduced, in order to have avoided the suspension, could not have failed, at any period, to produce great embarrassment and distress to the community. But, in a time of war, when the country was invaded; when the public safety required that the energies of the nation should be fully developed, a sudden and extensive reduction of the currency, by any cause whatever, would have been fatal. Under such circumstances, the demand for currency would have been too imperious to be resisted. It would, from necessity, have been supplied by the issue of Treasury notes.

The fact that, in a small portion of the Union, specie payments were continued, cannot be admitted as evidence that it was practicable throughout the nation. In that part of the country, the extensive bank issues consequent upon loans to the Government in the Middle States had not occurred. Foreign trade, which, in the other parts of the Union was nearly annihilated, still preserved there a languid existence, through the permission or connivance of the enemy. These circumstances could not fail to enable the banks in the Eastern States, to continue specie payments longer than those of the Middle, Southern, and Western States. In an effort to preserve their credit, they would, inevitably, be the last which would fail. In such a struggle, however, they must have failed, had not the circulation of the paper of their weaker neighbors and the issues of Treasury notes come to their aid. But for this adventitious assistance, wholly unconnected with the wisdom and foresight of their directors, specie payments must have been suspended there, or the best interests of the community have been sacrificed. From that period, until the resumption of specie payments in the early part of 1817, Treasury notes, and the notes of the banks which had suspended payment, formed the great mass of the circulation in the eastern part of the Union. Specie, or the notes of banks which continued to pay specie, formed no part of the receipts of the Government in Boston and the districts east of that town, until about the close of the year 1816.

In all great exigencies, which, in the course of human events, may be expected to arise in every nation, the suspension of payment by banks, where the circulation consists principally of bank notes, is one of the evils which ought to be considered as the inevitable consequence of their establishment. Even in countries where paper does not form the principal part of the circulation, such an event will sometimes happen. In the year 1797, when the restriction was imposed upon the Bank of England, the average of its circulation for several successive years was about £10,000,000 sterling, whilst the metallic currency was estimated at £30,000,000. Yet, in that country, whose trade in time of war, through the protection of its fleets, was rather expanded than contracted, it was found necessary to authorize the bank to suspend payment; which suspension, after a lapse of twenty-three years, still continues. When the existence of banks depends upon the authority which regulates the currency, it may be practicable to impose salutary checks against excessive issues of paper during suspension, and, in some degree, to guard against an excessive depreciation of the currency. But where these institutions are created by an authority having no power to regulate the currency, and especially where they are created by a great variety of authorities independent of each other, and practicably incapable of acting in concert, it is manifest that no such checks or restraints can be imposed. It is impossible to imagine a currency more vicious than that which depends upon the will of nearly four hundred banks, entirely independent of each other, when released from all restraint against excessive issues. By the term *currency*, the issue of paper by Government, as a financial resource, is excluded. Even such an issue, in a state where the reign of law is firmly established, and public opinion controls the public councils, would be preferable to a currency similar to that which existed in some parts of the United States during the general suspension, and which now exists in some of the States. This truth has been practically demonstrated by the redemption of the whole of the Treasury notes issued during the war, within the short space of about two years after the peace; whilst a large amount of bank notes issued during the suspension are yet unredeemed, and greatly depreciated.

There can be no doubt that a metallic currency, connected with a paper circulation, convertible into specie, and not exceeding the demand for the facile transmission of money, is the most convenient that can be devised. When the paper circulation exceeds that demand, the metallic currency, to the amount of the excess, will be exported, and a liability to sudden fluctuations to the same extent will be produced.

If banks were established only in the principal commercial cities of each State; if they were restrained from the issue of notes of small denominations; if they should retain an absolute control over one-half of their capital, and the whole of the credit which they employ, by discounting to that amount nothing but transaction paper payable at short dates, the credit and stability of the banks would at least be unquestionable. Their notes could always be redeemed in specie, on demand. The remaining part of their capital might be advanced upon long credits to manufacturers, and even to agriculturists, without the danger of being under the necessity of calling upon such debtors to contribute to their relief if emergencies should occur. Such debtors are, in fact, unable to meet sudden exigencies, and ought never to accept of advances from banks but upon long credits, for which timely provision may be made. The latter class, of all others, is the least qualified to meet the sudden demands which a pressure upon banks compels them to make upon their debtors. The returns of capital invested in agriculture are too slow and distant to justify engagements with banks, except upon long credits. If the payment of the principal should be demanded at other periods than those at which the husbandman receives the annual reward of his toil, the distress which would result from the exaction would greatly outweigh any benefit which was anticipated from the loan. That the establishment of banks in agricultural districts has greatly improved the general appearance of the country, is not denied. Comfortable mansions and spacious barns have been erected; lands have been cleared and reduced to cultivation; farms have been stocked and rendered more productive, by the aid of bank credits; but these improvements will eventually be found, in most cases, to effect the ruin of the proprietor. The farm, with its improvements, will frequently prove unequal to the discharge of the debts incurred in its embellishment. Such, in fact, is the actual or apprehended state of things wherever banks have been established in the small inland towns and villages. Poverty and distress are impending over the heads of most of those who have attempted to

improve their farms by the aid of bank credits. So general is this distress, that the principal attention of the State Legislatures, where the evil exists, is, at this moment, directed to the adoption of measures calculated to rescue their fellow-citizens from the inevitable effects of their own indiscretion. If, in affording a shield to the debtor against the legal demand of his creditor, the axe shall be applied to the root of the evil, by the annihilation of banks where they ought never to have existed, the interference, however doubtful in point of policy or principle, may eventually be productive of more good than evil.

The general system of credit which has been introduced through the agency of banks, brought home to every man's door, has produced a factitious state of things, extremely adverse to the sober, frugal, and industrious habits which ought to be cherished in a republic. In the place of these virtues, extravagance, idleness, and the spirit of gambling adventure have been engendered and fostered by our institutions. So far as these evils have been produced by the establishment of banks where they are not required, by the omission to impose upon them wholesome restraints, and by the ignorance or misconduct of those who have been intrusted with their direction, they are believed to be beyond the control of the Federal Government. Since the resumption of specie payments, measures have been adopted in some of the States to enforce their continuance; in others, the evil has been left to the correction of public opinion. There is, however, some reason to apprehend that the authority of law may be interposed in support of the circulation of notes not convertible into specie.

But the Federal Government has, by its measures, in some degree, contributed to the spirit of speculation and of adventurous enterprise which, at this moment, so strongly characterizes the citizens of this republic. The system of credit, which, in the infancy of our commerce, was indispensable to its prosperity, if not to its existence, has been extended at a period when the dictates of sound discretion seemed to require that it should be shortened. The credit given upon the sale of the national domain has diffused this spirit of speculation and of inordinate enterprise among the great mass of our citizens. The public lands are purchased, and splendid towns erected upon them, with bank credits. Every thing is artificial. The rich inhabitant of the commercial cities and the tenant of the forest differ only in the object of their pursuit. Whether commerce, splendid mansions, or public lands be the object of desire, the means by which the gratification is to be secured are bank credits.

This state of things is no less unfriendly to the duration of our republican institutions than it is adverse to the development of our national energies when great emergencies shall arise; for, upon such occasions, the attention of the citizen will be directed to the preservation of his property from the grasp of his creditors, instead of being devoted to the defence of his country; instead of being able to pay with promptitude the contributions necessary to the preservation of the state, he will be induced to claim the interference of the Government to protect him against the effects of his folly and extravagance.

This ought not to be the condition of a republic when menaced by foreign force or domestic commotion. Such, it is apprehended, will be the condition of the United States, if the course which has been pursued since the commencement of the late war be not abandoned. Since that period, it is believed, the number of banks in the United States has been more than doubled. They have been established in the little inland towns and villages, and have brought distress and ruin upon the inhabitants. When the cause and the extent of the evil are known, no doubt is entertained that the appropriate remedies will be applied by those who, in our complex form of government, are invested with the necessary authority.

But the resolution requires the Secretary of the Treasury "to report such measures as, in his opinion, may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in the United States."

It has already been suggested, that, if the currency were purely metallic, or connected with paper convertible into specie, to the extent only of the demand for the transmission of money, the United States would retain a proportion of the precious metals which the value of their exchangeable commodities bore to those of other States. But if paper can be made to circulate independent of its employment in the transmission of funds, gold and silver, to the same extent, will be exported. If paper will be received and employed generally as the medium of exchange, and especially if it be issued in bills of small denominations, the amount of specie which will be exported will be great in proportion to the paper in circulation. If this position be correct, the power of Congress will be insufficient to retain any considerable portion of gold and silver in the United States. Bank notes, from one dollar to those of large denominations, have circulated, and, it is presumed, will continue to circulate, independent of its authority. As long as bank notes will be received as a substitute for specie, the quantity of specie necessary for currency will be small and may be easily retained without the aid of Government. But the demand for specie, where the circulation is principally paper, is extremely fluctuating. When there is but little or no demand for it, the temptation to increase their discounts, by the issue of more paper, is too strong to be resisted by banks. When a demand for specie arises, the currency has to be suddenly diminished by the contraction of their discounts. Fluctuations in the amount of the currency, produced by this means, is the principal mischief to be remedied; these fluctuations will frequently occur in every State, where the currency is principally paper convertible into coin. In the United States, where the specie exported as a primary article of commerce to the East Indies and to China bears so large a proportion to the metallic currency of the country, they must not only be more frequent than in States where no such commerce exists, but more extensive in their effects. The demand created for Spanish milled dollars, by the exportation of specie, in the prosecution of this trade, has, without doubt, caused their importation to an extent which otherwise would not have occurred. As this demand is in some degree contingent, the supply will also be contingent. When it exceeds the demand, the banks will be tempted to new issues of paper. When it is deficient, the deficiency will be drawn from the banks, and will cause a sudden diminution of the currency. If this diminution could be limited to the amount of the deficiency thus drawn from the banks, the evil would be no greater than if the currency were metallic. But this is not the fact. When the paper circulation is returned upon the banks for specie, prudence requires that an effort should be made to preserve the same proportion between the specie in their vaults and their notes in circulation as existed at the moment the pressure commenced. If the paper in circulation should be three times the amount of specie in the possession of the banks, a demand upon them for $1,000,000 of specie would produce a diminution of $3,000,000 in the currency if the specie should be exported, and of $2,000,000 if it remained in the country. It is even probable that the comparative diminution would exceed this ratio. As the demand increased, apprehensions would be excited for the credit of the banks; the exertions produced by that apprehension would correspond with the magnitude of the evil to be avoided, rather than with the positive pressure; this, it is presumed, would be the effect of such an emergency, where banks had not become familiarized with bankruptcy, and were not countenanced by society in a course of conduct which, in private life, would be considered dishonest.

If, by any constitutional exercise of the power of Congress, banks can be restrained, first, from issuing notes of small denominations, and, secondly, from excessive issues when their notes are not returned upon them for specie, fluctuations in the currency, to an extent to derange the interests of society, may be prevented. But if the imposition of these restraints are not within the constitutional powers of Congress, the evils which have been suffered for the want of those restraints must continue until the present system of banking shall be abandoned.

In an inquiry into the state of the currency, the consideration of the coinage is necessarily involved. The principles upon which the coinage of the United States has been established are substantially correct. The standard fineness of the gold coinage corresponds with the coinage of England and Portugal. The standard of the silver coinage differs but little from that of Spain. The American dollar is intrinsically worth about one per cent. less than the Spanish milled dollar. This difference, if the Spanish dollar had not been made a legal tender, might have secured to the nation a more permanent use of its silver coinage. American dollars would not be exported as long as Spanish dollars could be obtained for that purpose at a reasonable premium. If this latter coin were not a legal tender, the banks might afford to import it, and might sell, at a fair premium, the amount which might be required of them for the China and East India trade.

The relative value of gold and silver has been differently established in different nations. It has been different in the same nation at different periods. In England, an ounce of gold is equal in value to about 15.2 ounces of silver; in France, it is equal to 15.5; and in Spain and Portugal, to 16 ounces. In the United States, an ounce of gold is equal to 15 ounces of silver. But the relative value of these metals in the markets frequently differs from that assigned to them by the laws of the different civilized States. It is believed that gold, when compared with silver, has been for many years appreciating in value, and now every where commands, in the money markets, a higher value than that which has been assigned to it in States where its relative value is greatest. If this be correct, no injustice will result from a change in the relative legal value of gold and silver, so as to make it correspond with their relative marketable value. If gold, in relation to silver, should be raised five per cent., one ounce of it would be equal to 15.75 or $15\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of pure silver. This augmentation in its value would cause it to be imported in quantities sufficient to perform all the functions of currency. As it is not used to any considerable extent as a primary article of commerce, the fluctuations to which the silver currency is subject from that cause would not affect it. It would be exported only when the rate of exchange against the country should exceed the expense of exportation. In ordinary circumstances, such a state of exchange would not be of long continuance. If the currency of the United States must, of necessity, continue to be paper convertible into specie, an increase of the gold coinage, upon principles which shall afford the least inducement to exportation, is probably the most wholesome corrective that can be applied, after the rigid enforcement of that convertibility.

The copper coinage is believed to be susceptible of improvement. Copper itself is too massive to serve the purposes of change. One hundred cents are too cumbrous to be carried and used in the numberless transactions which daily occur between individuals. Coin compounded of silver and copper, of from one to ten cents, would be much more suitable for that object. This kind of coinage has been adopted in other countries, with great advantage.

It has, however, been objected to this coinage—

1. That, as compounded metals are much harder than the component ingredients, it would be difficult, and, consequently, expensive to work.

2. That the coin itself would be of little or no intrinsic value; copper or brass being of superior value in the manufactures to which it might be applied. And that the public would scarcely submit to the circulation of a coin so worthless.

3. That it might be counterfeited by a composition of zinc and copper.

After giving to these objections their due weight, it is believed that a change of this nature, in the copper coinage, would be beneficial. Although the expense of such a coinage should be twice as much as that of an equal number of silver coin, still it might be advantageous. Small change, both of silver and copper, may be abundant in Philadelphia, the seat of the mint; but it is not generally so elsewhere. If it were, tickets of $6\frac{1}{4}$, 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 25, and 50 cents, issued by mayors and corporation officers, and dollar bills torn in two pieces, for the purposes of change, would not be employed for that purpose. This single fact is an answer to the second objection. The fractional parts of a dollar are so indispensable in the transactions of individuals, that any thing which assumes that character will be employed. If the tickets, which at this moment form so great a portion of the change of this city, and of various other places, are employed for that purpose, it is inconceivable that the community should refuse to permit a compound coin of silver and copper to circulate, containing the intrinsic value which it represents, merely because, for manufactures, it will not be worth more than brass or copper, and that the expense of refining will be equal to the value of the silver. Change (that is, the fractional parts of a dollar) is so indispensable to the community, that its inapplicability to manufactures, and its exemption from liability to exportation, instead of forming objections, are recommendations in its favor.

The objection that this coin may be easily counterfeited is, if it cannot be obviated, entitled to great consideration. As has been before stated, this compound coinage has been successfully practised in other States. If compound metals are much harder than their component ingredients, may not a sufficient security against counterfeiting be derived from that circumstance? The dimensions and power of the machinery, which constitute one of the objections to the coinage, will render it extremely difficult to secure that secrecy and concealment which are indispensable to the success of the counterfeiter. If this compound coinage should not be carried higher than ten cent or disme pieces, the inducement, compared with the danger of detection, resulting from the magnitude of the machinery, would not, it is believed, be sufficient to encourage counterfeiting. If, however, it should be deemed impracticable to guard against this evil, in a coinage composed of silver and copper, an attempt might be made to obtain a supply of small change, by a mixture of silver and zinc. The danger of counterfeiting would then be removed.

As various plans have been suggested, during the last twelve months, for alleviating the general distress which has prevailed, by the emission of a large amount of Treasury notes, a few observations on that subject will close this part of the report.

If Treasury notes are to be issued for this purpose, they will be either receivable in all payments to the Government, or they will be made redeemable at a fixed period.

1. If they are made receivable in all payments to the Government, the revenue will, from the time that $5,000,000 are issued, be substantially received in them. The Government will be immediately unable to pay the interest and reimbursement of the public debt in specie as it becomes due. These notes, when compared with the notes of the Bank of the United States, will be at a discount. The latter notes, independently of their being every where receivable in all payments to the Government, are convertible, at the place of their issue, into specie. They are equal to the Treasury notes in payment of the revenue, and superior to them, as they can command specie when the holder shall desire it.

If the fourteenth section of the bank charter were modified, so that the notes of the bank and of its offices should be receivable by the Government only when tendered where they are made payable, a small amount of Treasury notes might be issued, and circulated, without depreciation. In that case, they would be used for the transmission of money, and would be in constant demand for that purpose. It is the reception of the notes of the Bank of the United States, and its offices, by the Government, wherever they are tendered, that causes them to be considered

as a good remittance throughout the United States. If they should cease to be so received, a demand for Treasury notes to a small amount, for the transmission of money, would be created, and would preserve them from depreciation. If the notes thus issued should be made redeemable at the Treasury, in specie, upon demand, the amount which might be put and retained in circulation would probably exceed, to a considerable extent, the sum demanded for the facile transmission of money. Such Treasury notes would, however, have no advantage over the notes of the Bank of the United States, as long as they are receivable in all payments to the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable. It is even probable that they would not be of equal value and currency with those notes, as the latter would generally be made payable in the principal commercial cities, where remittances are continually made, whilst the Treasury notes would be payable only at this place. If Treasury notes, payable in specie, on demand, when presented at this place, should be preferred to the notes of the Bank of the United States, it would be in consequence of the abuses which have been practised by banking institutions, which have, in some degree, shaken the public confidence in the integrity of their direction.

2. If Treasury notes were to be issued, not receivable in payments to the Government, but redeemable at a fixed period, they would immediately depreciate, unless they bore nearly six per cent. interest. In the latter case, they would be of little more use, as currency, than the funded debt. They would not perform the functions of money.

3. In any case whatever, whether they are receivable in payments to the Government, or bear an interest, and are redeemable at a fixed period, they will afford no substantial relief where the distress is greatest, unless they should be advanced as a loan in order to alleviate that distress. If they are to be issued from the Treasury in discharge of the demands upon the Government, they would never reach those sections of country where relief is most required. *There*, the Government already collects more than can be expended. One of the causes of this distress is the necessity of transferring the public funds from those sections, for the purpose of being expended, to those where there is no deficiency of currency.

As a financial resource, the issue of Treasury notes is justifiable only where the deficiency which they are intended to supply is small in amount, and temporary in its nature. As a measure of alleviation, it will be more likely to do harm than good. If a sufficient amount of those notes, of any description whatever, should be issued, and put into circulation where they are most wanted, unless they were given away, a debt in that part of the Union would be contracted to the extent of the issue. It might enable the borrowers to pay debts previously contracted, but their relative situation would be the same. Unless the currency became vitiated by the relief which was afforded, the ultimate payment of the debt would consummate the ruin which the measure was intended to prevent. But it is probable that the sums which might be advanced, by way of loan, would, in a great degree, be lost. The Government is not, from its nature, qualified for operations of this kind. The general system of credit which has been introduced by the agency of banks, and by the inevitable effect of the measures of the General Government, has produced an artificial state of things, which requires repression rather than extension. The issue of Treasury notes for the purpose of alleviating the general distress, would tend to increase this unnatural and forced state of things, and give to it a duration which it would otherwise never attain. If much of the evil resulting from a decreasing currency had not already been suffered, there might be some plausible reason for urging the issue of Treasury notes as a measure of alleviation. This ground cannot be urged in its favor; it is therefore indefensible, upon the ground of expediency as well as of principle.

The last member of the resolution assumes, by implication, the practicability of substituting, by the constitutional exercise of the powers of Congress, a paper currency for that which now exists.

In considering this proposition, the power of Congress over the currency of the United States cannot, consistently with the respect which is due to that body, be either affirmed or denied. It cannot be supposed that the House of Representatives, in adopting the resolution in question, intended, through the agency of an executive department of the Government, to institute an inquiry as to the extent of the constitutional authority of a body of which it is only a constituent member. Yet it will necessarily occur to the House, that, if the power of Congress over the currency is not absolutely sovereign, the inquiry, whatever may be its immediate result, must be without any ultimate utility. The general prosperity will not be advanced by demonstrating that there is no intrinsic obstacle to the substitution of a paper for a metallic currency, if the power to adopt the substitute has been withheld from the Federal Government. Without offering an opinion upon the weight to which these views would have been entitled had they been urged whilst the resolution was under consideration, it is admitted that they furnish no ground for declining the performance of the duty imposed by its adoption. In the discussion of a question of so much delicacy and importance, the utmost confidence is reposed in the justice and liberality of those who have rendered it indispensable.

At the threshold of this inquiry, it is proper to observe that it is deemed unnecessary to present an analysis of the motives which led, even in the most remote antiquity, to the general adoption, by civilized States, of gold and silver as the standard of value, or of the advantages which have resulted from that adoption. The circumstance to which, in the course of this investigation, it will be necessary to advert, is the tendency which a metallic currency has to preserve a greater uniformity of value than any other commodity; and the facility with which it returns to that value, whenever, by any temporary causes, that uniformity has been interrupted. No argument will, in this place, be offered in support of this proposition. It is founded in the experience of all nations. Its truth, for the present, will therefore be assumed. But the proposition itself admits that gold and silver, when employed by the consent of all civilized States as the standard of value, are subject to temporary variations of value. It is equally true that they are subject to permanent variations. The cause and effect of these changes will be considered previously to the discussion of the practicability of substituting a paper for a metallic currency.

1st. When, by any circumstance whatsoever, a greater portion of these metals is found in a particular State than is possessed by other States having articles of equal value to be exchanged, they will, in such State, be of less value than in the adjacent States. This will be manifested by an increase in the price of the commodities of such State. This increase of price will continue until the metallic redundancy is exported or converted into manufactures. Whenever this redundancy is disposed of, the currency will return to its former value, and the price of other commodities will be regulated by that value.

2d. But the exportation of specie may take place where there is no such redundancy. This occurs whenever the general balance of trade continues for some time unfavorable to a particular State. The currency then appreciates in value, and the price of all other commodities in such State is diminished. As commerce is nothing more than the exchange of equivalents, the reduction in the price of the articles of such State, and the increased value of the currency, will promptly produce a reaction; and gold and silver will soon return in the quantities required to reduce their value to that which they maintain in the adjacent States. With the return of specie, all other articles will return to the prices which they commanded before its exportation. Like fluids, the precious metals, so long as they are employed as the general measure of value, will constantly tend to preserve a common level. Every variation from it will be promptly corrected, without the intervention of human laws. These fluctuations, being

temporary in their nature, are wholly independent of the permanent causes which may affect the value of gold and silver when employed as the general standard of value. They will equally occur, whether the quantity of these metals, compared with the exchanges which they are destined to effect, be redundant or deficient. The limits, however, within which these fluctuations are confined, are so contracted, that the great interests of society cannot be seriously affected by them. But this observation must be understood to apply to a currency purely metallic, or, at least, when the paper which is connected with it does not exceed the demand for the convenient transmission of money.

3d. Gold and silver, when employed by the common consent of nations as the standard of value, are subject to variations in value from permanent causes. When their quantity is increased more rapidly than the articles which are to be exchanged through their agency, their price will fall, or, what amounts to the same thing, the price of all exchangeable articles will rise. It has been admitted by all intelligent writers upon this subject, that, immediately after the discovery of America, towards the close of the fifteenth century, a sudden and extensive depreciation in the value of these metals occurred; and that, from that time to the close of the eighteenth century, they continued gradually to depreciate. This depreciation, it is believed, has been accelerated during the last century, as much by the substitution of paper for specie, as by the increase in the quantity of those metals during that period, beyond the demand which would have existed for them as currency had that substitution not taken place. The precise effect upon the depreciation of these metals, produced by the partial substitution of paper in various countries for a metallic currency, will not now be inquired into; but it is generally conceded that the depreciation has been more rapid since that substitution than at any former period, except when the accumulated stock of ages in the new world was brought into Christendom, and thence distributed into every other region where gold and silver were in demand. Since the close of the last century doubts have existed whether those metals, even when employed as currency, have not appreciated in value; and it is contended, by the advocates of a paper currency, that this appreciation will probably continue through a long succession of years, and seriously affect all the operations of the civilized world. It is maintained by these writers that the demand for currency at present, throughout the world, is greater than the supply which the existing quantity of the precious metals will afford, without materially depressing the price of all the objects of human industry and human desires. When it is recollected that production is regulated by demand, and that both are directly affected by the quantity of currency compared with the quantity of articles to be exchanged, it is readily perceived that an increase in the currency of the world, by the substitution of paper, even when convertible into coin, will increase the quantity of exchangeable commodities in the world beyond what would have existed had such increase of currency not taken place. Under such circumstances, a sudden reduction of the currency, by the rejection of the paper which had been employed, could not fail to derange all the relations of society, by diminishing the quantity of currency, whilst the articles to be exchanged through its agency would suffer no such diminution. An immediate depression in the price of all commodities would be the inevitable consequence of an unqualified return to a metallic currency, upon the supposition that the quantity of gold and silver annually produced should remain undiminished. But, if this return to a metallic currency should be attempted at a period when the annual product of these metals, either from temporary or permanent causes, should have considerably decreased, all the great interests of society would be most seriously disordered; property of every description would rapidly fall in value; the relations between creditor and debtor would be violently and suddenly changed. This change would be greatly to the injury of the debtor; the property which would be necessary to discharge his debts would exceed that which he had received from his creditor; the one would be ruined without the imputation of crime, whilst the other would be enriched without the semblance of merit. Until the engagements existing at the moment of such a change are discharged, and the price of labor and of commodities is reduced to the proportion which it must bear to the quantity of currency employed as the medium of their exchange, enterprise of every kind will be repressed, and misery and distress universally prevail. When this shall be effected, the relations of society, founded upon a new basis, will be equitable and just, and tend to promote and secure the general prosperity.

Such, it is contended by the advocates of a paper currency, are the circumstances under which the principal States of Europe are endeavoring to return to a metallic currency. For a century past, the currency of those States has been greatly increased by the employment of paper, founded, it is true, originally, upon a metallic basis. During the last twenty years, this paper has ceased to be convertible into specie; and, as no systematic effort has been made to prevent excessive issues, it has become redundant, and, consequently, depreciated. Notwithstanding this depreciation, the productions of those countries, it is believed, have more rapidly increased than those of countries where a metallic currency has been preserved. The first efforts that are seriously made by those States to return to a metallic currency, will be the repression of enterprise of every description among themselves. It will be foreseen that the currency must appreciate, and that all other articles must depreciate in value. The effects of this appreciation of money will be first manifested in those States by the fall of the price of all articles which cannot be exported. In the progress of these measures, the price of the exportable articles will also be affected, by the reduction in the currency employed in effecting their exchange. It is even probable that the quantity of exchangeable articles will be diminished. Whilst the appreciation of the currency is perceptibly advancing, the manufacturer will not hazard his capital in producing articles, the price of which is rapidly declining. The merchant will abstain from purchasing, under the apprehension of a further reduction of price, and of the difficulty of revending at a profit. It is even probable that the interest of money will fall, whilst the cry of a scarcity of money will be incessant. Under such circumstances, loans will not be required, except to meet debts of immediate urgency. None will be demanded for the prosecution of enterprises, by which the productive energies of the community will be increased.

As the measures which have been adopted by England, and several of the continental States of Europe, for returning to a metallic currency advance, the interest of those States which have adhered to it will be affected. Whilst gold and silver were, in the former States, dispensed with as coin, they were sought for merely as commodities. The quantity necessary for their manufactures was readily obtained, without deranging, in any serious degree, the currency of other States.

It has been estimated that from eighty to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars were necessary to England. Taking the mean sum, and admitting that the other European States engaged in the same effort require an equal amount, a supply of two hundred millions of dollars is necessary. The commencement of the measures necessary to obtain that portion of this sum which cannot, in a short time, be drawn from the annual product of the mines, may not be immediately felt by other States. But, when these measures approach their completion; when a large quantity of gold and silver is necessarily withdrawn from the currency of other States, the price of specie will, in the latter, appreciate, and the price of all commodities will decline. All the evils incident to an appreciating currency will be felt in those States, though in a less degree than where a paper currency had been exclusively adopted. The example presented by the return to a metallic currency in France, even in the midst of a revolution, which probably had some influence upon the decision of this question by other States, is believed to be,

in no degree, analogous in its principal circumstances. At the precise period that this change was operating, England and the principal continental States abandoned the precious metals as currency. The supply demanded by France was not only at hand, but was seeking the very employment which that change had made indispensable. At the same time, immense sums were brought into France by her conquering armies, which, being raised by military contributions, had, in some degree, rendered a resort to paper currency, in the invaded States, necessary. At present, the civilized world is at peace, and each State is endeavoring, by systematic measures, to secure to itself a just participation of the benefits of equal and reciprocal commerce. The States which are now attempting to return to a metallic currency will find much greater difficulty in effecting this change than was experienced by France.

The demand for gold and silver, as the medium of exchange, cannot be supplied until the price of all exchangeable articles has fallen in proportion to the reduction of the currency, which the abandonment of paper must produce. It is even probable, as has been before suggested, that, after the price of commodities and of labor shall have fallen, so as to bear a just proportion to the currency which is to be employed in effecting the necessary exchanges, the currency will continue gradually to appreciate. This, however, is matter of conjecture. It depends entirely upon the fact, whether the annual product of the mines, after furnishing the quantity necessary for the consumption of the precious metals in manufactures, will be equal to the increased demand for currency, arising from the increase of exchangeable commodities throughout the world. The great advancement in the arts and sciences, the rapid improvements in machinery which characterize the present age, acting through a long succession of ages, cannot fail to augment, in an astonishing degree, all the products of human industry.

It may, however, be urged, that the same improvements will augment, in an equal degree, the product of the mines; and that, therefore, the quantity of the precious metals in the world will continue to bear to other commodities the same relation which they may assume when the return to a metallic currency is effected. This may be true; but, so far as it depends upon the general principle, that the supply of all articles is regulated by the demand, there is reasonable ground of doubt. The maxim, although good as a general rule, admits of exceptions. A demand beyond the supply increases the price of the thing demanded, and invites to the investment of additional capital in its production. But, when the article demanded is to be produced from a material which no investment of capital, no application of skill, can augment, the only effect of such investment and application is to produce the most which the material has the capacity to furnish. Such, in fact, is the case of gold and silver. The material from which they are made is limited in quantity, which neither capital nor skill can augment. It is probable that the improvements in machinery, and the art of refining, will be counterbalanced by the exhaustion of the mines, or the difficulty of working them, arising from the depth and extent of their excavations. It is, therefore, possible that the demand for the precious metals, for currency and for manufactures, may exceed the production of the mines.

Previously to entering upon the immediate discussion of the practicability of substituting a paper for a metallic currency, it is proper to observe, that gold and silver derive part of the uniformity of value which has been ascribed to them, from the general consent of civilized States to employ them as the standard of value. Should they cease to be used for that purpose, they would become more variable in their value, and would be regulated, like all other articles, by the demand for them, compared with the supply in any given market. It is presumed that, if they should cease to be employed as the standard of value by several States, their uniformity of value would be, in some degree, affected, not only in those States where they were considered as mere commodities, but in those where they were still employed as currency. Whenever, as commodities, they should rise in value, a drain would take place from the currency of other States; and when they should fall in value, as commodities, they would seek employment as currency, and render, in some degree, redundant the currency of the States where they are employed. After making due allowance for the depreciation of bank notes in England, from the time of the bank restriction, in 1797, to the present period, the price of gold and silver in that country is believed to have varied more than at any former period. Their price, when compared with bank notes, from the year 1797 to 1808, showed but a slight degree of depreciation—considerably less, in all human probability, than actually existed. During that interval, the demand for those metals was limited in England to the sum required for manufactures. It is highly probable that, if the quantity of the paper circulation had been reduced to the amount of the currency in circulation at the time, or for one year before the restriction, the price of bullion would have been below the mint price. On the contrary, in the year 1808, when the employment of a British force in Spain created a sudden demand for specie, the depreciation of bank notes, indicated by the price of bullion, was probably greater than that which really existed. In the year 1814, after the treaty of Paris, the price of bullion, estimated in bank paper, was not above the mint price; whilst, in the succeeding year, it rose to more than twenty per cent. above that price: the amount of bank notes in circulation at the former exceeding, in a small degree, that of the latter period. It is impossible that these variations in the price of gold and silver, in the short space of one year, can be entirely chargeable to the depreciation of bank notes. The effect which these variations, in a great commercial State, where the precious metals were considered only as commodities, were calculated to produce upon the currency of the neighboring States, has not been ascertained. The convulsions to which most of these States were subject during that period may account for the want of sufficient data to elucidate the subject. It is, however, highly improbable that these fluctuations were not sensibly felt by them.

Having considered the nature and extent of the variations in value, to which a metallic currency is necessarily subject, it remains to examine whether it is practicable to devise a system by which a paper currency may be employed as the standard of value, with sufficient security against variations in its value, and with the same certainty of its recovering that value, when, from any cause, such variations shall have been produced. It is distinctly admitted that no such paper currency has ever existed. Where the experiment has been made directly by Government, excessive issues have quickly ensued, and depreciation has been the immediate consequence. Where the experiment has been attempted through the agency of banks, it has invariably failed. In both cases, instead of being used as a mean of supplying a cheap and stable currency, invariably regulated by the demand, for effecting the exchanges required by the wants and convenience of society, it has been employed as a financial resource, or made the instrument of unrestrained cupidity. In no case has any attempt been made to determine the principles upon which such a currency, to be stable, must be founded. Instead of salutary restraints being imposed upon the moneyed institutions which have been employed, the vital principle of whose being is gain, they have not simply been left to the guidance of their own cupidity, but have been stimulated to excessive issues, to supply deficiencies in the public revenue. This is known to have been the case, in an eminent degree, in the experiment which has been attended with most success. The issues of the Bank of England, on account of the Government, were frequently so great as to destroy the demand for discounts by individuals. In consequence of these excessive issues, the interest of money fell below five per cent., the rate at which the bank discounted; the demand for discounts at the bank, therefore, ceased. It is, indeed, not surprising that no systematic effort has been made to restrain excessive issues. In the case of banks, the experiments which have been made were intended to be temporary; they were the result of great and sudden pressure, which left but little leisure for the examination of a subject so abstruse.

The employment of a paper circulation convertible into specie, the favorite system of modern States, having, as has been attempted to be shown in a previous part of this report, the inevitable tendency to produce the necessity of resorting, in every national emergency, to paper not so convertible, imposes upon those who are called to administer the affairs of nations the duty of thoroughly examining the subject, with a view, if practicable, to avoid that necessity. If the examination should not result in the establishment of a paper currency, unconnected with specie, it may lead to the imposition of salutary checks against excessive issues, when the necessity of suspending payment may occur.

It has already been said that every attempt which has been made to introduce a paper currency has failed. It may also be said, that of all the systems which, during the discussion of this interesting subject, both in Europe and the United States, have been proposed, none are free from objections. It is possible that no system can be devised which will be entirely free from objection. To insure the possibility of employing such a currency with advantage, it is necessary—

1. That the power of the Government over the currency be absolutely sovereign.
2. That its stability be above suspicion.
3. That its justice, morality, and intelligence be unquestionable.
4. That the issue of the currency be made not only to depend upon the demand for it, but that an equivalent be actually received.
5. That an equivalent can only be found in the delivery of an equal amount of gold or silver, or of public stock.
6. That whenever, from any cause, it may become redundant, it may be funded at an interest a fraction below that which was surrendered at its issue.

1. This proposition needs no elucidation. Coinage and the regulation of money have, in all nations, been considered one of the highest acts of sovereignty. It may well be doubted, however, whether a sovereign power over the coinage necessarily gives the right to establish a paper currency. The power to establish such a currency ought not only to be unquestionable, but unquestioned. Any doubt of the legality of the exercise of such an authority could not fail to mar any system which human ingenuity could devise.

2. A metallic currency, having an intrinsic value, independent of that which is given to it by the sovereign authority, does not depend upon the stability of the Government for its value. Revolutions may arise; insurrections may menace the existence of the Government: a metallic currency rises in value under such circumstances; it becomes more valuable, compared with every species of property, whether moveable or immoveable, in proportion to the instability of the Government. Not so with a paper currency: its credit depends, in a great degree, upon the confidence reposed in the stability of the authority by which it was issued. Should that authority be overthrown by foreign force or intestine commotion, an immediate depreciation, if not an absolute annihilation, of its value would ensue.

3. It might, however, be saved from such destruction by a well grounded confidence in the justice and intelligence of the Government which should succeed that which had been overthrown. The history of modern times furnishes examples that are calculated to inspire this confidence. In France, during the revolution which has just terminated, the public debt was reduced to one-third of its amount. The same rule was applied to the public debt of the Dutch republic, when it fell under French domination. In the successive political changes to which France has, since that period, been subjected, the public debt and the public engagements have been maintained with the strictest good faith. In Holland, that portion of the public debt which had been abolished by the French Government has been restored. In the opinion of well informed men, however, the conditions connected with that restoration were so onerous as to render it almost nominal. Indeed, the public debt in that country had become so disproportionate to the means of the nation when deprived of the resources it enjoyed when the debt was contracted, that the reduction which it underwent while the country was annexed to the French empire was not generally considered an evil. The reduction of the national debt of France during the revolution was perhaps equally indispensable. If the intelligence of the age, and the influence of public opinion, even in States where the reign of law was but imperfectly established, have been sufficient to induce the Governments which have alternately succeeded each other for the last twenty-five years, in France and Holland, to respect the public engagements which had been previously contracted, well grounded expectations may be cherished that the period is rapidly passing away when the public faith of nations can be violated with impunity.

If public engagements, under such circumstances, have been considered obligatory upon those who have successively administered the affairs of those nations, a reasonable confidence may be reposed in the fufilment of the obligations which may be contracted by existing Governments, where the reign of law is firmly established. It is not denied that a paper currency furnishes strong temptations to abuse. Millions may be issued in a few days, and the deficiencies in the revenue promptly supplied, if the condition of receiving an equivalent is abandoned. The moment the currency shall be issued as a financial resource, depreciation will follow, and all the relations of society will be disturbed. If the Government of the nation in which a paper currency has been established shall be deeply impressed with this truth, will it not be restrained from the apprehended abuse? Currency of every kind is liable to great abuses. The history of the coinage of every nation whose annals are known, is little more than a detail of the frauds which have been practised by Governments upon the people. Until the twentieth year of the reign of Edward III. of England, a pound troy of silver, of standard fineness, and a pound sterling, were synonymous terms; twenty shillings sterling being, in fact, a pound troy of standard silver. Change followed change in rapid succession, until, in the reign of Elizabeth, a pound troy of standard silver was directed to be coined into sixty-two shillings. This immense change in the value of the currency was effected in the space of about two centuries. In other modern States, during the same period, changes not less important occurred in the coinage. Frequently, these changes were effected by deteriorating the standard fineness of the coin. For more than a century past, the coinage of the civilized world has undergone no material change, with a view to the practice of fraud upon the people. Whether this forbearance is to be attributed to an improvement in the morality of modern Governments, or to a more correct understanding of the principles of currency and of the consequences that must result from every change by which the relations of society are affected, it furnishes just ground of expectation that they will not hereafter be attempted. Nothing more is necessary to secure an unalterable adherence to the maxims upon which it is manifestly necessary that a paper currency must be founded, in order to preserve a uniformity of value, than the same morality and the same intelligence. Without assuming the principle of the perfectibility of human nature, the hope may be indulged that the nature of currency will continue to command the attention of statesmen, and that the abuses which have resulted from improper changes in the currency will not again occur in the same degree.

4. When the currency is metallic, no addition can be made to it without giving an equivalent. It is indispensable that this condition should be annexed to the acquisition of the paper currency, preliminary to its entering into circulation. If it can be put in circulation only on paying its nominal amount in that which has a general and fixed value, determined by the consent of other nations, it will continue to preserve that value during the time it circu-

lates, unless the relation which it bore at the time of its issue to the quantity of articles the exchanges of which it is destined to perform shall be varied.

5. As a paper currency is issued upon the national credit, the whole property of the nation is pledged for its redemption, whenever, by any circumstance, it may become the interest of the community that it should be redeemed. It is, therefore, manifest that it should not issue upon the credit of any individual, or association of individuals. A part can never be equal to the whole. The credit of any individual, or association of individuals, cannot be equivalent to that of the nation, of which they form a part. But it may be said that, although the credit of individuals is not equivalent to the credit of the nation, yet an equivalent for a particular portion of that credit may be found in the pledge or mortgage of property of equal or greater value than the currency issued upon it. This may be true; but the value of property has been continually fluctuating: it will continue to fluctuate, after giving to the advocates of a paper currency full credit for the superior stability which they suppose will attend its substitution for gold and silver as the standard of value. But this is not the only objection to the acceptance of property, as a pledge for the payment, by individuals, of an equivalent for the paper currency which may be advanced upon such pledge. Frauds will be practised by pledging property which is encumbered, which it would be extremely difficult to detect. The Government will be involved in endless litigation with individuals who are interested in the encumbrances by which its rights to the property pledged is embarrassed. In such contests, the interest of the Government is always endangered, even where right is on its side. It is not qualified to enter into such litigations with an equal chance of success. The feelings of the community are always, except in flagrant cases of fraud, upon the side of an individual supposed to be struggling with the overwhelming influence of authority. Besides, in all contests of this nature, something of the respect for the Government, which ought to be cherished by the citizens, especially of a free State, will be lost. The situation is invidious, and ought not voluntarily to be assumed by a Government jealous of its dignity and purity of character. It is, therefore, believed that a national currency cannot be issued with safety, with a reasonable prospect of success, and with sufficient security against redundancy, but in exchange for gold and silver of a definite standard, or for the public stock at certain fixed rates. When issued in exchange for them, and for them alone, there is, though not the same, yet perhaps an equal security against redundancy as in the case of a metallic currency. When it is issued in exchange for coin, there is no addition made to the currency. When it is issued in exchange for public stock, commanding, previously to the exchange, its par value in coin, the party who acquires the currency parts with that which was equal to specie, and is deprived of the annual interest which it produced. Unless the interest of the currency, resulting from its scarcity, should exceed that paid upon the stock, it would not be demanded in exchange for the stock. In either case, the danger of redundancy is extremely remote. By the exchange of specie for currency, the active capital of the country will be increased to the amount of the currency; and the capacity of the nation to redeem it, whenever it shall, by any circumstance whatever, become expedient, will be unquestionable.

But it may be doubted whether, under such conditions, a paper currency ever can be put in circulation. Under a Government firmly established, conducted by upright and enlightened councils, and possessing absolute power over the currency, it is believed there is no just reason to apprehend a difficulty of that nature. If, in such a Government, banks existed, deriving their powers from it, the specie in their possession would be gradually exchanged for the paper currency which would become the basis of their operations. Not only the specie which they possessed would be thus exchanged, but exertions would, from time to time, be made to acquire the sums necessary to support their banking operations. Specie would be imported, even at an expense, for the purpose of being exchanged. Whilst specie formed the basis of the operations of banks, its importation could not fail to be productive of loss; each importation not only producing the necessity of additional importations, but at an increased expense. But, when importations shall be made for the purpose of being exchanged for the currency, the exportation of the specie thus imported will not affect the operations of the banks. It is only when the funding of the currency shall commence, that they will be admonished to desist from further importations. Individuals and banks would likewise exchange public stock at the rates prescribed by the system for the paper currency. Whenever the demand for currency should be such as to raise the interest of money considerably above that produced by the public stock, it would, by banks and individuals, be given in exchange for the currency. But the facility which the existence of a public debt furnishes in procuring the paper currency is counterbalanced by the difficulty of complying with the public engagement to discharge such debt in a metallic currency. After a paper circulation shall be substituted for gold and silver, they will be found in the country only in the quantity demanded for manufactures, and for such branches of commerce as are entirely dependent upon them. A considerable demand for gold and silver by the Government, to meet its engagements previously contracted, would raise their price in the market, and render the obligation to discharge those engagements in the precious metals not only extremely onerous, but, perhaps, sometimes impracticable. In such a state, a compromise with the public creditors would seem to be a preliminary measure. This, under any circumstances, would be a measure of great delicacy and difficulty, and, in some cases, would probably be utterly impracticable.

6. Whenever, from any cause, the currency should become redundant, the redundancy may be funded at a rate of interest a fraction below the rate of legal interest.

In determining the rate at which it may be funded, due regard should be paid to the rate of interest previously existing in the State. The rate of interest, it is conceived, ought not to depend (and, where a metallic currency prevails, does not depend) solely upon the amount of currency necessary to perform with facility the exchanges required by the wants and convenience of society. In a new country, where there is but a slight accumulation of capital, the interest of money will be high, notwithstanding there may be even a redundancy of currency beyond what is necessary to effect its exchanges. In such a country, all the objects upon which capital may be employed, except those of the most simple kind, are unoccupied. The currency necessary to effect the exchanges of its property, moveable and immoveable, will be entirely insufficient to satisfy the demand for capital for those objects. If it should be multiplied so as to equal that demand, it would exceed the demand for the necessary exchanges of society, and consequently depreciate; such, in fact, it is believed, would be the consequence of issuing the currency upon individual credit, or upon the pledge of property, at a rate of interest below that which previously existed in the State. Any change of the interest of money by law, previous to its having taken place in individual transactions, in consequence of the accumulation of capital, would be unjust, and could not fail to produce serious inconvenience to the community. Admitting the rate of interest, in a State about to make the experiment, to be six per cent., then the currency should be issued only in exchange for specie, or six per cent. or other stock, according to that ratio. If the currency should, when by any means a redundancy existed, be fundable at five and a half per cent. interest, the utmost depreciation to which it could be subject would be eight and one-third per cent. But it is probable that the real depression in its value would not, at any time, be more than half that amount. Before funding would commence, the public stock receivable in exchange for the national currency would be above the rates at which it was receivable. Its issue upon the exchange of stock would therefore have ceased. There are, in every community, capitalists who would prefer lending to the Government at five and a half per cent., than to indi-

viduals at six. The funding of the currency would, therefore, begin before the redundancy would offer any general inducement to that mode of reducing it. The variation to which its value would be subject would, therefore, be less than eight and one-third per cent. It would be the interest of the Government to reserve the right of redeeming the stock created by funding at its par value, under the condition, however, of redeeming it according to the order of time in which it was created. Connected with this system should be a permission to the banks to purchase public stock, but not to dispose of it, except to the Government, at its par, or current value when under par, unless the Government should decline the purchase. The currency, upon being funded, should be invariably cancelled. Under a system of this kind, if no other paper were permitted to circulate than the national currency, a redundancy which would affect its value could only occur by a temporary diminution of the articles which were to be exchanged through its instrumentality. In that event, the price of the articles would be enhanced so as to require a greater amount of currency to effect their exchange. Should the price not be enhanced in proportion to the diminution in the quantity of the articles, that portion of the currency which would, under such circumstances, be left without employment would be funded. A just relation between the amount of currency and the demand for it would be promptly restored, without affecting injuriously the relations between individuals. On the other hand, should a greater quantity of exchangeable articles be produced, the demand for currency would exceed the supply, and lead immediately to additional issues, until the necessary supply should be obtained.

But, in a State where banks already existed, which derived their charters from the sovereignty that regulated the currency; where the people were accustomed to bank notes, and in the habit of receiving them, the agency of these institutions might be admitted in supplying a portion of the currency. They might be permitted to issue their notes, payable on demand, in the national currency; their notes would, of course, be issued on personal security. In this case, the currency might become redundant by the issues of the banks. Whenever this should happen, the national currency would be demanded of them for the purpose of being funded; the banks would be compelled to curtail their discounts, to relieve themselves from the pressure; and the amount of the currency would be promptly reduced to the legitimate demand. Wherever the agency of banks should be employed in furnishing part of the circulation, a refusal or omission to discharge their notes, on demand, in the national currency, should be treated as an act of bankruptcy. The national currency, being a legal tender in the payment of debts to individuals and to the Government, would, in relation to the banks, perform the functions of specie, where bank notes are convertible into coin. But, in order to impose a salutary check against excessive issues of bank notes, the national currency should alone be receivable in all payments to the Government.

In an attempt to trace the probable results of a paper currency, founded upon the principles which have been developed in the preceding pages, the influence which it will have upon foreign exchange requires investigation. The want of stability, morality, and intelligence in the Government which may undertake to substitute a paper for a metallic currency, are the objections which have already been considered. To these, according to common opinion, is to be added the injurious effect which it is supposed it will have upon foreign exchange. In a country where the currency is metallic, an unfavorable state of foreign exchange will probably have the following effects:

1st. To raise the price of exportable articles as much above that which they ought to bear as the premium paid upon foreign bills, until it exceeds the expense of exporting specie to the foreign market.

2d. When this rise exceeds the expense of such exportation, the price of exportable articles will fall gradually below what they ought to command, to the extent of that excess.

3d. Until this fall in their price shall be effected, specie will be exported; after which it will cease.

4th. This fall in their price, by increasing their consumption in the foreign markets, ultimately provides for the return of the specie which had been exported.

5th. During the second and third stages of this process, the price of all articles not exportable is affected in a greater degree, enterprise is damped, and distress prevails.

Such are the necessary effects of an unfavorable state of foreign exchange, where the currency is metallic. As the vital principle of commerce is gain, it is probable that, generally, the price of exportable articles would, in fact, be rather higher than is stated in the preceding deductions. The timid might export specie before the premium upon exchange exceeded the expense of its exportation; but timidity is not the predominant characteristic of commercial enterprise. On the other hand, the sanguine and enterprising, relying upon the chance of better markets, would give higher prices rather than submit to certain loss upon the exportation of specie, or the purchase of bills above par.

In a country where a paper currency has been adopted, and the principles by which a redundancy may be prevented have been enforced, an unfavorable state of foreign exchange will probably have the following effects:

1st. The effect of raising the price of exportable articles as much above what they ought to bear as equals the premium upon foreign bills; but, in this case, gold and silver, being exportable articles, will rise in the same proportion as all other articles.

2d. When the price of all articles is raised so high that a loss will be incurred by their sale in foreign markets, those who have no remittances to make will withdraw from the competition. If profitable investments in other enterprises cannot be made, a portion of the currency, at their disposition, will be withdrawn from circulation, by being converted into funded stock; competition will, in this manner, be diminished; the price of articles for exportation will be reduced by the reduction of the currency, and by diminished competition among the purchasers. It is not probable, however, that the price will fall so low as to admit of a profit in foreign markets, as long as the premium upon exchange continues above the ordinary commercial profit upon exported articles. But exportation will not be continued at a certain loss longer than the discharge of debts previously contracted renders indispensable; foreign articles will not be imported, when the loss upon remittances, whether made by bills of exchange, or by the exportation of commodities, is equal to the profit upon importation; the high price given for exported articles will increase their production, and restore foreign exchange to a favorable state. The balance of trade and the rate of foreign exchange, which have given so much trouble to statesmen for two centuries past, when left to the laws by which they will be governed, in despite of human devices, as invariably regulate themselves, as fluids, when unrestrained, find their common level. They will probably more promptly conform to these laws in a State where a well regulated paper currency prevails, than where it is metallic. In the latter, the currency is exported to make up any temporary deficiency, and, by that means, provides against the recurrence of the evil, by indirectly causing an increase of the exportable articles of the State, and diminishing the importation of foreign articles. Until the capacity to purchase these by the exchange of articles shall be restored in the former, as the currency cannot be exported, the importations will be more promptly reduced to the capacity of the country to purchase, whilst the increase of its exportable articles will be the direct, instead of the indirect, consequence of a temporary incapacity to pay for previous importations.

3d. During the whole process of restoring a favorable state of exchange, in a country where a well regulated paper currency prevails, the price of all articles not exportable will suffer no material variation. The funding of the currency, which will probably take place, will not be immediately carried so far as to reduce the price of exportable articles so as to command a profit in foreign markets. They will, so long as the rate of exchange is

unfavorable, continue to command higher prices than when the exchange is favorable. This increased price will encourage industry and enterprise, and constantly tend to augment the productive energies of the community. This effect cannot fairly be attributed to any depreciation in the currency. That will continue to bear nearly the same proportion to the exchangeable articles of the State as when foreign exchange was favorable. It is probable, even, that its relation to those articles will be changed, so as to produce an appreciation of the currency; and that this appreciation will be perceived, in a slight degree, in the depression of the value of all articles not exportable. The effects of this appreciation will, however, be diminished by the impulse given to industry and enterprise, by the increased price of all articles which can be exported.

These are conceived to be the effects which a well regulated paper currency will have upon the foreign exchanges, and upon the domestic industry of the country which may adopt it. If the value of currency depends, like that of all other articles, upon the quantity compared with the demand, the idea of its depreciation, in raising the price of articles in the case which has been considered, must be rejected. That this position is incontrovertible, seems to have been admitted by all writers upon the subject. This admission is found in the reports which have been made to the British Parliament; in the evidence upon which those reports have been founded; and in the essays of those who have opposed the paper system in that country, since the year 1797. The objection to the paper system, as it existed in England, was the absence of all restraint upon the issue of paper, and the supposed impossibility of imposing any efficient restraint. In fact, no attempt has been made to impose such restraint in that country, unconnected with the convertibility of bank notes into the precious metals. So far as this restraint is limited to the convertibility of bank notes into bullion, at any given rate, it is rather an attempt to regulate foreign exchange through the instrumentality of the bank, than to confine the issue of bank notes to the sound demand for currency. The restraint imposed seems to rest upon the idea that an unfavorable state of foreign exchange must be the result of a redundant currency. Nothing can be more incorrect than this hypothesis. Considering the vitiated state of the currency of England for more than twenty years past, it is not surprising that this idea should there be entertained. During that period, the unfavorable rate of foreign exchange which generally prevailed was, if not directly, at least indirectly, attributable to the depreciation of their currency. But, in this interval, a favorable rate of foreign exchange more than once occurred. To what could this favorable exchange be attributed? Certainly not to the depreciation of their currency. But it would be as unjust to attribute every unfavorable state of foreign exchange to the depreciation of the currency, as to ascribe to that currency the credit of any favorable state of such exchange. The truth is, that fluctuations in the exchange between two countries having a metallic currency continually occur, and depend upon principles wholly unconnected with the idea of a depreciated currency.

If these views be correct, the only obstacles to the establishment of a paper currency, by a Government having a sovereign right to establish it, is the danger of the instability and want of integrity and intelligence of the Government. There is certainly just reason to apprehend that emergencies may arise in the affairs of every nation, in which their stability may be menaced, by foreign force or domestic insurrection. In such an event, a panic might ensue, and the credit of the currency be utterly annihilated. How far the recent examples which have been adverted to in other States; how far the influence of public opinion over the conduct of Governments, may be relied upon, as an efficient preventive against evils of such magnitude, must be determined by those to whom, under Divine Providence, the prosperity and happiness of nations are committed. The subject involves all the complicated interests of society, except the enjoyment of civil, political, and religious liberty. It ought to be approached with more than ordinary circumspection. In States the best qualified to attempt the change, it is environed with doubts which can only be dispelled by the light of experiment. In the United States these doubts are greatly increased by the complex form of the government. In the division of power between the Federal and State Governments, the line of separation is not sufficiently distinct to prevent collisions, which may disturb the harmony of the system. Collisions have already arisen, and, in the course of human events, may be reasonably expected to arise, until the line of separation by which their relative powers and duties are determined shall be distinctly defined by practice, or by explanatory amendments of the constitution, effected according to the forms prescribed in that instrument. Upon no question will collision more likely arise than that contemplated by the resolution under which this report is submitted. No attempt to make the change has succeeded. The measure, when stripped of extraneous difficulties, must be admitted to be of doubtful tendency. Under the most auspicious circumstances, it may prove abortive; under circumstances in any degree adverse, it must inevitably fail. Any obstacle opposed to its execution, by one or more of the State Governments, would be decisive of its fate. Their simple acquiescence in the measure would not be sufficient to secure to it that issue to which the principles upon which it might be established would necessarily lead. Their active co-operation would be indispensable. The banks which derive their authority from the State Governments are generally bound by their charters to discharge their notes in specie on demand. From this obligation it would be necessary to the system to relieve them. The obligation to discharge their notes upon demand, in the national currency, should be substituted for that of paying them in specie.

If these obstacles should be removed, that connected with the public debt, which has been suggested in a previous part of the report, would still remain. After the substitution of the national currency, gold and silver would be imported only in the quantity required for manufactures, and for the prosecution of those branches of trade in which they are primary articles of commerce. For these purposes, the importations would be sufficient. They might even be sufficient, and at a reasonable price, for the payment of the annual interest of the public debt. But, after the year 1824, when the sum of $10,000,000 would annually be expended by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it is probable that the premium which would be paid upon it would be considerable, until the debt was extinguished. A compromise, as has already been suggested, with the public creditors, would seem to be a measure preliminary to any attempt to establish a paper currency. It is more than probable that the attempt would not only be unsuccessful, but that it would injuriously affect the public credit.

It may, also, be proper to observe, that those sections of the Union where a measure of this kind would be most likely to be acceptable, would probably derive from it the least benefit. In the West and in the South the complaints of a deficient currency have been most distinctly heard. In the latter, these complaints are of recent date. In both, they proceed in a greater degree from the disbursement of the public revenue than from any other cause. The great mass of public expenditure is made to the east of this city. The revenue accruing from imports, though principally collected in the Middle and Eastern States, is paid by the great mass of consumers throughout the United States. That which is paid for the public lands, although in some degree drawn from every part of the Union, is principally paid by the citizens of the West and of the South. The greatest part of the revenue accruing from the public lands, as well as that collected in the Southern States, upon imports, has been transferred to the Middle and Eastern States to be expended. The necessity of making this transfer arises from the circumstance that the great mass of the public debt is held in those States, or by foreigners, whose agents reside in them; and from the establishment of dock-yards and naval stations in their principal ports. This transfer will continue to be necessary until the public debt shall be extinguished, and until the other expenditures of the Government can, consistently with the public interest, be more equally distributed. If a national currency should be established, the

demand for it in the Southern and Western States, for the purpose of transmission, would be incessant; whilst its return, by the ordinary course of trade, especially in the latter, would be slow, and, in some degree, uncertain. The currency, being every where receivable by the Government, would, for the purpose of remittance, be more frequently demanded in that section than specie, for the same reason that the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices command there, at this time, a premium in specie. As the transfers of the public money are made by the Bank of the United States, the excitement produced by the demand for specie, or funds that can be remitted, consequent upon such transfers, has been directed against that institution. All the evils which the community, in particular parts of the country, has suffered from the sudden decrease of the currency, as well as from its depreciation, have been ascribed to the Bank of the United States, which, in transferring the public funds, has been a passive agent in the hands of the Government.

It is, then, believed that the evils which are felt in those sections of the Union where the distress is most general will not be extensively relieved by the establishment of a national currency. The sufferings which have been produced by the efforts that have been made to resume and to continue specie payments have been great. They are not terminated, and must continue until the value of property, and the price of labor, shall assume that relation to the precious metals which our wealth and industry, compared with those of other States, shall enable us to retain. Until this shall be effected, an abortive attempt, by the substitution of a paper currency, to arrest the evils we are suffering, will produce the most distressing consequences. The sufferings that are past will, in such an event, recur with additional violence, and the nation will again find itself in the situation which it held at the moment when specie payments were resumed.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A.

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite at the dates specified herein.

DR.

Date.		Funded debt U.S. including that pledged by Charleston banks.	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock, &c.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Baring, Brothers, & Co. on account of bills in favor of J. Richards.	Due from offices of discount and deposite.	Due from State banks.	Real estate, permanent expenses, and bonus.	Expenses.	Cash deficiency.	Notes of the Bank United States and branches.	Notes of State banks.	Specie.
1819.																
Sept. 27	Bank U. S. Office—	7,252,501 34	2,002,001 11	65,000	4,532,676 24	138,470 66	23,554 37	94,864 37	30,337,369 22	882,046 41	569,937 82	21,627 78	-	5,633,857 09	214,771 14	1,197,941 52
20	Portsmouth,	-	192,163 15	150	3,978 00	-	500 00	-	90,552 29	-	-	801 24	-	161,555 00	25,059 40	9,723 05
23	Boston,	-	272,546 14	5,610	11,800 00	-	-	-	31,046 71	305,775 47	-	3,021 56	-	384,315 00	21,333 00	79,936 82
23	Providence,	-	316,698 25	-	120 00	-	58,069 29	-	18,900 81	10,116 00	-	2,706 19	-	225,295 00	25,246 90	30,085 03
27	Middletown,	-	217,366 48	300	23,585 00	-	1,300 00	-	70,399 52	5,277 46	-	1,265 81	-	158,595 00	22,237 00	73,641 38
29	New York,	-	1,393,215 32	61,479	-	-	-	-	203,624 67	224,225 70	-	6,550 53	-	618,530 00	58,324 84	313,611 04
27	Baltimore,	-	3,591,410 39	91,000	2,141,684 29	-	29,883 43	-	155,889 81	222,950 74	72,433 37	5,484 43	146,454 74	236,120 00	53,482 49	278,498 15
25	Washington	-	1,005,969 97	3,785	143,669 00	-	-	-	291,724 42	14,208 36	16,605 29	787 05	-	428,500 00	5,390 28	22,270 01
22	Richmond,	-	1,742,455 08	-	81,100 00	-	-	-	252,244 00	3,152 45	33,692 32	3,812 09	-	375,200 00	46,090 61	110,320 31
20	Norfolk,	-	726,705 91	-	95,394 00	-	-	-	227,691 03	46,564 86	23,205 81	3,414 09	-	27,280 00	23,476 82	79,479 43
22	Fayetteville,	-	562,001 26	-	49,210 00	-	14,450 00	-	6,860 80	105,022 51	-	3,093 59	-	3,540 00	43,622 00	87,760 03
14	Charleston,	-	1,806,732 23	1,700	723,888 30	-	5,000 00	-	110,827 58	47,000 00	50,994 85	6,036 77	-	213,610 00	230,173 00	261,253 57
14	Savannah,	-	1,325,239 93	-	59,235 00	-	277,174 10	-	99,601 56	84,784 70	-	4,758 45	-	421,110 00	156,777 00	84,629 42
10	Lexington,	-	1,210,755 46	-	32,216 00	-	109,438 37	-	92,992 41	96,285 90	-	3,165 99	-	80,780 00	22,480 00	70,035 63
7	Louisville,	-	634,979 65	-	-	-	435,919 00	-	154,814 48	12,346 85	-	2,485 38	-	129,650 00	54,596 38	104,306 52
11	Chilicothe,	-	458,994 78	-	-	-	17,100 00	-	32,896 80	47,126 99	-	2,321 99	-	374,550 00	14,115 00	28,870 03
11	Cincinnati,	-	1,501,328 88	-	-	-	300,421 30	-	54,892 12	658,093 64	-	2,897 29	-	211,640 00	29,641 00	91,485 81
1	N. Orleans,	-	1,575,903 52	38,960	-	-	63,873 00	-	24,715 53	174,882 61	-	2,831 16	-	535,370 00	86,002 00	320,389 63
23	Pittsburg,	-	689,661 05	-	-	-	38,405 00	-	10,668 33	25,000 00	14,123 13	2,875 22	-	362,650 00	1,105 00	10,242 53
	Dollars,	7,252,501 34	21,226,128 56	229,024	7,937,515 83	138,470 66	1,375,087 86	94,864 37	32,267,712 09	2,964,860 65	780,992 59	79,936 11	146,454 74	10,582,147 09	1,133,923 86	3,254,479 91

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Cr.

Date.		Capital stock.	Bank, branch, and post notes.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discounts exchanged and interest.	Profit and loss.	Due to the Bank United States and offices of discount and deposite.	Due to State banks.	Due to Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Thomas Wilson & Co.	Premium and damages on bills purchased on account of Baring, Brothers, & Co.	Bills of exchange received of S. Smith and Buchanan.	Deposites on account of Treasurer of United States.	Deposites on account of public officers.	Deposites on account of individuals.
1819.														
Sept. 27	Bank U. S. Office—	34,973,828 63	14,392,258 49	19,645 80	49,474 01	1,104,932 94	-	106,951 84	142,040 03	43,410 20	37,355 55	1,253,003 95	271,592 04	572,125 59
20	Portsmouth,	-	-	-	3,732 42	-	435,312 57	-	-	-	-	-	39,030 34	6,406 80
23	Boston,	-	-	345 50	5,031 71	-	705,741 61	156,954 94	-	-	-	-	164,511 55	82,799 39
23	Providence,	-	-	-	7,955 76	-	633,044 64	11,925 00	-	-	-	-	17,081 95	17,230 12
27	Middletown,	-	-	-	4,846 90	-	547,985 32	7,643 77	-	-	-	-	9,669 15	3,822 51
29	New York,	-	-	602 50	29,994 00	-	1,978,578 66	151,112 66	-	-	-	-	355,580 04	363,693 24
27	Baltimore,	-	-	4,565 30	53,436 37	-	6,608,809 08	23,405 85	-	-	-	-	191,444 63	143,630 61
25	Washington,	-	-	1,194 50	18,539 47	-	1,630,839 82	50,657 73	-	-	-	-	282,127 86	105,390 62
22	Richmond,	-	-	1,526 50	32,336 02	-	2,312,430 70	24,482 97	-	-	-	-	81,901 04	195,389 63
20	Norfolk,	-	-	126 00	11,458 43	-	1,138,740 51	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,887 01
22	Fayetteville,	-	-	585 00	13,752 45	-	819,633 96	7,767 30	-	-	-	-	21,224 24	12,597 24
14	Charleston,	-	-	4,650 20	47,473 85	-	2,777,733 82	29,220 74	-	-	-	-	67,614 27	530,523 42
14	Savannah,	-	-	325 00	31,571 06	-	2,330,152 01	10,872 00	-	-	-	-	43,776 80	96,613 29
10	Lexington,	-	-	-	36,838 23	-	1,613,097 08	-	-	-	-	-	24,295 50	43,918 95
7	Louisville,	-	-	248 30	15,020 94	-	1,404,773 65	81,703 40	-	-	-	-	-	27,351 97
11	Chilicothe,	-	-	-	8,134 88	-	957,443 62	1,267 57	-	-	-	-	-	9,129 52
11	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	53,214 73	-	2,766,441 55	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	29,743 76
1	New Orleans,	-	-	-	30,427 73	-	2,319,445 27	10,852 53	-	-	-	-	191,651 01	270,550 91
23	Pittsburg,	-	-	-	11,849 32	-	1,120,931 37	-	-	-	-	-	4,300 39	17,649 18
	Dollars,	34,973,828 63	14,392,258 49	33,814 60	465,088 28	1,104,932 94	32,101,135 24	675,818 30	142,040 03	43,410 20	37,355 55	1,253,003 95	1,765,800 81	2,631,453 76
												Deduct amount overdrawn at Washington,	155,840 62	
													1,097,163 33	

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

The total amount of bank and branch bank notes issued is			$14,392,258 49
Of which there are on hand at the bank and branches,		$10,582,147 09	
In circulation as follows:			
Notes of the Bank United States,	$864,716 40		
Notes of the offices—Portsmouth,	103,530 00		
Boston,	254,400 00		
Providence,	38,295 00		
Middletown,	64,195 00		
New York,	448,020 00		
Baltimore,	331,620 00		
Washington,	494,175 00		
Richmond,	155,580 00		
Norfolk,	69,390 00		
Fayetteville,	93,130 00		
Charleston,	190,890 00		
Savannah,	182,820 00		
Lexington,	73,240 00		
Louisville,	117,680 00		
Chilicothe,	15,960 00		
Cincinnati,	105,030 00		
New Orleans,	174,760 00		
Pittsburg,	32,680 00		
		3,810,111 40	
			14,392,258 49

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.			
Funded debt of the United States, (various,)			$7,252,501 34
Bills discounted, viz: On personal security,	$21,226,128 56		
On personal security and funded debt,	229,024 00		
On personal security and bank stock, &c.	7,937,515 83		
		29,392,668 39	
Bills of exchange, viz: Foreign,	138,470 66		
Domestic,	1,375,087 86		
		1,513,558 52	
Baring, Brothers, & Co., for bills in favor of J. Richards,			94,864 37
Offices of discount and deposite,			32,267,712 09
State banks,			2,964,860 65
Real estate, permanent expenses, and bonus,			780,992 59
Expenses,			79,936 61
Cash, viz: Deficient at Baltimore,	146,454 74		
Notes of the Bank of the United States and branches,	10,582,147 09		
Notes of the Bank of the United States and State banks,	1,133,923 86		
Specie,	3,254,479 91		
		15,117,005 60	
Total,			$89,464,100 16
Cr.			
Capital stock,			$34,973,828 63
Bank, branch, and post notes,			14,392,258 49
Dividends unclaimed,			33,814 60
Discount, exchange, and interest,			465,088 28
Profit and loss,			1,104,932 94
Due the Bank of the United States and offices of discount and deposite,			32,101,135 24
Due to State banks,			675,818 30
Due to Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Thomas Wilson & Co.			142,040 03
Premium and damages on bills purchased on account of Baring, Brothers, & Co.			43,410 20
Bills of exchange received of S. Smith and Buchanan,			37,355 55
Deposites, viz: On account of the Treasurer of the United States,	$1,097,163 33		
On account of the public officers,	1,765,800 81		
On account of individuals,	2,631,453 76		
		5,494,417 90	
Total,			$89,464,100 16

Bank of the United States, *October* 1, 1819.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

B.

Statement of the bank capital in the several States, Districts, and Territories of the United States, as far as it was known at the Treasury, during the years 1814, 1815, 1816, *and* 1817.

State, District, or Territory.	Capital. 1814.	Capital. 1815.	Capital. 1816.	Capital. 1817.
Maine,	1,380,000	1,930,000	1,860,000	1,720,000
New Hampshire,	838,250	942,350	943,350	997,550
Vermont,				
Massachusetts,	11,350,000	11,600,000	11,650,000	11,300,000
Rhode Island,	2,317,320	2,317,320	2,317,320	2,317,320
Connecticut,	3,655,750	4,063,675	3,909,575	4,021,262
New York,	17,185,352	17,700,736	17,145,979	16,991,704
New Jersey,	2,121,932	2,071,957	1,672,115	2,076,465
Pennsylvania,	14,963,333	15,346,432	15,393,594	15,732,615
Delaware,	996,990	973,890	974,500	974,500
Maryland,	7,872,002	8,243,422	8,346,782	8,657,147
District of Columbia,	4,060,814	4,244,765	4,650,176	5,008,527
Virginia,	3,592,000	4,752,460	5,521,415	4,884,565
North Carolina,	1,576,600	2,594,600	2,776,000	2,796,600
South Carolina,	3,730,900	3,832,758	3,832,758	3,919,973
Georgia,	623,580	1,239,440	1,502,600	1,502,600
Louisiana,	1,432,300	1,402,300	1,422,300	1,432,300
Mississippi,	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Tennessee,	212,962	365,610	498,506	995,500
Kentucky,	932,600	2,532,000	2,057,000	2,823,100
Ohio,	1,435,819	1,932,108	2,806,737	2,003,969
Indiana,	–	–	–	127,624
Missouri,	–	–	–	193,125
Dollars,	80,378,504	88,185,823	89,380,707	90,676,446
Bank of the United States,	–	–	–	35,000,000
Total dollars,	–	–	–	125,676,446

C.

A statement showing the condition of the banks in the several States, Districts, and Territories of the United States, as far as the same was known at the Treasury Department, in the year 1819.

State, District, or Territory.	DEBTS OF THE BANKS.						RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.					
	Capital paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Deposites.		Due to other banks.	Undivided profits.	Loans or discounts.	Due by other banks, in notes or otherwise.	Specie.	United States' stock.	Stocks of incorporated companies, bills of exchange, and other miscellaneous effects.	Real estate.
			Public.	Private.								
Maine,* - -	$1,536,666 66	$1,336,783 00	$34,609 86	$253,582 27	–	$39,629 87	$2,512,716 73	$251,730 51	$339,749 45	–	$6,294 38	$90,780 59
Massachusetts,* -	10,475,116 68	2,474,107 00	106,341 29	2,510,194 44	$4,860 55	319,134 16	12,928,188 04	1,461,303 01	901,700 41	$128,844 03	48,498 26	421,320 37
New Hampshire, -	1,005,276 00	589,114 00	–	117,441 26	–	68,789 85	1,446,089 39	129,587 26	153,831 53	–	–	51,112 93
Vermont, - -	44,955 00	185,342 00	–	46,121 77	–	581 18	77,326 00	135,269 03	49,690 69	–	14,714 23	
Rhode Island, - -	2,982,026 12	738,192 97	38,857 81	464,654 08	953 44	100,059 81	3,269,044 28	288,256 98	406,867 80	131,660 60	91,539 88	137,474 69
Connecticut, - -	467,937 50	138,234 00	22,348 49	53,431 40	1,748 00	9,116 24	496,453 23	52,688 70	44,645 70	–	88,040 00	10,988 00
New Jersey, - -	214,740 00	110,624 00	25,417 00	127,186 00	15,772 00	24,784 00	291,405 53	53,780 00	21,413 00	109,600 00	40,125 00	2,200 00
Pennsylvania,† - -	8,595,788 59	3,919,894 80	37,322 84	2,880,928 33	1,009,565 53	279,192 39	13,183,861 93	1,208,828 44	1,061,067 23	411,676 00	405,631 26	351,537 02
Delaware, - -	974,900 75	405,972 62	–	211,454 37	177,237 75	145,326 78	1,509,999 49	120,500 06	115,502 95	1,285 26	75,920 00	91,684 51
Maryland, - -	86,290 00	44,435 50	–	27,153 41	1,727 91	2,763 76	127,579 75	10,835 52	21,030 15	–	–	2,925 16
Columbia, - -	5,525,319 00	838,030 36	980,510 08	464,393 30	765,510 32	302,460 99	6,823,374 98	749,269 14	265,234 00	100,443 46	635,931 93	301,970 54
Virginia, - -	5,212,192 50	2,733,745 88	37,396 47	844,659 20	88,931 96	72,780 80	7,326,777 66	250,988 74	993,672 76	–	87,302 01	330,965 64
North Carolina, -	2,964,887 00	3,851,919 00	–	635,761 00	142,568 00	315,476 00	6,355,928 00	506,388 00	705,582 00	–	152,093 00	190,620 00
South Carolina, -	1,800,000 00	788,200 00	–	377,163 00	6,047 50	278,102 78	2,165,639 73	63,832 96	245,487 98	622,811 17	75,399 87	76,341 57
Georgia, - -	600,000 00	705,203 50	1,165 18	202,481 76	109,215 54	51,801 95	1,175,397 32	136,325 00	346,445 61	–	–	11,700 60
Alabama, - -	321,112 50	166,686 62	888,138 79	70,243 92	–	23,653 54	858,729 05	353,033 93	192,708 46	–	60,688 93	4,675 00
Tennessee, - -	1,545,867 50	898,129 00	17,003 71	262,866 22	29,884 00	82,253 25	2,214,729 56	218,060 73	343,884 41	–	18,905 40	40,423 58
Kentucky, - -	4,307,431 56	1,403,404 71	–	1,035,653 18	1,752 25	205,117 47	5,859,262 30	243,737 08	693,381 19	–	150,610 98	6,367 62
Ohio, - - -	1,697,463 21	1,203,869 46	191,454 22	262,999 88	578,891 91	88,283 28	2,779,314 63	422,269 60	433,612 04	–	294,765 99	92,999 70
Indiana, - -	202,857 07	276,288 50	191,484 95	25,264 68	104,737 23	9,586 11	300,278 91	395,932 70	86,350 83	–	25,000 00	2,656 10
Illinois, - -	140,910 00	52,021 00	119,036 92	32,568 60	–	2,994 49	206,694 32	59,332 18	74,715 51	–	6,614 00	175 00
Missouri, - -	250,000 00	135,258 50	700,679 05	72,973 00	–	10,207 33	456,946 00	447,941 00	252,563 50	–	–	11,667 38
Mississippi - -	900,000 00	275,447 00	–	212,980 01	–	37,740 43	1,257,859 46	56,361 97	79,608 01	–	–	32,338 00
	51,851,737 64	23,270,903 42	3,391,766 66	11,192,155 08	3,039,403 89	2,469,836 46	73,623,595 76	7,616,252 54	7,828,745 21	1,506,320 52	2,278,075 12	2,262,923 40
New York,‡ - -	20,488,933 00	12,500,000 00	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	2,900,000 00	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
	72,340,770 64	35,770,903 42	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,828,745 21			

* United States' stock is not generally distinguished in the returns from Maine and Massachusetts, and not always in others.
† Notes of specie-paying banks are sometimes entered as specie in the statements of the Pennsylvania banks.
‡ This is stated on the authority of a report made by a committee of the New York Legislature at its last session.

Later returns from the banks in Maine and Massachusetts, and several of the banks in Pennsylvania, show the following results:

Maine, - Capital increased about 1-13; circulation increased about 1-30; specie increased about 8-10; discounts decreased about 1-52.
Massachusetts, Capital increased about 1-10; circulation decreased about 1-19; specie increased about 5-10; discounts increased about 1-25.
Pennsylvania, Capital increased about 1-64; circulation decreased about 4-10; specie increased about 1-13; discounts decreased about 1-6.

D.

A statement showing the aggregate amount of the capital, circulation, specie, and discounts of several banks, (sixteen in number,) situated in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Ohio, on the 30th of September, annually, in 1813, 1815, *and* 1819.

Year.	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.	Discounts.
1813,	$6,903,377	$6,845,344	$3,059,149	$12,990,975
1815,	8,852,371	9,944,757	1,693,918	15,727,218
1819,	9,711,960	4,259,334	1,726,465	12,959,560

E.

A statement showing the rate of exchange between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and London, during the years 1813, 1814, 1815, *and* 1816; *and, also, the price of specie at New York, and the rate of exchange between that place, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the same period.*

Periods.	At New York.					At Boston.	At Philadelphia.	At Baltimore.
	Specie.	Bills on Boston.	Bills on Philadelphia.	Bills on Baltimore.	Bills on London.	Bills on London.	Bills on London.	Bills on London.
1813.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
January,	–	*a*½	–	–	*d*18	*d*18	*d*17½ to 19	*d*17
February,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*17	*d*18 to 20	*d*17
March,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*16½	*d*18 to 15	*d*16
April,	–	*a*½	–	–	*d*15	*d*16	*d*14 to 15	*d*15
May,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*16	*d*16 to 17	*d*16
June,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*15	*d*16 to 17	*d*17
July,	–	*a*½	–	–	*d*15	*d*15	*d*15 to 17½	*d*15
August,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*14½	*d*16½ to 15	
September,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*14½	*d*14½ to 16	
October,	–	*a*½	–	–	*d*14	*d*14½	*d*15 to 12½	*d*14 to 15
November,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*13	*d*12½ to 13	*d*10 to 12½
December,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*7	*d*13 to 5	*d*10 to 12½*
1814.								
January,	–	*a*1	–	–	*d*8	*d*5	*d* 5 to 2	
February,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*8	*d* 6½ to 9	*d*5
March,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*10	*d* 7 to 10	*d*8
April,	–	*a*1½	–	–	*d*7½	*d*8	*d* 5 to 8½	*d*5
May,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*10	*d* 8 to 10	
June,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*12	*d* 9 to 12	
July,	–	–	*d*5	–	*d*11	*d*12½	*d* 9 to 12	*d*10 to 7½
August,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*12	*d*12 to 13	*d*11 to 7
September,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*12	*d*14 to 7½	*d*11 to 7†
October,	*a*10 to 11	–	–	–	*d*5 to 6	*d*13½	*d*10 to 2½	*d*3 to par‡
November,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*12½	*d* 2½ to 2½*a*	par to 2½*a*
December,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*16	par to 2½*a*	2½ to 3*a*
1815.								
January,	*a*11	*a*23	*d*2	–	par to 1*a*	*d*14	1 to 3*a*	4 to par
February,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*14	3 to 2*d*	par§
March,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*8	2 to 2¾*d*	par to 2*d*
April,	*a*12	–	*d*3	*d*6	*d*4	*d*8	2½ to par	par to 3½*a*
May,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*5½	par to 6*a*	2 to 7½*a*
June,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*9	4 to 7*a*	7 to 8*a*
July,	*a*13½ to 15	*a*10 to 11	*d*4½	*d*6	par	*d*4½	5½ to 6½*a*	8 to 5*a*
August,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*9	6½ to 10*a*	8 to 16*a*
September,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*3	11 to 7½*a*	11½ to 19*a*
October,	*a*14 to 15	*a*13½ to 15	*d*5	*d*7	*a*11	*d*2½	16½ to 18*a*	18 to 20*a*
November,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*3½	14 to 9*a*	18 to 11*a*
December,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*2½	10 to 12½*a*	14 to 16*a*
1816.								
January,	*a*20	*a*8½	*d*4½	*d*8	*a*7 to 7½	*d*1½	10 to 12½*a*	14 to 15*a*
February,	–	–	–	–	–	par	12 to 13*a*	15 to 16*a*
March,	–	–	–	–	–	*a*3	12½ to 16*a*	16 to 20*a*
April,	*a*12	*a*6 to 6½	*d*5½	*d*10	*a*9 to 9½	*a*3½	14 to 16*a*	18 to 20*a*
May,	–	–	–	–	–	par	16 to 20*a*	18 to 20*a*
June,	–	–	–	–	–	*d*1½	17½ to 20*a*	20 to 22*a*
July,	*a*6	*a*6	*d*10¾ to 10½	*d*14	*a*3½	par	18 to 10*a*	20 to 17*a*
August,	–	–	–	–	–	*a*½	10 to 16½*a*	17 to 14*a*
September,	–	–	–	–	–	*a*3	14 to 15*a*	16 to 18*a*
October,	*a*2½ to 3	*a*½ to 1	*d*4½ to 5	*d*7½	*a*6	*a*4½	12 to 15*a*	17 to 15*a*
November,	–	–	–	–	–	*a*4½	14 to 16½*a*	15 to 9*a*
December,	–	–	–	–	–	*a*2	5½ to 7*a*	9 to 10*a*

* Bills in London fluctuated very much in price, towards the close of December, at Boston and Philadelphia.
† Specie payments suspended at New York, and south of that place, 1st of September.
‡ Bills on London fluctuated very much during October, November, and December, at Boston and Philadelphia.
§ News of peace 13th of this month, when the price of London bills declined.

NOTE.—The rate of premium is designated by the letter *a*, and the rate of discount by the letter *d*.

16th Congress.] No. 583. [1st Session.

INTEREST ON OUTSTANDING MISSISSIPPI STOCK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 3, 1820.

Sir: Treasury Department, *March* 2, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 23d ultimo, referring to this Department the petition of Henry Remsen and others, stating, among other things, that they are largely interested in Mississippi stock, issued under an act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory;" that the outstanding stock created under that act was, on 10th December, 1819, $1,909,576 81; and that it appears, by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that sales of lands to an amount much exceeding the outstanding Mississippi stock have been made, but that the memorialists have not been able to ascertain at what period the claims of the State of Georgia have been satisfied, so as to entitle them to have their certificates paid; and stating that they consider themselves entitled to interest on the amount of their certificates from the period when the sales have amounted to a sum sufficient to pay the same, whether the amount was in the Treasury in money, or in obligations bearing interest; I have the honor to submit the enclosed proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which will, it is believed, sufficiently explain the nature of the claim of the memorialists.

By referring to the act under which this claim has originated, it will be seen that the claim to interest, before the money is received into the Treasury, is without foundation. Their claim is to the money in the Treasury arising from the sales of the lands pledged, and not upon the United States for money due for those lands. As the act does not prescribe the manner in which the payment is to be made, when there shall be money in the Treasury applicable to the discharge of the outstanding stock, it is presumed that the United States have the right to direct the mode in which it shall be effected. The principle adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is believed to be equitable and just. Indeed, doubts may well exist whether the obligation to pay is perfect, until a sum shall have been received sufficient to discharge the stock.

By returns which have been received subsequently to the annual Treasury report of the 10th of December last, it is ascertained that the stock which has been received to the 1st of January last amounts to $2,435,216 18, leaving $1,846,934 94 outstanding; and that the receipts in money to the same period amounted to $2,800,408 11; from which the sum of $1,250,000 due to the State of Georgia, and $311,148 91, for the expenses of surveying, being deducted, leaves in the Treasury the sum of $1,239,259 20 applicable to the payment of the outstanding stock, which is equal to 66 per cent. thereof.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the President of the Senate.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: present, John Gaillard, President of the Senate *pro tem.;* John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States; John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; William Wirt, Attorney General:

The Secretary of the Treasury reported that the stock issued under the act of the 31st of March, 1814, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," amounts to $4,282,151 12; that, of this sum, there has been received at the Treasury and cancelled $2,435,216 18; and that there is now outstanding the sum of $1,846,934 94; that, of the proceeds of the public lands in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, after satisfying the claims of the State of Georgia, and the expenses of surveying said lands, there remains in the Treasury, applicable to the discharge of the said stock, the sum of $1,239,259 20; that this sum is equal to 66 per cent. of the stock outstanding: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to apply the said sum of money in discharge of the said stock in the proportion of 66 per cent. of each certificate thereof which may be presented at the Treasury upon and after the 15th day of May next.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the United States.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
WILLIAM WIRT, *Attorney General.*

February 26, 1820.

New York, *February* 10, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the undersigned respectfully showeth:

That they are largely interested in Mississippi stock; that, by the certificates issued under the authority of an act of Congress passed in March, 1814, it is certified "that the amount is payable out of the first moneys in the Treasury of the United States arising from the sales of public lands in the Mississippi Territory, after the money due to the State of Georgia and the expenses of surveying such lands have been satisfied."

That it appears, by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount outstanding of the awards made by the commissioners appointed for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands, which it is understood includes the Mississippi stock, was, on 10th December, 1819, $1,909,576 81; that it appears, by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that sales of lands to an amount much exceeding the outstanding balance of Mississippi stock, have been made, but your memorialists are unable to ascertain at what periods enough had been sold to satisfy the claims of the State of Georgia, and to entitle your memorialists to have their certificates paid. Your memorialists respectfully submit, that they consider themselves entitled to interest on the amount of their certificates from the period when sales of the lands pledged for the redemption of this stock have been made sufficient to pay the same, whether the amount was in the Treasury in money, or in obligations bearing interest; inasmuch as it cannot be doubted that such security has been taken as to the wisdom of the Government was deemed sufficient to render the final payment certain, and inasmuch as, on a different construction, the United States would be receiving interest for a delay of payment, manifestly at the expense of your memorialists.

Your memorialists, relying confidently in the justice of Congress, therefore respectfully pray that a law may be passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the Mississippi stock, with interest, from the period when it shall appear from the returns in the proper offices that sales to an amount sufficient to pay off the same have been made.

Henry Remsen,
John Fleming,
S. M. Coun,
Samuel Flewwelling,
Daniel Boardman,
William Goelet Bucknor,
Benjamin Huntington,
Robinson & Benson,
Hurd & Sewall,
John G. Warren & Son,
Nevius J. Townsend,
Gulian Ludlow,
John Mowatt, Jun.,
Samuel Jackson,
Henry D. Sewall, as executor of S. Sewall.

16th Congress.] No. 584. [1st Session.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 6, 1820.

Mr. Sanford, from the Committee of Finance, made the following report:

The Committee of Finance submit to the Senate their report upon the petition of William C. Kausler.

On the 9th day of April, 1818, the brig Nordberg, laden with a cargo of sugar, coffee, logwood, and segars, sailed from Havana for Hamburg. The brig belonged to a Danish subject; the cargo was the property of merchants and citizens of Hamburg; and the petitioner, who is a subject of Denmark, was the supercargo. On the 11th day of the same month, in the latitude of Cape Florida, the brig and cargo were met by an armed schooner, and were forcibly and piratically seized by the persons belonging to the schooner. The officers and crew of the brig, and the petitioner, were taken from their vessel, put on board of the schooner, and sent to the West Indies. The pirates, having taken the brig and cargo into their possession, conducted them to the port of Savannah in Georgia. The cargo was entered at the custom-house of Savannah; the duties upon it were paid by the person or persons who entered the goods; and those duties have been paid into the Treasury. The cargo was discharged and sold. It was sold by some agent or agents appointed by the pirates, and was purchased, in parcels, by different persons in Savannah. It is stated that the sums for which the cargo was sold were received by the pirates, or by their agents. Soon after the arrival of the brig at Savannah, the attorney of the United States for Georgia instituted a suit in the district court of the United States against the brig and cargo, and against all persons into whose hands the cargo or its products had come, claiming these effects as having been obtained by piracy, in order that they might be adjudged as justice should require. The agents of the pirates, and the persons who had purchased the cargo at Savannah, were made parties to this suit. The petitioner, having arrived in Savannah after the commencement of the suit, became a party to it, and, as the agent of the owners, claimed the benefit of the suit, and restitution of the cargo, or its value. After a course of legal proceedings, the litigation was terminated by a decree made by the consent of the parties. It was agreed, by this decision, that the several purchasers of the cargo should pay to the petitioner the value of the parts of the cargo which they had respectively purchased, taking that value as it existed at Savannah, but deducting therefrom the amount of the duties which had been paid to the United States. The sum thus agreed to be paid by those who had purchased or received the cargo from the pirates, and to be received by the petitioner, was forty-two thousand dollars; the duties which had been paid to the United States were sixteen thousand three hundred and six dollars and fifty cents; and these sums together, amounting to fifty-eight thousand three hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, are stated to have been the value of the cargo at Savannah.

Upon these facts the petitioner prays that the duties which have been paid to the United States may be paid from the Treasury to him.

The reasons urged in support of this application are, that these goods were not subject to our duties; that the rightful owners are entitled to restitution of the goods, or to their full value; and that the United States ought not to derive profits from an act of piracy.

1. It is said that these goods were not legally subject to duty, because they were imported by pirates, and not with the assent of the true owners. Our laws concerning duties make no such distinction. Our duties are imposed upon merchandise imported in fact. Whether the importer is the true owner or rightful possessor of the goods or not, the goods are equally subject to duty. The goods are themselves subjected to duty, whoever may be the importer; and all questions of private rights, between different claimants of the same goods, are left to the ordinary course of justice. These goods, therefore, though imported by pirates, were justly subject to our duties.

2. It is the duty of all nations to lend their justice and employ their force to suppress piracy. We acknowledge this obligation, and obey its precepts. The true owners of these goods were entitled to restitution of the goods, or to just compensation for their loss. If specific restitution could not be made, because the goods had been removed, dispersed, or consumed, a just equivalent was to be paid, not by this Government, but by the pirates, and by those who had been engaged with pirates in the commerce of these goods. This Government was not bound to pay or to lose any thing whatever in this case. Our obligation was, to lend the arm of our justice to compel restitution or compensation. We were bound to give to the true owners the aid of our laws and tribunals against the goods and against all persons within our jurisdiction. This obligation has been discharged. The petitioner resorted to one of our courts for redress. He impleaded the persons who had purchased or received the goods from pirates. His claim against them was just, and was admitted. If he was entitled to recover against them, he was entitled to the full value of the goods—to the value which the goods bore at Savannah—to that sum which the goods had already produced, or would produce, upon a sale in the market of Savannah. That value comprehended the amount of the duties which had been paid to the United States. Such, at least, might be one measure of his redress; and it is to

be presumed that, if he had prevailed in adverse litigation, he would have recovered the amount of the duties as a part of the value of the goods. But the suit was compounded by the parties. An amicable decree was made, by which the petitioner agreed to accept from the purchasers or receivers of the goods at Savannah a part of the value in question. This compromise gives him no claim upon the Government for the residue of that value. The duties had been paid, and the goods were in the market of this country before the petitioner appeared to claim redress. If the petitioner had arrived after the importation, and before the duties were paid, he could not have obtained possession of the goods, without discharging the duties to the United States. If he had advanced the duties, he, like any other owner of goods paying duties, would have found his compensation for the duties advanced in the superadded value which such goods derive from the duties with which they are charged. If the petitioner had obtained restitution of the goods in kind, at Savannah, after the duties had been paid by others, he would have had no pretence to ask this Government for the duties; since, in that event, the goods in his hands would have been augmented in value by the amount of the duties. If he had obtained from the pirates or their agents the full value of the goods, comprehending the duties, he would have had no pretence to ask for the duties in the Treasury. He could never be allowed to recover the amount of the duties once in the augmented value which the goods had derived from the duties, and once more in the payment of the duties themselves to him from the Treasury. If he could not obtain restitution in kind or in value, because the goods could not be traced, or because the persons responsible to him for their value could not be found within our jurisdiction, or because those persons might be unable to make satisfaction, he might be unfortunate, but this Government would be under no obligation to indemnify him for any part of his loss. It is not necessary here to determine what would have been the true standard of his redress against the pirates or the receivers of the goods. Whatever may be the just measure of his redress against them, and whatever has been, or might have been, the event of his claim, either upon the goods themselves, or against persons in this country, or in any other country, these duties to the public have been rightfully levied and received by us. These duties belong to our revenue; and, though the petitioner had rights, they were not rights against our revenue. He had no pretence of claim upon this Government for compensation. Having made a voluntary composition with other parties, by which he has obtained more than two-thirds of the amount of his claim from them, he now proposes that the Government shall pay him the residue; and the compromise thus made is offered as one of the reasons for this request. This Government never owed him any compensation; and he is not at liberty to convert his claim upon private persons into a demand upon the Treasury of the United States.

3. It is said that to retain these duties would be to avail ourselves of an act of piracy; since, if the goods had not been seized by pirates, they would not have been imported into the United States. Our duties are levied upon the importation of merchandise into our country; and our laws allow no exemption from those duties in favor either of pirates, or of those who may be robbed by pirates. Our revenue has no concern with the private questions of right and wrong which may exist, either abroad or here, in relation to the merchandise imported. The question now presented is not so much whether we shall gain, as it is whether we shall lose by this importation? Have the goods been consumed in this country? If so, the duties have been paid by the consumers; and, as taxes levied upon our own citizens, they should accrue to our own revenue. Have the goods been exported? In that case, the duties have been paid from the Treasury to the exporter. If we should now pay these duties to the petitioner, the amount would be an absolute loss to our revenue. The petitioner would, indeed, receive the benefit of the amount; but his claim to this benefit is not against this Government. It was against the pirates and receivers of the goods; and they have already received the amount of the duties, by their own disposition of the merchandise. When we levy and retain our own duties in a case like this, we merely enforce our own revenue laws; we give no sanction to piracy, and we do no injustice.

Such is the opinion of the committee, and such would it be were the petitioner and they whom he represents citizens of the United States. He and they are foreigners; but the law of nations affords no support to the claim which is now preferred. It is not required even by the most scrupulous and delicate regard to the obligations of nations that the loss of these duties should fall upon the Government of the United States.

The claim of the petitioner for the duties paid into the Treasury appearing to the committee to be destitute of merit, they recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be refused.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 585.** [1st SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 10, 1820.

To the Senate of the United States: WASHINGTON, *March* 10, 1820.

I transmit to Congress a report from the Director of the Mint, of the operations of that institution during the last year.

JAMES MONROE.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 1, 1820.

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, accompanying this report, it will appear that, within the above period, the coinage has been—

In gold, 51,723 pieces, amounting to	$258,615
In silver, 2,352,000 pieces, amounting to	1,140,000
In copper, 2,671,000 pieces, amounting to	26,710
Making, in the whole, 5,074,723 pieces, amounting to	$1,425,325

The amount of coinage would have been considerably greater had a sufficient supply of bullion been regularly furnished; but, for four or five months, no deposites of any consequence were received. During this interval, however, the workmen were advantageously employed in completing and improving the buildings and machinery belonging to the establishment; and it is now believed to be fully competent to coin all the gold and silver which it is probable will hereafter be received, as well as to carry on the copper coinage to any desirable amount; for, even with a single press, at the rate it is now working, eighty tons (seven and a half millions of cents) may be coined in the course of a year.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

A statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from January 1 to December 31, 1819, viz:

	Half-eagles.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Cents.	Value.	Number of pieces.
Gold coins, - - -	51,723	-	-	-	$258,615	51,723
Silver coins, - - -	-	2,208,000	144,000	-	1,140,000	2,208,000 144,000
Copper coins, - - -	-	-	-	2,671,000	26,710	2,671,000
	51,723	2,208,000	144,000	2,671,000	1,425,325	5,074,723

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31, 1819.

JAMES RUSH.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 586. [1st SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A CHANGE IN THE REVENUE SYSTEM IN RELATION TO CREDIT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 11, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of Philadelphia respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists entertain, and beg leave to submit to your consideration, the following sentiments upon propositions which have been introduced to your notice, for a very important change in the revenue system of the United States.

That the scheme which was adopted at the commencement of our fiscal system, for the collection of duties on foreign imports, was wise, and well adapted to the state of the country, has, perhaps, never been questioned. Its excellence has been tested by nearly thirty years experience; and it may safely be said, that the advantages which were contemplated by the framers of this system have been secured. The Government has received its revenue with punctuality; it has sustained no loss by reason of the credit for duties, which deserves consideration. The collection has been made with the least possible expense; and a widely extended, active, and vigorous commerce has contributed largely to the stock of national wealth and prosperity.

In considering the proposition to abolish a system of credit which experience has thus approved, it becomes proper to inquire what are the evils which are supposed to be connected with the existing system, and what are the advantages which are expected to result from a change?

It is supposed by those who advocate a change, as your memorialists understand, that the credit for duties has furnished capital for an extension of business, and that from this cause have proceeded the embarrassments and difficulties which have been felt throughout the country.

The credit for duties is not intended, nor is it fairly to be considered, as putting the use of a capital into the hands of the merchant, because it does not in reality afford him a capital to trade upon, but simply relieves him from the burden of making an advance beyond his means. Its object is rather to be just than to be generous; and it is as wise and politic in relation to the community at large, as it is just to the importer. The foundation of the credit is the fact that the goods do not produce their price immediately upon importation; and the principle, that it would be unjust that the importer should be in advance to the Government for the duty, and severe upon the consumer that he should bear the heavy consequences of such an advance. It is, therefore, a wise and sound calculation, that, by allowing to the importer, upon good security, time, according to the nature of the commodity, to make his sales, the Government will receive its dues when it ought to receive them; and no one will suffer, as would be the case by an anticipation of the payment of duties on articles which oftentimes are long retained by the importer, and, when sold, are necessarily sold upon a liberal credit.

Your memorialists believe this view of the system to be correct; and, although instances may occur in which this credit is abused, and is made to furnish the means of wild adventure, it is an unsound argument to draw therefrom an inference against the system.

Your memorialists are convinced, upon these grounds, that the opposers of the present system of credit for duties entertain mistaken views in relation to the nature, policy, and operation of the system itself, in supposing

that it furnishes a capital to trade upon, and has a connexion with the evils and embarrassments which afflict this country.

The capital of the country has doubtless increased, and, at particular periods of time, it may be that even more is devoted to commerce than can be profitably employed. Whenever this is found to be the case, there can be no doubt that the surplus will readily find its way into other channels, and seek for employment in more profitable modes.

But it cannot be pretended that there is an excess of capital in the country; and, until that shall be the case, it would seem to be unwise to condemn to a state of inactivity so great a portion as would, by the plan proposed, be continually in deposite in the public stores.

And further, your memorialists are convinced that the reasoning is erroneous which is founded upon the supposition that an extension of capital, or credit equivalent to capital, would be productive of mischief.

It is not alleged, as your memorialists believe, by the advocates of a change, that it would promote the great objects which are ever to be regarded in relation to revenue—security of the debt, punctuality in its payment, and ease and economy in its collection. On the contrary, it must be doubted whether, if a system of deposite in public stores were established, the collection would not be more expensive, and the payment less certain and punctual, than at present. It is well known that, in times past, the calculations of the Treasury upon the receipt of duties have been made without disappointment; and that this portion of the public income is collected without oppression or inconvenience to those who pay, and with little expense to the Government. So far, then, as relates to the great interests of the Treasury, the contemplated change seems to promise no advantage.

If the proposed change should be effected, your memorialists conceive that much mischief would unavoidably ensue.

The men of moderate capital, however deserving of confidence, and however active and skilful in the prosecution of business, would be driven from the field; and it would be occupied alone by men of large capital, who could bear the burden of heavy advances for duties upon unsold goods. Even these would probably be foreign agents, who, by a system of exchange, could comply with the requisites of law, without, in fact, making the same advances as must be made by the American merchant. We should exchange a certain for an uncertain revenue; the expense of collection would be increased; and if the perils of fire, waste, pillage, and sacrifice by sale of unredeemed goods, be regarded, it may be said that the ultimate product would, no doubt, be diminished.

But, above all, your memorialists beg leave to suggest that the present state of the country is adverse to such a measure as that proposed. At a moment of general embarrassment, to call for such advances as this plan requires would make the embarrassment doubly felt, and give a most serious blow to the commerce of the country.

Your memorialists hereupon express the earnest hope that there will be a firm and unyielding adherence to the system of credit, which is founded in justice and a wise policy, and which has been approved by the experience of many years; and that the mere hope of escaping from present evils, by an untried way, opposed to such experience, will not be permitted to influence the Government to an abandonment of this system.

ROBERT RALSTON,
President of the chamber of commerce of the city of Philadelphia.

Attest: JOHN VAUGHAN, *Sec'y C. C.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 6, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 587.** [1st SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 10, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 8, 1820.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied by sundry statements, which have been prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint of the United States," passed April 2, 1792.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 8, 1820.

The statements herewith, marked A, B, and C, have been prepared pursuant to the seventh section of an act of Congress, passed the 2d April, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

They contain all the information relative to the transactions of the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury enable me to afford.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the balance of the gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31*st December*, 1818; *the amount deposited from* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1819; *the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposites; allowances for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the* 31*st December*, 1819, *to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:*

		Oz. dwts. gr.	Dolls. cts. m.
GOLD.			
Balance of gold bullion, &c. remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1818,		1,165 13 13	20,720 68 5
Gold bullion deposited from 1st January to 31st of December, 1819,		19,108 5 22	339,703 05 0
Total,		20,273 19 11	360,423 73 5
In the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1819,		-	3 68 0
Amount paid for deposites of gold, from 1st January to 31st December, 1819,		-	140,827 13 5
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States, on the 31st December, 1819,		-	119,105 89 5
			259,936 71 0
Deduct gold coins in the hands of the treasurer, on the 31st Dec. 1818,	3 87 5		
Deduct gold coins in the Bank of the United States, on 31st Dec. 1818,	1,317 83 5	-	1,321 71 0
			258,615 00 0
Gold coins made at the Mint from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1819, 51,723 half-eagles,		14,547 1 21	258,615 00 0
Allowances to the melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage for same period,		53 6 5	947 73 5
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1819,		5,673 11 9	100,861 00 0
As above,		20,273 19 11	360,423 73 5
SILVER.			
Balance of silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1818,		176,858 4 22	204,065 63 5
Silver bullion deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1819,		878,757 1 0	1,013,950 38 0
Total,		1,055,615 5 22	1,218,016 01 5
Amount paid for deposites of silver, from 1st January to 31st December, 1819,		-	1,147,355 06 0
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States, December 31, 1819,		-	8,996 42 0
Add silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, on 31st December, 1819,		-	78 0
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, on the 31st of December, 1818,	78		1,156,352 26 0
Also this sum, being a balance in the Bank of the United States, on the 31st December, 1818,	16,351 48		16,352 26 0
			1,140,000 00 0
Silver coins made from 1st January, to 31st December, 1819, 144,000 quarter-dollars and 2,208,000 half-dollars,		988,000 0 0	1,140,000 00 0
Allowances made to melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage for same period,		3,358 8 7	3,875 09 0
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, December 31, 1819,		64,256 17 15	74,140 92 5
As above,		1,055,615 5 22	1,218,016 01 5

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *April* 8, 1820.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

B.

The Mint of the United States, in account current of copper purchased from the commencement of the institution to 31*st December*, 1819.

DR.	Troy weight.	Cost of copper.
	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Dolls. cts.
To amount of rough copper and copper planchets purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1818, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 23d February, 1819,	1,199,116 1 0	331,552 61
To amount of copper planchets fit for striking, purchased in the quarters ending June and September, 1819, 108,022 lbs. avoirdupois weight, at 7,000 grains to the pound avoirdupois, is	131,155 1 13	34,589 36
To this sum lost in exchange upon remittances made to William Harold, for the purchase of copper,	-	310 69
Amount and cost of copper,	1,330,271 2 13	366,452 66
To this amount gained in the weight of copper, arising from planchets weighing less than 7 dwts. each,	60 10 1	
To amount gained on the coinage of copper,	-	63,037 01
	1,330,332 0 14	429,489 67

B—Continued.

Cr.	Troy weight.	Value of copper at the rate of 7 dwts. to a cent.
	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Dolls. cts.
By amount of rough copper and copper planchets, accounted for from the commencement of the institution to 31st December, 1818, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 23d February, 1819, -	1,078,136 2 14	356,262 52
By amount of cents delivered by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States, - - - - - -	120,727 1 0	27,635 00
By this sum received from Matthew R. Bolton, for interest on the moneys in his hands, - - - - - - - - -	-	517 15
Amount accounted for, - - -	1,198,863 3 14	384,414 67
By balance on hand, viz:		
In the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, - - -	49,802 1 0	17,075 00
In the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, being uncoined copper, -	81,666 8 0	28,000 00
	1,330,332 0 14	429,489 67

Note—278 lbs. 9 oz. 17 grs. of planchets, spoiled in striking, appear to have been received in the year 1819, by the treasurer of the Mint, from the chief coiner, to be used as alloy in the coinage of gold and silver.

Comptroller's Office, *April* 8, 1820.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

C.

Summary statement exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint; the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposites, and the amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to the 31*st December*, 1819, *viz:*

		Dolls. cts. m.	Dolls. cts. m.
Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage, up to the 31st December, 1818, -		-	15,549,456 06 0
Gold coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1819, per account A, -		258,615 00 0	
Silver coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1819, per account A, -		1,140,000 00 0	
Copper coins made from January 1 to December, 31, 1819, per account B, -		44,710 00 0	
			1,443,325 00 0
Total value, gold, silver, and copper, - - -		-	16,992,781 06 0
Nett charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, to the 31st Dec. 1818,		514,046 09 5	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period, - -		63,331 58 0	
		577,377 67 5	
From which deduct amount wastage on gold and silver, to December 31, 1818, - - - -	$58,297 45 5		
Also amount wastage from January 1 to December 31, 1819,	4,822 82 5		
		63,120 28 0	
			514,257 39 5
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment from January 1 to December, 31, 1819, - - - - - -		-	25,008 76 0
Add, also, the amount wastage on gold and silver, to December 31, 1818, -		58,297 45 5	
Add, also, the amount wastage on gold and silver, from January 1 to December, 31, 1819, - - - - - -		4,822 82 5	
		63,120 28 0	
From the above, deduct the amount retained from deposites to December 31, 1818, - - -	$7,938 36 5		
Also, this sum from January 1 to December 31, 1819,	104 91 0		
		8,043 27 5	
			55,077 00 5
			594,343 16 0
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1819, - - - -		-	63,037 01 0
Nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1819, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery, - - - -		-	531,306 15 0

Comptroller's Office, *April* 8, 1820.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 588. [1st SESSION.

DUTY ON MOLASSES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 13, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The subscribers, being merchants, distillers, and owners of distilleries, in the town of Boston and its vicinity, beg leave respectfully to represent:

That the proposed increase of duty on molasses will, if carried into effect, prove not only injurious to them, but, through them, to the most important interests of our country.

In the first place, the consumption of molasses for the purpose of distilling enables the West India planter to buy the produce of our fisheries, soil, and domestic industry, and to pay for it in an article which, being bulky, furnishes employment and freight for an immense tonnage, and is a raw material, which, in the process of manufacture, gives employment to as great a portion of the active industry of the country as any branch of business whatever. And your memorialists cannot see why a raw material, and principally for the manufacture of rum, should be chargeable with a duty equal to one-half its first cost, when hides, skins, copper, brass, tin, dye-woods, rags, and a variety of other raw materials, are suffered to be imported duty free. Nor can your memorialists understand the policy which should thus paralyze, and perhaps destroy, a very old manufacture, the very buildings and apparatus of which, in the various establishments of this commonwealth, may be estimated at one million of dollars; making, annually, from thirty to forty thousand hogsheads of rum, and furnishing the means of subsistence for thousands of persons; furnishing a most important article of trade, for our coasting business; and creating a demand, for putting up the molasses and rum, of one hundred and sixty thousand casks.

Your memorialists might enter into a great variety of details to show the importance of the distilling business to the public; but it must be obvious to your honorable body, without the necessity of its being forced on your observation, that the active industry of the country, employed in the importation of fifty or sixty thousand hogsheads of molasses into the United States; the wharfage, cartage, cooperage, storage, and labor, consequent on the landing; the vessels employed to bring the molasses; the seamen who navigate them; the labor, wood, carting, and other expenses necessary to convert it into rum; the casks, cooperage, carting, and tonnage necessary to distribute the rum to its various consumers—that these operations of trade, consequent to, and connected with, the distilling business, being considered, it may safely be affirmed that, with the sole exception of the manufacture of flour, there is hardly another species of manufacture which sets in motion and supports such a large and important portion of the productive industry of the United States as the distillation of rum.

In addition to what your memorialists conceive the injustice of taxing the raw material used for one species of manufacture, when the principal raw materials for other species of manufactures are imported duty free, your memorialists beg leave to state, that in New England, generally, the consumption of molasses by the poor, always great, has increased, and is increasing, since the diminished value of all our own products; the consumers being unable to afford to pay for sugar, as formerly.

Your memorialists may be suffered to remark, with some surprise, that in a tariff of duties, purporting to encourage domestic manufactures, the raw materials for such a manufacture as the distilling of rum from molasses (one of the oldest manufactures in the country, and intimately connected with the lumber, fishing, coasting, and West India trade) should be taxed, as before stated, to about one-half of its first cost.

NATH. HALL, *and others.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 589. [1st SESSION.

DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1820.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred so much of the President's message as relates to the revenue of the United States, submitted the following report:

The total nett receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1819, were - - -	$24,812,419 09
The payments from the Treasury, during that year, amounted to - - - -	24,044,568 77
Leaving a balance of income, after paying all expenses, of - - -	$767,850 32

State of the Treasury, public revenue, and appropriations made for the service of the year 1820.

I. *The state of the Treasury.*		
The amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, including the second instalment from the bank of $500,000, paid that day, was -	-	$2,542,293 27
From which the following deductions must be made, to wit:		
1st. Special deposites of notes of banks which will not be available during the present year, but most of which, it is believed, will ultimately be paid, -	$610,376 59	
2d. Amounts remaining to be paid of the Louisiana stock, which was payable in 1818 and 1819, and not yet demanded, - - - -	1,646,117 42	
3d. Other claims on the year 1819, and not then paid, exclusive of the balance due the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, - - - -	40,133 91	
Total, -		2,296,627 92
Leaving available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st January, the sum of -	-	245,665 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

II. *The public revenue for* 1820.		
Customs, (as estimated at the Treasury,)	$19,000,000 00	
Public lands, (as estimated at the Treasury,)	2,000,000 00	
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes,	450,000 00	
Instalment due by the United States Bank,	500,000 00	
Incidental receipts,	50,000 00	
Dividend from the United States Bank will probably be 6 per cent.—certainly 4 per cent.,	280,000 00	
		$22,280,000 00
Aggregate amount of means available for the service of the year 1820,		22,525,665 35
III. *Amount of the several appropriations made for* 1820.		
1st. Permanent appropriations:		
For the sinking fund, $10,000,000		
Gradual increase of the navy, 1,000,000		
Arming the militia, 200,000		
Annuities to Indians under treaties, 149,725		
Trading houses with the Indians, 19,250		
Civilization of Indians, 10,000		
	11,378,975 00	
2d. Temporary expenditures, agreeably to appropriations, to wit:		
For the service of the navy, 2,538,940		
For the military establishment, 8,119,580		
Civil and diplomatic, 2,306,444		
Public buildings, 222,916		
Private claims, estimated at 50,000		
	13,237,880 00	
For payment of two-thirds of the Mississippi stock, to be paid by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 15th of May next, 1,239,259 30		
Arrearages for the Navy Department, agreeably to the act passed December last: amount drawn subsequent to the 1st January, 443,050 00		
	1,682,309 30	
Total amount of expenditures authorized by law for 1820,		26,299,164 30
Leaving a deficiency of means for the year 1820 of		3,773,498 95
And of the sinking fund for the year 1820.		
Annual appropriation,	10,000,000 00	
Payable by the Treasury thereout:		
Residue of Louisiana stock redeemable this year, 2,216,462 77		
Six per cent. stock, 80,000 00		
Reimbursement of the deferred stock, 503,196 94		
Interest of the funded debt, payable this year, 4,911,843 00		
	7,711,502 71	
Leaving a balance, which may be applied to satisfy part of the deficit, of		2,288,498 29
Leaving an actual deficit of funds to meet the expenditures authorized by law, for 1820, of		1,485,001 66

The committee further submit an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1821, founded on information received from the several Departments.

1. RECEIPTS.		
Customs,	$16,000,000 00	
Land,	3,000,000 00	
Arrears of direct tax and internal duties,	250,000 00	
Incidental receipts,	50,000 00	
Dividend from the United States Bank, 6 per cent.,	420,000 00	
		$19,720,000 00
2. EXPENDITURES.		
Permanent, to wit:		
Reimbursement of deferred stock,	534,033 08	
Interest on the funded debt,	4,773,737 68	
Gradual increase of the navy,	1,000,000 00	
Arming the militia,	200,000 00	
Annuity to Indians,	149,725 00	
Trading houses with Indians,	19,250 00	
Civilization of Indians,	10,000 00	
	6,686,745 76	
Temporary, agreeably to the amount of the several appropriation bills for 1821,	13,237,880 00	
To which must be added the amount of unexpended balances in the hands of the Treasurer, and which was applied to the expenditure of the year 1820,	358,154 00	
	20,282,779 76	
From which appropriations for 1820, there may be deducted the following items, which will not be required for 1821, and parts of items which are either unnecessary, or may, without injury to the public service, be spared, to wit:		

STATEMENT—Continued.

For completing several arsenals,	$60,650		
Arrearages prior to 1818 for Military Academy,	21,428		
Arrearages,	200,000		
Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, (part,)	75,000		
Revolutionary pensions,	650,000		
Balances due certain States,	250,000		
Taking the census,	240,000		
Cumberland road,	141,000		
Holding of Indian treaties,	70,000		
Claims of the inhabitants of the late province of West Florida,	24,231		
Payments for outstanding debentures for internal duties,	20,000		
Balance due M. Poirey and M. de Vienne,	4,481		
Fortifications,	100,000		
	$1,856,790		
Deduct therefrom for expenditures that may be required for the service of the year 1821, and which cannot be foreseen,	256,790		
Leaving an amount charged in the year 1820, and which, it is believed, will not be required for the year 1821,		$1,600,000 00	
Estimate of expenditure for the year 1821,		18,682,779 76	
Estimated excess of receipts over the expenditures of the year 1821,		1,037,220 24	
			$19,720,000 00

The committee also submit, that no part of the principal of the funded debt becomes payable until the year 1825, except the annual reimbursement of the deferred stock; and they present the following view of the sums annually reimbursable on the public funded debt for the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, to wit:

Year 1825, Six per cent. stock, per act of March 14, 1812,		$6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock, per act of July 6, 1812,		2,668,974 99	
Six per cent. Treasury notes, funded, per act of February 24, 1815,		1,419,125 61	
		10,275,107 44	
Seven per cent. Treasury notes, funded, per act of February 24, 1815,		8,595,298 27	
			$18,870,405 71
1826, Six per cent. stock, per act of February 8, 1813,		15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock, per act of August 2, 1813,		6,836,232 39	
			22,357,368 84
1827, Six per cent. stock, per act of 24th March, 1814,		-	13,011,437 63
1828, Six per cent. stock, per act of March 3, 1815,		-	9,490,099 10
The committee further state that, from the 1st of January, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1808, inclusive, there was redeemed of the principal of the public debt the sum of		32,257,841 10	
And between the 1st January, 1817, and the 1st January, 1820, the sum of		32,085,750 17	

An act passed on the 3d March, 1817, "to provide for the redemption of the public debt." That act vests in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the sum of ten millions of dollars, to be applied yearly by them to the payment of the interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or purchase of the public debt; and provides that the said annual appropriation shall be paid from the proceeds of the duties on merchandise, the tonnage of vessels, internal duties, and sales of Western lands. Although that act is not considered as a pledge of those funds, yet it is understood at the Treasury that the appropriation for the sinking fund has a preference over every other, and must, if required by the commissioners, be first paid. The documents before the House show that there is no part of the principal of the public debt payable during the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, except the reimbursement of the deferred stock.

The sinking fund can operate, of course, during those years, only in manner following, (unless the United States stock should be purchased at par,) to wit:

1821, Interest and reimbursement payable this year,	$5,307,770 76
1822, Interest and reimbursement payable this year,	5,307,770 76
1823, Interest and reimbursement payable this year,	5,307,770 76
1824, Interest and reimbursement payable this year,	5,023,126 24
And for the present year of 1820, as already stated,	7,711,502 71
Total of actual demand on the fund,	$28,657,941 23

leaving the sum of $21,342,058 77 for those years which cannot be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt in any other way than by purchase. No purchase can be made, agreeably to the act, unless the same can be effected at or under par. The present market value of the United States six per cent. stock is known to be three and a half to four and a half per cent. above par, and, it is believed, will continue above par during the years 1821 and 1822, and perhaps longer. Under these circumstances, it is submitted whether it is not more for the interest of the United States to authorize the Treasury to transfer to the surplus fund the balance of the sinking fund which may remain unexpended on the 31st December, 1820, than that the same should remain in the Treasury unemployed.

The unexpended balances of the sinking fund are transferable (under the existing laws) to the surplus fund two years after the calendar year for which the appropriations have been made, in like manner as all unexpended balances for other objects of expenditure are transferable.

The preceding statement shows that the expenditures authorized by law for the year 1820 will exceed the receipts into the Treasury of that year the sum of by $3,773,498 95; that sum may be reduced to $1,485,001 66, by the application of the balance of $2,288,497 29, which will, agreeably to the preceding view, remain unexpended of the sinking fund on the 1st of January, 1821. In recommending the application of the surplus of the sinking fund to the current expenses of the present year, your committee deprecate a recurrence to a like resort in future years, if the same can, with any propriety, be avoided; and it is hoped that such retrenchments will be made in the public expenditures as may render a recurrence to that fund unnecessary.

A resort to Treasury notes, to meet the deficit, appeared to your committee inexpedient. Such notes could not, in their opinion, become a medium, unless the banks should be authorized to tender them in payment for any demands made on those institutions; without such authority, Treasury notes would be sold and bought in the market, for the purpose of paying the public dues; and, when paid into the bank, could be considered by the bank only as a special deposite of the Treasury, on which it would not be bound to pay either its own notes or specie.

It appearing to your committee inexpedient to resort to Treasury notes, and it being impracticable (if no objections existed against the adoption of such a course) to carry into effect a system of internal duties, in time to meet the deficit of the present year, your committee had only to choose between a loan of a temporary character, or one of longer duration. They have preferred the latter, because it carries the time beyond that in which other debts are payable, and because it is believed that the loan will thereby be obtained on decidedly better terms than on one of a shorter duration. By authorizing the subscription of the Mississippi stock, of which two-thirds must otherwise be redeemed during the current year, it is inferred that little new debt will be created. Conformably with those views, the committee respectfully submit a bill to authorize a loan of $2,000,000.

The committee have deemed it useful to present a view of the probable receipts for the year 1821, and of the expenditures, which, under the existing laws, are indispensably chargeable thereon. They have founded their statement of expenses on the appropriations actually made for 1820; and have shown that therefrom a variety of items, amounting to $1,856,790, which will not be required for 1821, may be deducted: at the same time, they are ready to admit that new and unforeseen demands may arise, which may show that too much reliance ought not to be placed upon an expectation of an expenditure less than that of the current year. The view for 1821 is founded on the indispensable expenses, and does not include the amount of principal which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are bound to purchase, if the same can be bought at or under par. Taking that view, the estimates of receipts and expenditures will be shown by the following statement, to wit:

Permanent expenditures, - - - - - - -	$11,378,975
Temporary expenditures, - - - - - - -	13,596,034
	24,975,009
From which deduct items not required (as specified) for 1821, - - - -	1,600,000
	23,375,009
From which deduct estimated amount of receipts for 1821, (per statement,) - - -	19,720,000
Leaving a deficit, in 1821, of - - - - - - -	$3,655,009

Your committee, having assigned the reasons which have led them to recommend the bill herewith reported, beg leave respectfully to present their views of the necessity which exists for retrenchments and economy in the public expenditures. They approach this subject with feelings which the House can duly appreciate. A Government, like individuals, will generally increase its expenditure in proportion to its increase of means. The revenue, after the peace, had swollen to an amount surpassing all former experience; and, passing from a state of war, during which expensive establishments were indispensably necessary, it was not to have been expected that we could immediately make such reductions as a state of profound peace would render prudent and proper. The war pointed our attention to the weak points of the nation; and the appropriations of former years have been increased by objects of great national importance which have added to our security, and by an act of benevolence towards the survivors of the army of the revolution.

Large outstanding claims, resulting from the war, to an amount exceeding thirty millions of dollars, have been discharged; and the sum of $32,085,750 of the public debt has been redeemed since the 1st day of January, 1817. Establishments have been created, under the sanction of law, to maintain and advance which will make it necessary either to resort to annual and successive loans, or to a system of internal revenue. As to the first of those alternatives, it cannot be necessary to urge any observations; their natural tendency to involve the nation in debt is obvious, and they will be avoided when they are not indispensably necessary. We are warned against the effects of a large and accumulating debt by the experience of other nations. A nation laboring under the pressure of a large debt, no more than an individual, can be considered independent. Money is power; and that nation will become powerless which shall mortgage its resources without the prospect of relieving them by discharging its engagements.

Reasons powerful and cogent exist against a resort to internal duties and direct taxes to supply a deficiency occurring during a state of profound tranquillity, and ought to be avoided if the necessity be not evident and pressing; and such has heretofore been the policy of the nation. We have been accustomed to a system of taxation which, in its operation, has been paid without being perceptibly felt, and will reluctantly resort to one of a different character in times of profound peace.

From the extraordinary depression of commerce within the last three years, the stagnation of our navigation, the depreciation in the value of our exports, the corresponding depreciation in the value of property of every description, and the serious embarrassments under which every branch of industry now labors, economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of every citizen are imperiously required. The finances of the nation being seriously affected by those causes, there would seem to arise a correspondent obligation on the Government to retrench its expenditures and economize its means. In the infancy of our institutions our expenses were, in general, limited by our receipts. We have been satisfied to advance gradually in furthering the system of national security and independence. Our pace has been greatly quickened towards the accomplishment of those objects since the restoration of peace, by the great accession of our revenue. From that period our revenue has been in what may be considered a forced state. We are now getting back to a condition more congenial with our population and national wealth.

The committee believe that wisdom requires us to recur also, to the policy which has heretofore governed us. Our nation is still in its infancy; its resources are daily increasing. If, then, we should keep pace in the building up of our national establishments with the revenue of the country, we shall have consummated all our wishes without oppression to the citizen. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause such a plan to be prepared as will enable Congress, at its next session, to make such reductions in the various branches of public expenditures as may be required by the state of the finances and the public good.

16th Congress.] No. 590. [1st Session.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 15, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of American manufactures respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists have read, with the deepest regret, two remonstrances presented to your honorable Houses, from agricultural societies in the State of Virginia, deprecating your interposition in favor of the manufacturing part of the community.

These documents, containing sundry allegations injurious to your memorialists, and resting, as shall be made to appear, on an unsound basis, require a detailed investigation, to which we respectfully request your attention.

We must premise, that we should have hoped that the ruin of so many of the manufacturers, the depressed state of those who have hitherto escaped the situation in which their brethren have been involved, and the distresses of that class whose sole dependence is on their labor, would have prevented this unkind interference, calculated to continue their sufferings; that the generous sympathy which their situation ought to have excited in the breasts of fellow-citizens, embarked in one common cause, would have averted this hostility, even had all the allegations of the remonstrances been irrefragable; whereas, we hope to prove that such as are of any importance are easily susceptible of refutation. The disappointment fills us with surprise and regret, and is ill calculated to foster those kind regards and attachments which ought to subsist among members of the same community, and which we have always cherished towards our agricultural fellow-citizens.

But our appeal and that of our brethren has not been made to the generosity or compassion of our fellow-citizens. We appeal to their honor—to their justice. We ask, at length, after a lapse of thirty years in which the Government has existed, for a share of that protection so bountifully bestowed upon commerce, and which agriculture, as will appear, has abundantly enjoyed.

The allegations of the agricultural societies are principally confined to three points:

1. The extortions said to have been committed by manufacturers during the war.
2. The danger and oppression of monopolies, exclusive privileges, &c.
3. The injustice of affording protection to manufactures, when agriculture disclaims all protection.

There are sundry minor points, which we shall pass over, in order to avoid prolixity.

The charge of extortion is couched in these words:

"We submit respectfully to your wisdom the impolicy of subjecting so large a portion of your fellow-citizens to *such unreasonable cupidity*; of laying them at the mercy of an association, which, competition being removed, *will no longer consider the intrinsic value of an article, or what price would afford a fair profit to the manufacturer, but how much the necessities of the consumer would enable them to extort. Of this spirit we had a sufficient specimen during our late contest with Great Britain.*"

This uncharitable accusation we hope to prove wholly destitute of foundation. The article on which it chiefly rests is superfine broadcloth, which was raised from eight or nine dollars, the price before the war, to twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, during the war. The reasoning applicable to this case applies with equal force to all the others.

All doubt of the injustice of this allegation will be laid at rest forever by the simple fact that merino wool, the raw material of that cloth, which, before and shortly after the commencement of the war, was sold at seventy-five cents per pound, was raised during the war to three and four dollars—an advance of three hundred per cent.; so that there was less profit per cent. on the capital employed by the manufacturer at the high prices of the cloth, so much the subject of complaint, than at the former moderate prices.

We trust that this strong fact, which can be judicially proved at the bar of your Houses, will prevent any man of honor or candor, as he values his reputation, from ever again repeating so unfounded an accusation.

But if we have never retorted this charge against our accusers, if we have forborne recrimination, it has not been for want of materials, but from an unwillingness to cherish an unkind and unfriendly spirit towards our fellow-citizens. And now, notwithstanding the repeated and wanton provocations we have received, we resort to the measure with pain. We should gladly have buried in oblivion all our causes of complaint, and cherished a kind and fraternal spirit, in the hope of exciting a suitable reciprocation. But the style and manner of the accusations against us, their unceasing repetition, the hostile disposition they display, and the ruinous consequences they are calculated to produce on the general welfare of the nation, render it a duty to ourselves, to our country, and to the cause of truth, to prove that our accusers are far from invulnerable in this point, and are under high obligations to us for past forbearance.

In the year 1788 flour was four dollars per barrel in our seaports, which was regarded as a fair and liberal price. In the next year the demand for the supply of France took place, and this article was raised to five and six dollars; from year to year afterwards it rose to ten, twelve, and fourteen dollars; and probably it averaged, during the whole of the French revolution, above ten. We submit to a candid world whether this fact does not more completely establish the charge of "*extortion*," than the rise of broadcloth from eight or nine to fourteen dollars, or even to thirty, had it taken place, when the raw material rose from seventy-five cents to four dollars per pound? and whether the rise on the wool itself is not incomparably more "*extortionate*" than that on the broadcloth? The latter was not only justifiable, but imperiously necessary, by the rise which we have stated on the raw material; but, for the rise on wool or flour, no such reason existed. It did not proceed from any advance "*in the intrinsic value of the article*," to borrow the words of the Petersburg remonstrance, "*nor from a consideration of what price would afford a fair profit to the*" farmers; "*but how much the necessities of the consumers enabled them to extort.*"

At the same period (1788) butter was ten cents per pound; beef and pork five cents; tobacco three or four; and all other agricultural articles in the same proportion. They have since been raised from one to two hundred per cent. above those prices. Yet we have never alleged against the farmers or planters the odious charge of "*extortion*," at which they would have revolted. Have they, we ask, a right to raise their prices one or two hundred per cent. at pleasure, when the demand warrants it, without "*extortion;*" and yet to wound the feelings and injure the characters of their fellow-citizens, by the odious imputation of "*extortion*," when the advance of the raw material by themselves renders a rise of manufactures necessary? If this be a chartered privilege, we wish to know whence it is derived, and by what tenure it is held. Seriously, we presume this to be the strongest illustration of the parable of the beam and the mote that the variegated history of mankind presents.

Flour is now four dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel on the seaboard. Should war or famine take place in Europe, the price would be immediately raised one, two, three, four, or five dollars per barrel; and in proportion to the intensity of the distress would be the tax levied on the consumers in this country. There are about three millions of white people in the United States not engaged in agriculture, who consume, on an average, two barrels of flour per annum. A rise of three dollars, which might take place immediately, in case of a very extraordinary demand, would amount, on this article, to a gain of eighteen millions of dollars, levied by the farmers on the rest of the community during the ensuing year, exclusive of probably an equal amount on all other agricultural productions, liable to a proportionate advance of price. And this is not a mere hypothesis of what may occur; it is the history of the last thirty years, and of the immense prices (again to borrow the vituperant language of the remonstrance) which "*the necessities of the consumers have enabled*" the farmers "*to extort.*"

Nothing but the endless, the irritating misrepresentations we have experienced, would induce us to retort this strong language upon our accusers.

The United Agricultural Societies of Virginia prefer a claim to a high degree of superiority over the other classes of the community, which calls for observation. They state that—

"In every nation, with whose internal affairs we are familiarly acquainted, *the landed interest has been proverbial for their liberality in comparison with any other class.*"

It is unfortunate that this assumption of *liberality* appears in an instrument, the direct object of which is to bar the door to the relief of their fellow-citizens, and to consign them and their families to that wretchedness and ruin which has befallen so many of their brethren! Before this claim to "*proverbial liberality*" can be admitted, proofs must be adduced different from the document in which it is asserted. The contrast between this strong assumption and the object of the remonstrance, though very striking, is not uncommon. Every day's experience so strongly proves the extreme discrepancy between profession and practice, that no illustration can be necessary.

The societies distinctly hold forth to the world that agriculture neither has been, nor is, secured by "*protecting duties.*" They state—

"We solicit not the fostering care or patronage of the Legislature to alleviate, by bounties, *monopolies*, or *protecting duties*, calamities in their nature as inevitable as they are incurable by legislative interposition."

The Fredericksburg Society also state—

"*We ask no tax upon manufacturers for our benefit.* Neither do we ask any thing of Government, to enable us to cultivate the soil as we could wish."

The high character of the members of those societies forbids the supposition that this was an intentional misstatement. We are, therefore, inexpressibly astonished at the utter unacquaintance with the real state of the case betrayed in these quotations, which evinces how superficially these gentlemen studied the subject on which they undertook to interpose to prevent the success of our applications for relief.

The view they present is so far from fact, that it is the reverse of fact. The average of duties on such agricultural productions as are usually imported into this country has been, from the commencement of the Government, far higher than those on manufactures.

We will state the case at two periods, remote from each other, viz. 1789 and 1820. The intermediate space exhibits the same features.

In the former period, cheese was subject to a duty equal to *fifty-seven per cent.;* indigo, *sixteen;* snuff, *ninety;* manufactured tobacco, *one hundred;* coals, *fifteen;* hemp and cotton, *twelve;* whereas, seven-eighths of all the manufactures imported, including cottons, woollens, and iron, were subject to only *five per cent.* This, we presume, is full proof of the inequality of the system of legislation with which the Government commenced, and of the care with which the agriculturists, who formed the great mass of the National Legislature, guarded their own interests.

Hemp, at present, is subject to a duty equivalent to *twenty-six per cent.;* cotton, *thirty;* cheese, *ninety;* spirits, *eighty;* snuff, *seventy-five;* manufactured tobacco, *one hundred;* coals, *thirty-eight and a half;* sugar, *thirty-seven and a half;* and potatoes, *fifteen*—averaging *fifty-eight per cent.* Few other articles, the product of the earth, are imported; but they are all, except three or four, subject to fifteen per cent.

Of the manufactures imported in the year 1818, one twenty-fifth part paid a duty of *seven and a half* per cent.; one-third, *fifteen;* one-sixth, *twenty;* two-fifths, *twenty-five;* and one twenty-fifth part, *thirty* per cent.*

On this striking contrast, which affords no proof of "the proverbial liberality" of the landed interest, we offer but a single comment. It adds one to the numerous melancholy instances with which history abounds, that where one particular interest predominates in a legislative body, the others rarely experience impartial justice. We will notice only one article, which places in a strong point of light the different degree of protection experienced by agriculture and manufactures. Cotton, a raw material, is subject to a duty of thirty per cent., and the freight is about the same. The cotton planter has, therefore, a protection of sixty per cent.; whereas fine muslins and cambrics pay but twenty-seven and a half per cent. duty, and the freight is not more than one or two per cent. Thus the planter, who disclaims the idea of "protection," has an advantage over his manufacturing fellow-citizens of above thirty per cent., independent of the immense difference between the protection necessary for articles produced by agriculture and those by machinery. It may be assumed, without danger of contradiction, that cotton would be better protected by a duty of twenty per cent. than cambrics or muslins by sixty or seventy. We do not find that the tariff of any other country whatever presents such an extraordinary feature.

Great emphasis is laid, by the agricultural societies, on the danger of "monopolies granted to one class or order at the expense of another."

This forms a fertile theme, on which they descant very freely. They remonstrate against—

"Unequal and partial taxes, awarding *exclusive privileges*, or sustaining the manufacturers in the enjoyment of *oppressive monopolies, which are ultimately to grind us and our children after us to dust and ashes.*"

"In this way alone can the benefits of good government be equalized among the various orders and classes of society, the prosperity and happiness of which depend not upon *immunities, privileges, and monopolies granted to one* class or order at the expense of another," &c.

We are constrained to state, that the want of due consideration which prevails throughout the remonstrances is here very conspicuous. Monopoly, according to Johnson, means "the exclusive privilege of selling any thing." And a monopolist, according to the same authority, is "one who, by engrossing or by patent, obtains the sole power

* At 7½,	$2,387,693
15,	19,455,525
20,	9,524,531
25,	24,804,188
30,	2,633,637
	$58,805,574

or privilege of vending any commodity." There is not, therefore, such a thing or person in this country as a monopoly or monopolist; nor, while our present constitution exists, can there be a monopoly. For, suppose manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, and leather were altogether prohibited, those branches would be open to the admission, and consequently to the competition, of any part of the community—to farmers as well as others, and even to capitalists from any and every part of Europe, if they judged proper to embark in them. Where, then, is the monopoly?

While the agricultural societies were thus denouncing what they thought proper to brand with the odious term "*monopoly*," they did not reflect that they were themselves far more liable to the accusation than those against whom they preferred it. The great mass of the manufactured articles purchased by the farmers and planters of the Southern States, and probably one-half of what are purchased by those in the others, are imported. Whereas, the manufacturers of the United States have not consumed of foreign articles of food and drink, since the organization of the General Government, two per cent.

Thus, while there has been an incessant clamor against "*the monopoly*" of the manufacturers, whose market is open to and engrossed by rivals from half the nations of Europe, it appears that the farmers and planters have what they term "*a monopoly;*" which, however, is only an exclusive supply of the home market. It may be doubted whether a more extraordinary case is on record.

We shall conclude our observations on those memorials with one further extract.

"To guard" (the Fredericksburg Society observes) "against the possibility of misapprehension, we take this occasion to say that *we are incapable of feeling any thing like enmity against manufacturers, or any other useful description of citizens*, but heartily wish them all the success to which their skill and industry may entitle them, in whatever way applied."

This declaration would have been more acceptable, and claimed our gratitude, had it not accompanied an attempt, on the part of those who make it, to do us all the injury in their power to inflict; to prevent a compliance with our just claims, and to perpetuate our present intolerable sufferings.

Your memorialists regret to find that the same adverse spirit towards them that prevails among these small bodies of their agricultural fellow-citizens has been excited among a portion of the mercantile class. They request your favorable hearing of a few remarks on the memorial of the merchants of Salem on this subject. It "calls the attention of Congress to measures that have recently been proposed, and apparently approved, for the purpose of *prohibiting the importation of foreign woollen and cotton goods.*"

Your memorialists are constrained to state that this view is very uncandid. They never did comtemplate "a prohibition of foreign cotton and woollen goods," generally. There is not a sane man in the country, who, if he had the power, would enact a total exclusion. A large portion of those goods is not, and, for a long time to come, cannot be manufactured in this country, and therefore must be imported. Your memorialists deprecate and solemnly protest against the influence of a system which has been heretofore too successfully pursued; that is, defeating their fair and legitimate objects, by ascribing to them views which they wholly disclaim. Of this unfair system, their dearest interests have been frequently the victims. Were it necessary, they could produce numerous instances, of early and recent date.

"If we are not willing to receive foreign manufactures, we cannot reasonably suppose that foreign nations will receive our raw materials."

"We cannot force them to become buyers when *they are not sellers*, or to consume our cottons when they cannot pay the price in their own fabrics."

"We cannot expect them to carry on a ruinous trade, when *the profit is all on our side.*"

These paragraphs are liable to the exceptions urged against the preceding one. They assume the extraordinary idea (which insanity alone could harbor) that importation is expected to be wholly prohibited. All that is necessary for the restoration of the country, and for the prosperity of the manufacturers, is such a modification of the tariff, as will reduce our imports within the limits of our exports, and prevent our manufactures and manufacturers from being overwhelmed by the inordinate inundation of foreign fabrics.

"While the manufacturers are left free to engage in their own peculiar pursuits, enjoying, in common with others, a reasonable protection from the Government, the memorialists trust it is no undue claim on their part to plead for the freedom of commerce also, as the natural ally of agriculture and naval greatness."

There is an assumption here of "*freedom for the manufacturers*," which is not warranted by the fact. When their business is annihilated, and themselves ruined by the immoderate introduction of foreign merchandise, as has occurred to too many of them, can it be said that they "*are free to engage in their own peculiar pursuits?*" We will render this plain, by applying it to the case of the merchants. The vessels employed in the coasting trade for thirty years have averaged about four hundred thousand tons, annually. Were foreign vessels allowed to engage in that trade, to the amount of three hundred thousand tons, would it not be a mockery were the merchants informed, while their ships were rotting at the wharves, and themselves reduced to bankruptcy, that "*they were free to engage in their own peculiar pursuits?*" And is it not a perfectly analogous case, when the manufacturers are ruined, and their machinery rotting and rusting through the extravagant influx of foreign articles, to be gravely told that they are "free to engage in their own peculiar pursuits?"

"It is a sound political maxim that *the more free trade is*, and the more widely it circulates, the more sure will be its prosperity. *Every restriction which is not indispensable for the purposes of revenue is a shoal which will impede its progress, and not unfrequently jeopard its security.*"

The doctrine here advanced, on the broad and unqualified scale on which it is predicated, is unsound and contrary to the practice of the most prosperous States, and to the principles of the wisest statesmen. Can the prosperity of trade be promoted by the free introduction of foreign luxuries, which destroy the industry of our own citizens? Has it been promoted by the immoderate quantities of goods imported into this country, whereby its circulating medium has been exhausted, and an enormous debt contracted for articles which our own citizens could have supplied?

To test this plausible maxim, which has done infinite injury to this country, we will, as in the former case, apply it to the merchants themselves. The use of foreign vessels is almost virtually prohibited in this country by "*restrictions not indispensable for the purposes of revenue.*" Suppose these "restrictions" were removed, and that foreign vessels were entitled to the same privileges as our own; what would be the consequence? They would be employed here in large numbers, to the ruin of the merchants and ship-builders. Would they not, in that case, as zealously contend against the maxim as they now uphold it? And can there be any just reason why the manufacturer, entitled to equal rights with the merchant, should be ruined by foreign rivals, and the merchant secured against this rivalship? In the scales of impartial justice, the rights of each ought to have equal weight.

Although the merchants of Salem invoke Congress in such emphatical terms to support that "freedom of trade" which impoverishes the nation, and, by exposing their manufacturing fellow-citizens to the competition of rivals in every quarter of the world, has ruined so large a portion of them, there is scarcely a session in which the mercantile interest does not memorialize Congress for protection against foreign competition. On this conduct, so partial to themselves, and so excessively unkind to us, we dare not trust ourselves to comment.

It would extend this memorial to an unreasonable length, if we particularized one-half of the "*restrictions*" of foreign commerce in favor of our merchants. We shall confine ourselves to a few prominent cases to prove that this maxim, now so zealously urged, has had no weight when the interests of that class were at stake; and that the "restrictions" on foreign commerce which they succeeded in obtaining, were not only "not indispensable for the purposes of revenue," but in many cases pernicious to it.

When the competition of foreign merchants in the coasting trade was wisely destroyed in the very outset of the Government, by a heavy prohibitory tonnage duty, and afterwards by positive prohibition, was this measure "*indispensable for the purposes of revenue?*" Was it not, according to the Salem memorial, "*a shoal to impede the progress of trade?*"

When, in the first session of Congress, foreign merchants were excluded from the China trade by extra duties on teas imported in foreign vessels, averaging one hundred and seven per cent., were they "*necessary for the purposes of revenue?*" Did they not rather impair the revenue?

When, more recently, an extra tonnage duty of two dollars per ton was imposed on foreign vessels arriving from ports which American vessels were not allowed to enter, was this "*necessary for the purposes of revenue?*" Where then was the alarm about "*shoals to impede the progress of trade?*"

Was the act prohibiting the introduction of plaster of Paris in foreign vessels "*necessary for the purposes of revenue?*" or was it not rather "*a shoal to impede the progress of trade?*"

Was the act passed in a late session of Congress, of which the object was to coerce the British nation to abandon the chief feature of their navigation act, which they prize so highly, "*necessary for the purposes of revenue?*" Has it not, on the contrary, injuriously affected revenue and agriculture?

And, in fine, we ask, and hope for a fair and explicit answer, whether the strong "*restrictions*" now contemplated against both Great Britain and France are "*necessary for the purposes of revenue?*" Whether they are not, like the former, "*shoals to jeopard*" agriculture and "*revenue?*"

The acts above alluded to, and a great variety of others which abound in our statute book, do not require much comment. They speak a language not to be misunderstood. It appears, and cannot fail to astonish your honorable Houses, that, while the merchants have, from the commencement of the Government, applied for and been favored with "restrictions" not only "*not necessary for the purposes of revenue,*" but in many cases pernicious to it, a portion of them now use all their energies to defeat the reasonable objects of your memorialists, and consign them to destruction, on the ground that the restrictions contemplated are "*not necessary for the purposes of revenue.*"

"One sacrifice is to be demanded after another; one prohibition heaped upon another, until all the sources of foreign commerce are dried up; and domestic manufactures, sustained by *enormous bounties*, absorb the whole moneyed capital of the nation."

It ill becomes the advocates of a commerce "sustained by *enormous bounties*," in the shape of tributes to Barbary Powers; foreign intercourse; a most oppressive naval expenditure, amounting for the current year to $3,500,000; a commerce which has entailed on the nation a war debt of nearly $80,000,000, to hold this language respecting manufactures, on which the *Government has never expended a single cent* in thirty years. And what, we ask, has called forth this emphatical denunciation of manufactures? Merely a request, on the part of the manufacturers, of a duty of forty or fifty per cent. on cottons, woollens, iron, and some other articles, in order to enable our citizens to compete with the half-starved and half-clothed workmen of foreign nations. This is the tremendous danger which is "*to dry up all the sources of foreign commerce,*" and "*absorb all the moneyed capital of the nation!*"

We cannot forbear to state that it is no proof of the intrinsic goodness of a cause, when its advocates are reduced to the necessity of drawing high-colored and extravagant portraits of dangers which have no existence but in their own heated imaginations.

"It is not a little remarkable that these attempts are not only repugnant to those maxims of free trade which the United States have hitherto so forcibly and perseveringly contended for as the sure foundation of national prosperity, but they are pressed upon us at a moment when *the statesmen of the old world, in admiration of the success of our policy, are relaxing the rigor of their own systems*, and yielding themselves to the rational doctrine, that national wealth is best promoted by *a free interchange of commodities, upon principles of perfect reciprocity.*"

It is painful to us to state that this entire paragraph rests upon untenable ground. We look in vain for the evidences of "*the national prosperity*" on which the merchants predicate their reasonings. Where are those evidences to be found? Is it in the decay and destruction of so large a portion of the national industry? If this be a sign of "*national prosperity,*" then is this nation prosperous to a degree unexampled in its annals, except in the interval between the close of the revolutionary war and the establishment of the present form of government. Is it in the decline of commerce and navigation? Is it in the bankruptcy of so large a portion of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of the country? Is it in the violent measure which the Legislatures of four or five of the States have adopted, of arresting the course of justice, and suspending the collection of debts? Is it in the augmentation of poor rates, the increase of mendicants and soup houses? Is it in the failure of revenue to the enormous amount of $5,000,000 for the present year? Is it in the exclusion of one of our chief staples from the British markets, and the very great depreciation of the price of the rest? Is it, in a word, in that state of affairs, justly characterized in a recent report, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in these strong terms:

"But few examples have occurred of distress so general, and so severe, as that which has been exhibited in the United States?"

These, alas! are no symptoms of "*national prosperity,*" and of "*the success of our policy,*" which, we are told, and with a grave and sober air, as if the assertion were irrefragable, excites "*the admiration of the statesmen of the old world!*"

We look around in vain, we repeat, for this "*national prosperity,*" which sounds so captivatingly. And we look equally in vain for "*the admiration of the statesmen of the old world,*" of "*the success of our policy,*" which is brought forward to tickle our national vanity. It would be vain to seek for the "success of a policy," which, after twenty years of a most extensive commerce, in which we received exorbitant prices for all our staples, has, in five years of profound peace, with abundant harvests, and wholly free from any natural calamity, reduced an intelligent, industrious, active population, possessed of almost every possible advantage of soil and climate, with water power unequalled in the world, from a towering state of prosperity to its present lamentable situation—a situation which, notwithstanding "*the admiration of the statesmen of the old world,*" emphatically warns us to change a policy, which built our prosperity not on the solid basis of national industry, but on the wretched foundation of foreign wars and famines, and which has rendered us dependent on foreign nations even for the chief part of the clothes we wear, although possessed of the most valuable raw material in the world, to an extent commensurate with the demand of nearly half the globe.

But if we look in vain for this "*national prosperity,*" for "*the success of our policy,*" and for "*the admiration of the statesmen of the old world,*" we look equally in vain for "*the relaxation of the rigor of their systems.*" When this memorial was draughted, early in January last, and likewise when it was presented to Congress, on the

31st of that month, there was not before the American nation a trace of such relaxation in any part of Europe whatever. The assumption, therefore, on which so much of the argument of the memorial is predicated, was unwarranted by the fact.

The countries with which the chief part of our intercourse is carried on are Great Britain and France. In the three last years, of our domestic exports, amounting to $192,000,000, there were $141,000,000 exported to these two countries; whereas, to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and all the ports of Germany, we only exported $11,000,000. Of course, we are little interested in the commercial arrangements of those nations.

The signers of the Salem memorial are called upon to produce any symptom in Great Britain or France of this very extraordinary "*admiration*," or its effects. Our policy is truly a subject of "*admiration*" for the desolation it has produced, as hurricanes and tornadoes are; but not of imitation to any wise nation. No symptoms of such imitation can be found. On the contrary, the cords are every day drawn tighter. So far as respects France, the Edinburgh Review for July, 1819, informs us that

"The anti-commercial system of the ex-Emperor, instead of being modified or repealed, has, in fact, been adopted in all its extent, by his legitimate successors, and *in their hands has become doubly efficient.*"

No alteration has taken place since that period. We are therefore warranted to state that the "*admiration*" and imitation of "*the success of our policy*," which form so capital an item in the Salem memorial, cannot be substantiated in France. And the rigorous acts recently passed and now contemplated by this Government, to counteract the British restrictive commercial policy, prove that that nation, in like manner, does not fall within the description of the Salem memorial, as excited to "*admiration*" or imitation of "*our policy*" by its wonderful "*success.*"

When the Salem merchants laid down the maxim that "national wealth is best promoted by a *free interchange of commodities, upon principles of perfect reciprocity*," did they mean to convey the idea that the United States enjoy such a "*free interchange?*" It cannot be. There is no nation in the world which carries on commerce more completely destitute of "*perfect reciprocity.*"

Our ports are open to the manufactures of all the world. Whereas, most of the ports of Europe, and all those of the colonies of that quarter of the globe, are shut against ours. This is a practical commentary on the "*perfect reciprocity*" which the Salem memorial insinuates we enjoy.

Again: we exchange necessaries of life, and raw materials in the most rude state, for manufactures elaborated with the last finish of human industry and skill: thus, in every case, we exchange the labor of two or three, and, in many, that of ten, twenty, and thirty persons for one. Our cotton is returned to us in a manufactured state at an average of fivefold its original cost.

It is this species of one-sided "perfect reciprocity" which has produced "*a distress so general and severe*" that "*few examples*" of equal intensity "*have occurred*," and which has rendered the situation of the United States an object of regret and sympathy for its friends, and of exultation for its enemies. It is full time for the guardians of the nation's rights to secure to it something like "*reciprocity*" in its intercourse with the rest of the world.

We cannot close this memorial without expressing our astonishment and regret that an idea could ever have prevailed of the existence of hostility between the interests of agriculture and manufactures; whereas, the great mass of the productions of the former derive their chief value from the market afforded by the latter. The hides, the skins, the furs, the wool, a large portion of the cotton, the timber, the coals, the lead, the iron, the pitch, the tar, the turpentine, the tallow, the indigo, the flax of the farmer, find a ready sale among the manufacturers, who likewise consume of provisions one thousand per cent. more than the amount exported to all the world in the most flourishing period of our history.

Your memorialists are gratified to find that the opposition to their just requests has been confined to a small portion of the two great classes of their fellow-citizens.

In submitting these premises to the most serious attention of your honorable Houses, your memorialists hope that you will make such a modification of the tariff as will secure to all persons interested in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, a full and equal share of protection.

THOMAS LEIPER, *Vice President.*

JAMES MEASE, *Secretary pro tem.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 591.** [1st SESSION.

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 17, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana respectfully represent:

That the law passed at the last session, providing that from and after the 1st day of November, 1819, foreign gold coin should cease to be current in the United States, has produced in this State the most pernicious consequences.

Your honorable body must be aware that the annual proceeds of the Mexican mines having greatly diminished, by reason of the revolution of that colony, the exportation of precious metals, which was formerly carried on from that country to Louisiana, has been necessarily affected by that reduction; and that, on the other hand, the perils attendant at all times on that kind of commerce have increased beyond all measure, in consequence of the enterprises of a lawless band of pirates, attracted by hopes of plunder in the Mexican Gulf. The General Assembly, without fearing the imputation of exaggeration, declare that the concurrence of these several causes has deprived the United States of more than four millions of dollars, which would have been brought to New Orleans during the

last eight years, and which, flowing into circulation, would have prevented, or at least diminished, the general embarrassments under which our commerce labors.

Whatever may be the case as to that fact, and however small may be the amount of gold specie lately brought into this place from Mexico, it had, nevertheless, the effect of augmenting our facilities for exchange, and the sale of our goods, and enabling our merchants to be refunded of such sums as may be due from that part of Spanish America.

Those real advantages have disappeared, under the operation of the abovementioned law, inasmuch as doubloons having ceased to be current in the United States, no reasonable hopes can be entertained that traders will persist in bringing them here, when, in all the ports of the West Indies, they can easily, and at an advantageous rate, exchange them for every kind of commodities and necessary supplies.

If we inquire into the effects of the same law respecting the doubloons already in the country, we shall find that they have not been happier. In ordinary times, that specie remains generally in the hands of moneyed men, who rest satisfied that they can place out advantageously those funds, whenever willing to do so; but the great scarcity of specie, under which every part of the Union has labored for the last eighteen months, has caused a great quantity of that kind of specie to be put into circulation where it was received, without difficulty, at the rate of $16, a circumstance which facilitated payments, and the sale of the produce of the country, and of foreign merchandise, and from which there are but few persons in this country who have not derived some relief, which, under unfortunate circumstances, is always better appreciated.

Was that law intended to place at the disposal of Government for coinage a sufficient quantity of gold for the actual wants of the Treasury? If such was its object, it appears improbable that it will be attained, inasmuch as gold specie, being received at a very high rate at Havana, and several other places, will be purchased here for exportation at a low price by the moneyed men.

It appears that Congress, when they fixed a term after which that money should cease to be current in the United States, had reason to believe that, before the time prescribed, a quantity of American eagles, nearly equal to the amount of foreign specie withdrawn, would be thrown into circulation. But the General Assembly do not perceive that that object has been fulfilled; and even had it been, they could not have viewed without regret the adoption of a measure which tends sensibly to affect the commercial relations which have always existed between Louisiana and Mexico, and which would flourish as formerly, if a more immediate protection was extended to our navigation in those quarters, and the abovementioned law repealed.

The General Assembly submit the foregoing observations to your honorable body, with full confidence in your superior wisdom and exalted patriotism; and they are respectfully persuaded that, amidst your arduous and multiplied labors, the prosperity of the United States and the welfare of your fellow-citizens will be the continual and primary objects of your solicitude.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing memorial be forwarded to our Senators and Representative in Congress, and that the former be instructed, and the latter requested, to use their utmost exertions in order to obtain the end proposed in said memorial.

DAVID C. KER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JULIEN POYDRAS, *President of the Senate.*

A true copy from the original deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

JS. VILLERS, *Governor of the State of Louisiana.*

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 22, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 592.** [1st SESSION.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 24, 1820.

Mr. HORSEY made the following report:

The Committee for the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, entitled "An act concerning the banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," respectfully submit the following report:

Without noticing many of the modifications and conditions of the bill, most of which the committee approve, they beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to its principal provisions. These are two: first, an extension for five years of all the charters of the several incorporated banks in the District of Columbia, which now pay, on demand, their notes in specie; secondly, a plan of consolidation for reducing the number of banks to two in each town.

As to the first, the committee doubt the expediency of extending the existing charters for so long a period as five years, conceiving, as they do, a more immediate reduction of the number of banks in the District, and consequently of their expenses, to be of great importance to the interest of the stockholders, as well as of the public.

A reason, however, of more decisive influence with the committee is, it does not appear that the present applications for an extension of the several charters proceeded from the stockholders, or by virtue of any direction or authority from them; no general meeting of the stockholders having been called, or other proper steps taken to obtain an expression of their sense respecting the measure proposed. On the contrary, the applications appear to have been made by the several presidents and directors without their pretending to have received any such directions or authority from the stockholders. The committee do not consider it altogether correct legislation to countenance the exercise of such a right on the part of the directors. But the bill goes further: it not only admits the directors thus to apply for a renewal of the bank charters, but also to assent to and accept such renewals, with all the modifications, restrictions, and conditions which may be imposed. This is conferring on the directors the

right to exercise a power, of all others the most important to the stockholders, and which it is believed to be their peculiar right to exercise.

Concerning the provision which relates to the consolidation of the banks, desirous as the committee are to see the number of banks reduced, they doubt whether the present plan would be attended with entire success.

A due regard does not appear to have been paid to the principles of equality and reciprocity; and the committee fear the provisions of the bill are rather too coercive for a plan, the success of which must so materially depend on a spirit of compromise and of amicable arrangement among the stockholders of the several banks; at a time, too, when stockholders have but small inducements to wish an extension of their charters.

The committee deem it their duty further to state that there appears to be considerable division of opinion among the directors of the several banks respecting the bill; the directors of the banks, generally, in Alexandria being in favor of it; those in Washington somewhat divided; and those in Georgetown generally opposed.

On the whole, the committee, after giving to the subject their best reflection, have come to the conclusion that it would probably conduce more to a spirit of amicable arrangement among the several banks, and the accomplishment of the important object in view, to do no more for the present than to extend the charters of such of the banks as expire before the 1st of January, A. D. 1822, to that time, that being the period when the charters of most of the banks in the District expire; so that all may expire at one and the same time, in the hope and expectation that, by the next meeting of Congress, general meetings of the stockholders will be called, and their sense duly taken on this or some other plan for reducing the number of banks in the District, more likely to insure unanimity, and to impart general satisfaction.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 593. [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 24, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: The memorial of the American Society of the city of New York for the encouragement of domestic manufactures respectfully represents:

That your memorialists deem it a duty incumbent on them again to address your honorable body on the subjects embraced in their memorial of the 16th December last.

The excessive and continued importation of foreign manufactures, which is encouraged and supported by the *existing tariff*, the *credit given for the duties*, and *free sales at auction*, have destroyed order and safety in business, discouraged enterprise, suspended labor, and excited the most lively apprehensions for the future peace and welfare of the country.

The facts that have transpired in this market recently are too important in their bearing on this subject to pass unnoticed. By statements, carefully made out, it appears that, in this city alone, about *twelve thousand packages of foreign manufactures* have been sold at auction, from the 1st January last to 15th April instant, the duties on which are estimated at $1,000,000; which sum, by this short process, has now become active capital, loaned by this Government to foreign manufacturers and their agents in this country, in aid of such operations, to crush the enterprise and industry of this nation.

The contrast between the policy of this Government, and that of all the great States of Europe, on this subject, is appalling to every citizen who reflects upon it. *We admit* a free importation of all the manufactures and products of Europe and India, subject only to a light duty, payable at a distant period. *We admit* foreign adventurers, immediately on landing, to compete with our citizens, in every profession, at their very doors, free from all taxes, and exonerated from all the legal duties imposed on citizens, while *they* exclude *even our bread-stuffs*, except when threatened by famine; and it is equally notorious that they are making every effort to exclude also our *cotton, tobacco, and other great staples*, by encouraging the production of them in their colonies. *They* impose high import duties, and still higher excise, on all foreign products, which are payable in cash, on delivery of the goods from the ship or public stores, and invariably secure peculiar privileges to *their* subjects over foreigners.

Your memorialists cannot believe that your honorable body have been duly informed of the deleterious effects arising from the existing system, which is availed of by foreigners, to the utter ruin of all regular business and honest industry. The numerous memorials presented this session for relief, the distresses throughout the country generally, the almost total stagnation of business in all our great cities, speak a language which cannot be misunderstood any longer. The utmost anxiety exists, and is suspended on the deliberations of your honorable body. The nation expects, at your hands, some efficient measures for relief from present embarrassments, and security for future enterprise.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly hope that Congress will not adjourn without acting efficiently on the important bills now pending before your honorable body.

W. FEW, *Vice President.*

PETER H. SCHENCK, JOHN E. HYDE. } *Secretaries.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 594. [1st SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 28, 1820.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of Philadelphia respectfully showeth:

That we have seen, with great concern, the project of a bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, calling for a considerable increase of duties on goods imported into the United States. We had hoped that, during the uncommon depression of our commerce and agriculture, no measures would have been taken by our Government to add to the accumulated distress of either. If the mere item of revenue were the only object proposed by the bill, we should think it inexpedient, and as by no means calculated to effect the end proposed; but, considering it as calculated seriously to injure, or perhaps destroy, our foreign commerce, and to erect on its ruins a manufacturing system, incompatible with our habits and the state of our population, it becomes the duty of those who are to be the victims respectfully to remonstrate against such manifest injustice.

Whatever may be the merits of the system of finance which has existed since the adoption of the federal constitution, it is, at least, entitled to sufficient respect to preserve it from abrogation before a proper substitute be offered. That which is now proposed, so far from increasing the revenue, will, in our opinion, have a contrary effect, and will, at the same time, tend to destroy our foreign commerce, and introduce an unfavorable change in our habits and morals. But we beg leave to call your legislative attention especially to that class of society of which we are members, and to reflect upon the consequences that will result, not only to us, but also to the numerous descriptions of tradesmen and artisans who depend on us for their employment and support, from any sudden and radical change in our present condition. Our capitals, to an immense amount, are vested in shipping, warehouses, wharves, and other appendages belonging to mercantile establishments. We have been prepared by education and habit for the different branches of our calling, and are unfit for any other. Are we, then, to be required to submit to the destruction of our property, and to renounce the great branch of maritime commerce which is coeval with the settlement of our country? It is in the power of Congress to change our laws, but it is beyond its power to change the force of nature and of habit. We have an extensive line of seacoast, indented with fine harbors; we have a bold and enterprising population on that seacoast, to whom the ocean has hitherto furnished subsistence and comfort: they will, therefore, there is too much reason to believe, not be withdrawn from it by any tariff that Congress may think proper to establish. The honorable, conscientious trader may be compelled to abandon his calling, by reason of the regulations which Government may impose on it; but the smuggler will take his place, and furnish, on easy terms, every article of foreign luxury on which our legislators may impose prohibitory duties. The warehouses and shipping may be destroyed, and their owners ruined; but they will be replaced by British ships and British warehouses at Montreal, St. Andrew's, and on the English side of the lakes.

We hope that the class of citizens who are so zealously employed in this great work of change will be called on to show from what source the Government will derive its revenue during the period that must intervene between the overthrow of the present system and the establishment of another; nay, we will even add, after it shall be established. The duties on imports are already so high that the consumption decreases daily; and yet it is proposed to increase the revenue by increasing the imposts: our own experience suggests a very different remedy. Another policy, and we think a better, would have lowered the duties, and sought for greater revenue in increased consumption. Whilst these destructive restrictions are to be resorted to, we hear nothing of internal taxes, when a moderate and wholesome tax on domestic spirits would nearly supply, of itself, the deficiency in the revenue. Whatever may be the object of the tariff proposed, we respectfully believe the end will be such as we have here stated. The revenue will be diminished, and foreign commerce carried on by fraudulent dealers. We would ask the advocates of this innovation for information as to what is to be done with our surplus agricultural productions during the time of this violent restriction on foreign commerce. We know well how it is to be disposed of when our country shall be covered with workshops and manufactories. We are then to consume it ourselves. But, as the interval will certainly be of many years' duration, it is necessary to make some previous arrangement for the disposal of this important item. If we tax to prohibition the produce of other countries, those countries will do the same by ours. We have a notable instance in the duties imposed by us on the wines of Portugal and Spain. Of these we destroyed the consumption by excessive duties; Spain and Portugal have destroyed the consumption of our corn and flour by the same means. This fine branch of trade was thus destroyed; and how does the account stand with the parties now? Why, we drink whiskey that pays no duties, and Spain and Portugal get grain from other countries. We imposed high duties on British goods, and a restrictive duty on her tonnage; she defeated our tonnage duty by an equivalent duty on our tonnage, and superadded a bounty to her own. We were glad to compound, by agreeing to remove all discriminative duties and bounties on the shipping of both nations. Had we also agreed to diminish our duties on such of her manufactures as cannot, for a long time, interfere with our own, we should probably not have witnessed the very extraordinary efforts which she has lately made to procure cotton, the great staple of our Southern States, from the East Indies, to the great prejudice of the value of ours. She would gladly take our raw materials, and pay us in such manufactures as we shall be unable to rival, with the aid even of prohibitory duties, for a long series of years. But, if we take measures to lessen the sale of her goods, she will not be backward in retaliating, by lessening, as much as she can, the consumption of our raw materials. Unfortunately, we have no productions of a character so peculiar as to defy competition, like the teas of China, and the wines and brandies of France. All of our productions are to be found in other countries; and we must not be surprised to see her, at no distant day, forego the use of our cotton, as Portugal now does that of our flour. If England is the original from which we propose to copy our restrictive system, we should consider whether her situation was analogous to ours when she adopted hers. We shall find that every acre of her good land was in cultivation, and that her population and capital were redundant. In none of these items is there a conformity with our present situation: our population is very sparse, compared with our immense extent of territory; and both our population and capital are feeble, compared with the exertions that will be called for in this arrangement. But those are not the only difficulties we shall have to contend with. We have just stated to you the effect of the rivalry and counteraction of other nations, as it respects the exports of our surplus productions. We beg leave to call your attention to the actual situation of England, as it respects her exports. Every nation in Europe is at war with her restrictive system, and have, by their counteraction, reduced her manufacturing establishments, and the persons connected with them, to a condition of unparalleled distress. Even this, our proposed measure, is principally

levelled at her. The fact is, that as long as we have surplus productions we must export, and, as long as we export, we must import. But, if we determine not to import, and effect this purpose either by prohibition or by excessive duties, we must be prepared to meet a corresponding feeling on the part of other nations, and to suffer the inconveniences that have uniformly attended restricted commerce, both as it respects our revenue and agricultural interests.

It is not only on general principles that we object to the proposed plan of restriction and high duties, but we are also urged by the peculiarity of our own situation to remonstrate against their unequal and unjust operation. During the last two or three years the aggregate of the commerce of the United States has been productive of great loss to those who have been concerned in foreign trade; so that the merchant, who should only be the organ through which the revenue is conveyed to the Treasury, has, in fact, been burdened with a very large proportion of the duty which was intended to fall on the consumer. The diminution of capital has been such as to produce many and very heavy failures throughout the maritime ports of the Union. As long, therefore, as this state of things continued, we, as before observed, had hoped that no additional duties would have been imposed, inasmuch as those now levied have such an unequal, and, we may add, unjust bearing. We have waited, without murmuring, in hopes that a change of circumstances might enable us to receive a decent return for the employment of our capital and labor, but we had not imagined that an aggravation of our sufferings would come from a quarter where we look only for relief. If we are asked why, under such great disadvantages, we have continued to import foreign productions, we answer, that, during the whole period, there has been a gradual diminution of mercantile establishments throughout the Union; that those whose capital has principally been invested in shipping have cherished a hope that the reaction, consequent on the convulsed state of the commercial world during the last twenty-five years, would soon cease to operate; and, moreover, that it cannot be expected that, as long as there are even hopes of improvement, a very numerous description of persons should abandon a calling to which they have been uniformly devoted, and of which only they have any knowledge. But there are not wanting other considerations of a very serious nature, which must have escaped the notice of those who propose an increase of duties at this time, even presuming that such increase would improve the revenue. Surely it will be allowed that the measure of taxation should be proportioned to the means of payment. In our country we have no other criterion for fixing the extent of these means than the value of our agricultural productions; and, if we are to be influenced by a test of so natural a character, we are bold to affirm, that, since the adoption of the present constitution, we have, with the exceptions of the periods of war and embargo, at no time been in a condition so ill prepared to face an increase of taxes. We believe that, throughout our whole country, the products of our agriculture are in a state of extreme depression. There may be some few exceptions, one of which we shall have occasion to speak of hereafter; but, as a general observation, we think ourselves correct; at all events, we can speak with confidence as to the article of flour, the great staple of the Middle States. In a note which we transmit herewith, you will find that the average prices of flour, from the year 1789 up to the present period, have uniformly exceeded that which prevails at this time. Now, as the price of provisions regulates the price of every species of labor, we find that the latter has also declined proportionably in its value; and that the means of enjoyment, or even support, are very much contracted in every department of life. How, then, are we to support the present rate of taxes, so far above the rates of those which prevailed in the early days of our constitution, when our means are reduced even below the standard of that age? We can only support them by rigid economy, which now pervades every branch of society. And let us here observe, that the very causes which operate so unfavorably to the agricultural and commercial interests have a tendency directly opposite, as it respects those who are concerned in manufacturing establishments. Every cent which is deducted from the price of labor is an additional bounty to them. A cotton factory in the neighborhood of Boston, established on sound principles, as it respects capital and conduct, has given an annual dividend of twelve per cent. for some years. We do not believe that, during the same period, there has been in the Middle States an equal investment in commerce or agriculture that has given equal emolument; and yet it is contemplated to sacrifice these unerring sources of wealth and power merely to promote the views of a small class of citizens; and that, too, without any reasonable expectation of seeing their theories reduced to beneficial practice.

We here beg leave to close, for the present, our general observations as to the expediency of increasing the present rate of duties, and shall proceed to make some few of a more specific character as it respects some of the leading articles in the proposed tariff; and we do this the more cheerfully, as we feel satisfied that it will appear, from the facts we shall present to your view, that the existing rate of duties, so far from being enhanced, should be, in many instances, reduced, if it be intended to apply them to the beneficial purposes of revenue.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

Wines.—We observe that the duty on this important article is left in blank to be filled up. In the course of these remarks, and also in a memorial which we lately presented to the Congress, we have shown the destructive effects produced by high duties on wines; and it affords an instructive lesson to us for our future conduct in regard to laying high duties on articles which are considered as luxuries. We promoted the agricultural as well as commercial interests of the Union by exchanging our provisions and lumber for the wines of Spain and Portugal, which, for many years, were a source of considerable revenue. On these we imposed such high duties that we have, in a great measure, destroyed the consumption of them, and we have lost the sale of the provisions which we gave in exchange for them. As it has not pleased the Lord to grant us any vineyards, and as we once found this a profitable article of revenue, when properly managed, we trust it will not offend the most fastidious economist if we respectfully suggest to you the propriety of treading back on our steps, and reducing, by almost one-half, the duties actually paid. Perhaps it may produce a policy on the part of Spain and Portugal to retrace their steps, and to remove the restriction which they have imposed on our productions. We may then again have a chance of calling on the farmers for some part of the surplus grain which, from present appearances, they are likely to have on hand.

Brandy.—We find this article, in the existing as well as in the proposed tariff, classed with spirits of other denominations. We think that brandies (to use a plural term) should be classed, and that French brandy should pay at least fifty per cent. more duty than any other species, not only because the French Government are endeavoring to wrest a part of our carrying trade from us, but because the brandies of France are of a peculiar character as to goodness, and cannot be supplied (of equal quality and request) by any other nation; and are, in fact, of far greater value at the place of their growth than any other. If any difficulty should occur in separating them from other brandies in the tariff, they might, we conceive, be properly admitted into the list of ad valorem articles with the others; and we should then tax them by value, which, in this case, we should consider the true criterion for the measure of duty. The tariff, as it now stands, virtually prohibits the importation of Spanish brandy; but as we do not approve of high duties, except in most special cases, we propose to produce the effect by reducing the duty now paid on Spanish brandy, so as to leave that of France at the proposed advance.

Rum.—We would recommend precisely the same course as to this article, which is now taxed too high, in our opinion. It has been a source of great emolument to our revenue; but, under the present rate of duty, the consumption, as far as we can judge, is very rapidly declining. It recommends itself, moreover, to our favor, by its being one of the principal articles of payment given in the West Indies for our agricultural productions. If we drive it from our market, we must expect these productions will be treated there in the same manner as they have been treated in Spain and Portugal. Even under the existing tariff, we contemplate that this will be its fate ere long; but under the proposed addition of duty, it will not be imported in a way that will yield any efficient benefit to the revenue. Indeed, we are not without something more than apprehension that a considerable quantity is now introduced in a clandestine manner; nor need you be surprised that it is so, when every puncheon thus introduced affords a profit of from forty to fifty dollars.

Coffee.—Almost every observation we have made in respect to rum may be applied to this article. We are of opinion that the present duty of five cents per pound is too high, and we are persuaded that a reduction of one per cent. per pound would have a favorable effect on the revenue. We consider it a fair object of revenue, as far as that revenue can be collected, and as far as we can afford to pay it; but we think the present duty sufficiently high to invite to the frequent breach of our revenue laws; and we are satisfied that, in our part of the country, the consumption has very much decreased.

Sugar.—This is a most important article, not only as it respects the revenue, but as forming a leading item in the comforts, we may even say the necessaries, of life. Without any certain data, we venture to estimate the quantity of this article consumed in the United States at 60,000,000 pounds, producing, at 3 cents per pound, a revenue of $1,800,000. When the duty was imposed on sugar, it was intended for the purpose of revenue only; and it was not contemplated that in our country there existed a climate and soil calculated for its production. But, during the last few years, a certain portion of Louisiana has been found to possess these advantages; and such has been the rapidity with which they have been improved, that it is estimated that the produce of Louisiana will amount this year to about 40,000 hogsheads of 900 lbs. each, or a total of 36,000,000 pounds. As no duty is paid on this enormous amount, that which is paid on sugar from other countries operates as a protecting duty to it, and gradually loses the character of a revenue duty, and will soon cease to exist as such; because the increased cultivation in Louisiana bids fair to supersede the necessity of importing from other countries. There will then have occurred in our revenue, for the present year, a deficit, in this single item, of $1,080,000. But, without anticipating the consummation of the deficit, we beg leave to call your attention to that which will, in our opinion, be sustained in the present year. We have stated already, on the best information we can procure, that the last crop amounted to about 36,000,000 pounds. This sugar, being protected by our present high duties, is wholly consumed in the United States; and every hundredweight of sugar imported from foreign countries, admitting it cost the same price, must be sold for three dollars more, in order to indemnify the importer. But, inasmuch as the sugars of the West Indies require twice the labor and expense requisite in Louisiana, the price at which they are bought by us cannot be supposed to be less. Thus it evidently appears that the whole duty which is thus subtracted from our revenue is neither more nor less than a bounty granted to the sugar planters of Louisiana; and that the amount thus granted on $36,000,000 pounds, at three dollars, is $1,080,000. But this is not all. It is generally understood that two hogsheads of sugar yield one hogshead of molasses, and this latter an equal quantity of rum; so that there will exist the materials for 20,000 hogsheads of rum, which, at the moderate estimate of one hundred dollars each, at a bounty of thirty cents per gallon, will amount to $600,000; if not distilled, it will only receive a bounty of $80,000. But admitting one-half to be used without distillation, and the other to be converted into rum, the mean sum will be - - - - - - $340,000

Which, added to the bounty on sugar, - - - - - - 1,080,000

Then the aggregate bounty will be - - - - - - $1,420,000

We do not pretend to be accurate in this estimate, because we receive the principal data from public report. But we are willing to make large deductions from its amount; and we will suppose that the amount paid as a bounty to Louisiana for the present year will amount only to $1,000,000. As probably the subject has not been considered in this point of view, the result may be matter of surprise; and we shall no longer be at a loss to account for a diminution of our revenue in one of its most important branches. But there is a feature in this protecting duty, of so singular a cast, that we do not believe it can be paralleled in the history of commercial bounties. It seems that the soil calculated for raising the sugar cane in Louisiana is very limited, and that the culture of it is as yet confined to a small number of persons. We do not believe that the number of sugar planters exceeds from one to two hundred. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the estimate; but, presuming it to be correct, and that the number of planters amounts, say to one hundred, then, assuming our reduced estimate of bounty of $1,000,000, it will appear that the United States grant an average sum of $10,000 per annum to each of these hundred planters; or $5,000, if their number be two hundred. If these statements be correct—and the Legislature have better means than we possess for ascertaining their correctness—we presume that no comment is necessary.

Again: we are not to suppose that the evil ends here, and that we are to suffer no other inconvenience than the payment of these splendid sinecures. We have now to present the case to you in a point infinitely more interesting, and such as we trust will excite the most serious attention on the part of Congress. We have supposed that the consumption of sugar in the United States amounts to about 60,000,000 pounds; and, in the estimate of the crop now delivering at New Orleans, we have rated it at 36,000,000 pounds. There is, then, only required an increase of 24,000,000 pounds in the growth of Louisiana sugars to complete the supply for the actual demand of the whole Union. From the rate at which they have increased for some years, the production will soon have attained to this point; and the importation of foreign sugars and rum, as articles of consumption, will, of necessity, cease. The consequences of this change will be much more serious than they at first appear.

Our commerce with the West Indies is, in our present situation, of the greatest importance to our agricultural as well as to our maritime interests. Excluded from the ports of Europe by our own bad policy, our provisions and lumber have scarcely any other mart than the West Indies; and the principal returns which they afford are sugar, rum, and molasses. Now, if these are wholly driven from consumption, we must cease to receive them in payment, for we cannot continue to import them with a chance of being indemnified for their cost, by reshipping them to Europe; and, if we cannot receive them in payment, our agricultural products will, of necessity, be rejected, and this other branch of commerce will either expire, or be continued in a very diminished and languishing condition.

There is also another view of this subject, which we consider of importance. We have stated the amount of sugar made in Louisiana this year to be 36,000,000 pounds, which, rated at the moderate price of seven dollars per 100 pounds, will amount to $2,520,000; of which amount we have shown that we now pay as bounty more than $1,000,000, and that when the quantity shall have increased to the measure of our supposed consumption,

(60,000,000,) the bounty will be increased to $1,800,000, exclusive of that which will accrue on the rum and molasses. Thus an enormous and increasing contribution is levied on every individual in the Union, to pamper a few individuals living in the most remote and most favored angle of our country. To add to their excessive gains, we are to destroy the most active and beneficial branch of our commerce, and to dissolve those branches of foreign commerce through which we are to receive our supplies, in the event of being at war with a nation having a maritime force superior to our own. It will be in vain that we shall be told that the commerce which we lose will be replaced by that of Louisiana. The whole of the maritime States furnish scarcely a single article with which she cannot supply herself without our assistance. The value of our exports to New Orleans, in native productions, is so small, and diminishes so rapidly, that Louisiana bids fair, and that very soon, to stand in the same relation to us with China. We must send our specie to purchase her productions, and that, too, when they shall no longer enjoy the bounties now granted by us with such prodigality.

We are sensible that the bounty (for such it is, in effect,) granted on the sugar, rum, and molasses, has not been produced by any legislative act formed for the purposes of revenue, and which, by the gradual increase of these articles, has been virtually converted into a bounty, and the measure of their increase is precisely that by which we may estimate the progressive reduction of our revenue, and of our West India trade. In the infancy of the sugar establishments on the Mississippi, it might have been prudent to grant protection, and even positive bounty, if required; but, in their present state of consistency, when it is ascertained that no species of agriculture can compare with this as to emolument, we think it is time to withdraw a portion of the bounty, and apply it to other branches of agriculture, which, in their turn, require support. Our flour, our corn, our tobacco, our rice, our salted fish, and lumber, call for support. But we do not ask for it in the form of restricted duties, but in the removal of such as operate to depress those staple commodities. So far are we from approving of an increase in the duties of rum, sugar, and molasses, that we think it will be both wise and just on the part of our Government to reduce by one-half the amount of those which now exist on those articles. It is a most oppressive tax on the farmer of the seaboard to pay as a protecting duty on a *barrel of New Orleans sugar seven bushels of wheat*, at the prices of the present day; and how much more oppressive is it still, that this enormous bounty, when paid, should operate to destroy the sale of his produce in the marts to which it has been usually exported? Such, however, is the extent of the tax, and such its effect. In asking thus for a diminution of duty on West India produce, we do not apprehend a diminution of the revenue; the existing high duties have contributed principally to the great reduction on the consumption of it. We contemplate very favorable results to the revenue, which the enlarged consumption, under reduced prices, will create; and that soon the most beneficial effects will be felt in the important branches of agriculture and commerce.

Having thus respectfully taken a view of the immediate and prospective operation of the actual duty on sugar, we shall close our protracted observations on this most important item, begging leave to invite the particular attention of the Congress to it, as well from considerations of general policy as from those which attach peculiarly to agriculture and commerce.

Molasses.—Our observations on sugar apply with equal, if not greater, force to molasses. It is the humble and nutritious sweet resorted to by those who cannot afford to buy sugar, and seasons the simple repast of all ages and of all sexes. If we do not ask a reduction of the present duty, we at least deprecate an advance, more especially as that called for by the new tariff will still add to the bounty now granted to the planters of Louisiana.

In respect to all the actual and proposed duties on the important items of cotton and woollen goods, we subjoin a body of notes, showing what is and will be the effect of the proposed changes. The observations which accompany them are made by a practical merchant, and we conceive are highly worthy of consideration. It will be seen that the present duties operate as a very heavy tax on the consumer; that they are abundantly large for the protection of our manufactures, and that the proposed advance will not only tend to diminish our revenue, but to produce the most demoralizing effects in our society. The importers of woollen and cotton goods, whatever may be their opinions as to the present rate of duties, are of opinion that the duties, generally speaking, are fairly paid; but they have no hesitation in declaring that the proposed advance will have the effect of producing a very extensive branch of contraband trade. As far as our own opinion may have weight, we do not hesitate to say that, if the present high duties will not protect our manufactures, it is an evident proof that we are not prepared, under our present circumstances, to engage more extensively in them, and that justice and sound policy require that we should not increase the actual bounties. Nay, we are of opinion that, in some instances, the proposed increase, amounting to prohibition, would injure our manufactures as well as our revenue. In fact, we do not consider either our population or means are such as to invite us to engage in such as may rival the finer productions of the European looms. We respectfully believe, for the present, we ought to be satisfied with the manufactures of coarse goods, and leave to those who take our raw materials the supply of fine goods. The purposes of commerce as well as revenue will thus be promoted. At any rate, the establishment of new branches of manufactures is the work of time; and something more than a desire to establish those of fine goods should be manifested before we proceed to strike a deadly blow at other branches of industry, of the greatest national interest, and on which the prosperity and happiness of our country have hitherto been founded. It would seem well to pause before it be determined by any legislative means to effect any sudden change in the habits and character of our population. It would be well, we respectfully believe, to examine cautiously those which we are to assume in lieu of those which we are called on to renounce. Our institutions have hitherto been such as to render our happiness proverbial. What, on the other hand, is the condition of those whom we are attempting to imitate in this new career? The manufactories and workshops of England are the nurseries of pauperism and discontent. Ought we to wish to rival her fine muslins or splendid toys? If our poor rates, like hers, are to amount to thirty-six millions of dollars, and if our soldiers and farmers are to be employed in suppressing the insurrections of our manufacturers, let her enjoy the emoluments and miseries of her manufacturing system, and let us avoid it until a crowded population may render it expedient and secure. We have known of many attempts in Europe at the hotbed process of raising manufactures, and we believe that it has almost universally failed. The truth is, in respect to legislation on this subject, the Congress have done all that they can do, if we are to expect revenue from our imports. They have protected coarse goods to such an extent, that those who have formed manufacturing establishments in well peopled districts, and have conducted them properly, acknowledge that they are sufficiently protected by our present duties, and they ask no advance. But this is not enough. We must lay the groundwork of a general system of manufacturing, and, as a prelude to it, it is proposed to begin by destroying our whole commercial and agricultural systems at one sweeping blow; for such promises to be the result of the proposed tariff. It would be reasonable to suppose, from the summary mode of proceeding contemplated, that the looms and the anvils and the artists were impatiently waiting for the signal from Congress to supply us with chintzes and muslins, with needles and watches. But so far from this being the case, we do not believe that the advocates of this important change have in contemplation one single branch of the higher class of fabrics; and it will be prudent for them to abstain from engaging in them. Their efforts, supported by legislation, will be unequal to the attainment of the

proposed end. As before observed, we may ruin the fair merchant, but we cannot suppress the trade when transferred to the smuggler, who will undersell our own manufacturers.

If the spirit in which these exactions are made is characteristic of the new system which is to be introduced, we confess that we should for this alone deprecate its progress; for, if it is thus in the gristle, what will it be in the bone? It seeks to destroy one great and hitherto beneficial system, before it is prepared to furnish a substitute. It abolishes imposts that are paid with fidelity, and calls for others that we seriously fear will not be paid. The interests that it places in advance of all others are those of only a few, compared with those whose interests it seeks to demolish. What, on the other hand, has been the conduct of the farmer and the merchant? They have borne with cheerfulness, and discharged with punctuality, the taxes which have been imposed on them, whether for the support of Government, or for the promotion of other branches of industry; they have seen their commerce injured in some points, and destroyed in others; they have furnished the means of paying what may be considered as bounties to domestic manufactures, to the fullest extent of good policy; and yet, far from even murmuring, or torturing Congress by their repeated demands, they have either suffered in silence, or restricted themselves to suggesting measures which would promote the public weal as well as their own. Are they, then, after their patience under protracted sufferings, to be called on, in this time of general distress, to sustain new injuries in their agricultural interests, and to have their commercial establishments overthrown, and even the very nature of their being changed, merely to promote the delusive projects of a few interested individuals? They have too much confidence in the wisdom of the National Legislature to suppose that they will encourage these vague and ephemeral schemes, calculated to make a revolution in our condition, and, in the end, to produce effects the very contrary to what they profess.

Your memorialists respectfully remark, that they are opposed not only to the principle of the proposed tariff, but also to the details to which it is applied; and that, so far from adding one cent to the present duties, it is our opinion that an increase of revenue and an improvement in our general condition can only be expected by a diminution in the existing duties, especially on the articles referred to, and more particularly the wasteful bounty on the sugars, rum, and molasses of Louisiana; and, finally, that the actually depressed state of agriculture and commerce calls for such gentle and considerate measures on the part of Congress as may strengthen the confidence in and attachment to the Government of the citizens, and for the rejection of all those which, like the projected tariff, must be likely to have an opposite tendency. There exist already in the Union of these States too many sectional causes of weakness to make it expedient to increase their effect by artificial means. The endeavor should be to retard, and not to hasten, a crisis which all must contemplate with horror. Although it is not our particular view to give an opinion relative to the general finances of the Union, yet, as we are practically connected with the various branches of commerce from which our revenue is derived, the suggestions which we presume to offer may not be wholly useless. We think there is the most satisfactory proof that the consumption of every species of goods imported from Europe and the East and West Indies is in a state of rapid decline, owing to the inability of our population generally to support any other than necessary expenses. The causes of this decline have been touched on in what has been already said, but the effect will most assuredly be a great and increasing deficit in our national revenue.

We are satisfied that this revenue, so far from being increased, will be diminished by any addition to the present duties. We are strongly impressed with the opinion, as already stated, that an opposite course would, as it respects revenue, lead to more favorable results; but we are far from believing that any measure of finance, short of an excise and internal taxation, will efficiently meet the evil. We respectfully concur in the proposition of a loan, or any other temporary resort for the present year, in the contemplation at the next session of recurring to an organized system of internal taxation, which will be less subject to fluctuation than that on which we now rely for revenue.

On behalf of the chamber of commerce of Philadelphia.

ROBERT RALSTON, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20, 1820.

Observations as to the operation of the present tariff in giving protection to the manufacturers of this country, and in excluding the importation of goods of foreign manufacture similar to those manufactured here.

The cotton goods manufactured in this country to the greatest extent are plaids, stripes, chambrays, and cotton shirting of the coarser qualities, which now cost in England less than 25 cents the square yard, and are, consequently, subject to a very heavy duty; so much so, as nearly to exclude their importation. A yard of plaid stripe, or chambray, would now cost in England 6*d.* of 24 inches wide, of good quality. For example:

100 yards of plaid stripe, or chambray, 24 inches wide, at 6*d.*, cost £2 10*s.* sterling. It would contain 66⅔ square yards, which, at 25 cents, is $16 68. The duty, 25 per cent., upon the same, is $4 17. Thus the 100 yards of plaid stripe, or chambray, which cost £2 10*s.*, or $13 20, would now pay a duty of $4 17, which is equal to 32 per cent.

A piece of cotton shirting, 50 yards, would now cost in England £1 7*s.* sterling, of 30 inches wide, and would contain 44½ square yards, which, at 25 cents, is $11 12. The duty upon the same, 25 per cent, is $2 78. Thus, the piece of shirting, which cost 27*s.* sterling, or $6, pays a duty of $2 78, or 46 per cent.

A Carlisle gingham, which has heretofore been much used by the poorer people, of 40 inches wide, would now cost 8*d.* per yard. 100 yards of Carlisle ginghams, 40 inches wide, at 8*d.*, is £3 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, and would contain 111 square yards, which, at 25 cents, is $27 75. The duty upon the same, 25 per cent., is $6 94. Thus 100 yards of ginghams, which cost in England £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, or $14 82, pay a duty of $6 94, or 46½ per cent.

Printed calicoes, which are not made in this country, but much worn, more particularly by the poor people, and considerably by all classes of females, now cost from 15*s.* 6*d.* sterling to 33*s.* per piece of 28 yards, upon which there is a debenture allowed upon exportation, in England, of 3½*d.* the square yard; and as they are from 23 to 25 inches wide, the debenture is from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* sterling per piece; and all which cost less than 25*s.* sterling per piece are now subject to additional duties, as the cost is less than 25 cents the square yard.

A very good calico, 23 inches wide, cost, in December last, 18*s.* 9*d.* sterling per piece, upon which the debenture was 5*s.* 3*d.*, making the nett cost 13*s.* 6*d.* sterling, and contained 18 square yards, which, at 25 cents, is $4 50. The duty, 25 per cent., is $1 12. Thus the piece of calico which cost 13*s.* 6*d.* sterling, or $3, pays a duty of $1 12, or 37 per cent.

Cambric muslins 6-4 wide, of 12 yards each, cost from 7*s.* to 20*s.* per piece; and all which cost less than 13*s.* per piece are subject to additional duties, the cost being less than 25 cents the square yard. A piece of cambric muslin, 39 inches wide, cost 7*s.*, would contain 13 square yards, which, at 25 cents, is $3 25. The duty, 25 per cent., is 81 cents. Thus the piece of cambric muslin, which cost 7*s.*, or $1 55, pays a duty of 81 cents, or 53 per cent.

The operation is proportionate upon all low priced cambric muslins of other dimensions, as well as low priced fancy muslins, book muslins, and ginghams, and upon every other description of cotton goods of low cost and not enumerated.

Upon woollen goods, under the present tariff, there is no discrimination between coarse and fine in calculating the duties; nor is it considered necessary there should be, even for the protection of our own manufactures: for, at present, there is but a very small quantity of foreign imported of similar descriptions to those we manufacture. The principal part of those now imported are superfine cloths, low priced blue and white plains for negro clothing, flannels, baize bocking, baizes, and blankets, most of which are *absolutely* necessary for the use of the country.

The proposed tariff contemplates a duty of 33 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton or woollen goods, of whatever description, from this side the Cape of Good Hope, which, upon all goods paying an ad valorem duty, will, in reality, amount to 36⅓ per cent.; and, upon all cotton goods costing less than 25 cents the square yard, 33 per cent. upon the calculated cost of 25 cents the square yard.

Accordingly, the duty upon 100 yards of plaid stripe, or chambray, costing £2 10*s.* or $13 20, and upon which the duty is, according to the existing tariff, $4 17, or 32 per cent., would be $5 56, or 42 per cent. upon the cost. Upon 100 yards of Carlisle ginghams costing £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, or $14 82, upon which the duty now is $6 94, or 46½ per cent., would be $9 25, or 62½ per cent.

Upon a piece of cotton shirting costing 27*s.* or $6, upon which the duty, according to the present tariff, now is $2 78, or 46 per cent., would be $3 71, or 62 per cent.

Upon a piece of calico costing nett 13*s.* 6*d.* sterling per piece, or $3, upon which the duty now is $1 12, or 37 per cent., would be $1 50, or 50 per cent. Upon a piece of cambric muslin costing 7*s.*, or $1 55, upon which the duty now is 81 cents, or 53 per cent., it would be $1 08, or 70 per cent. upon the cost; and upon all other cotton goods costing less than 25 cents the square yard, the duty would be proportionate, according to the dimensions and cost.

The contemplated tariff proposes that the duty shall be calculated upon the real cost of the article whence imported, "together with the amount of all such bounties, premiums, drawbacks, allowances, or discounts, as may be given, paid, or allowed at the place whence imported." Upon all printed cotton goods exported a debenture is allowed in Great Britain of 3½*d.* the square yard; and, should the contemplated duty be laid upon that, as well as upon the actual cost, it will amount to a complete prohibition to the importation of most kinds of printed cotton goods, and also upon English manufactured silk goods, upon the exportation of which a bounty of 4*s.* per pound is allowed. The contemplated tariff proposes a duty of 25 per cent. upon linens of every description, and those costing less than 25 cents the square yard to be calculated as having cost that, and 25 per cent. calculated upon that amount. In addition to which, the duty is to be calculated upon the bounty allowed of 1½*d.* per yard on all linens costing less than 18*d.* per yard. The proposed tariff also contemplates a duty of 33 per cent. upon blankets; and stuffs are considered to be included with woollens of every description, and, consequently, subject to 33 per cent. duty. The three last-mentioned articles, viz: blankets, stuffs, and linens, now pay a duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem; and neither (excepting blankets, to a very limited extent) are manufactured in this country, and are all much used; the impolicy of raising the duties upon them can be readily judged of. Two of the articles being used, one from economy, the other from necessity, to a great extent, by the poorer class of people, the consequences of raising the duties to the rates proposed in the contemplated tariff will be to preclude the importation of many articles altogether in a fair way, and to encourage and systematize smuggling upon a scale so extensive, as seriously to affect the revenue of the country, and corrupt the morals of the people.

The facilities which our extensive seaboard and inland frontier give to the introduction of goods in an illicit manner; the temptations which the contemplated tariff offers; the large value of many articles which may be comprised in a small bulk; and the prospect of gain so great, that many individuals, who now would despise the person who would engage in such a trade, will be induced to engage it in themselves—the inducements to the engaging in the introduction of many articles, in an illegal manner, can be readily judged of, when a person smuggling 100 pounds of sewing silk or silk twist would, by avoiding the duty alone, receive a compensation of $150.

Five pieces of superfine cloth would comprise but a small bulk, and the weight would be about 150 pounds, and would contain about 100 yards, and cost about £200. The duty upon the same, according to the contemplated tariff, would be $324.

In many kinds of cambric muslins, fine fancy muslins, and manufactures of silk, the facilities and inducements to smuggling will be equally great.

It must, therefore, be obvious to every person of reflection, that, whether the contemplated tariff have for its object the increase of revenue, or the protection of our own manufactures, an adoption of it will, most assuredly, have a contrary effect.

Average prices of superfine flour in Philadelphia, from the year 1789 *to* 1819, *inclusive.*

1789,	$5 20	1805,	$10 38
1790,	6 15	1806,	7 30
1791,	5 25	1807,	7 00
1792,	5 07	1808,	5 60
1793,	6 21	1809,	6 90
1794,	7 22	1810,	9 66
1795,	12 05	1811,	10 00
1796,	12 43	1812,	8 75
1797,	9 00	1813,	8 50
1798,	8 78	1814,	7 70
1799,	9 62	1815,	8 45
1800,	9 85	1816,	10 00
1801,	10 45	1817,	12 00
1802,	6 75	1818,	9 85
1803,	6 73	1819,	7 20
1804,	8 22	April, 1820,	4 75

16th Congress.] No. 595. [1st Session.

PAYMENT OF THE THREE PER CENT. STOCK AT PAR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 6, 1820.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the memorial of William Bayard, reported:

That the memorialist states that he is a holder of the three per cent. debt of the United States, and claims payment for the same at par, to wit, for the sum expressed in the certificate, on the ground "that the act which created that stock and the six per cent. and deferred debt had pledged the proceeds of the sales of the Western land for their reimbursement;" and he alleges that the proceeds of the land which has been sold are fully adequate to the extinguishment of the whole of the debt for which it had been pledged. The committee conceived it proper to consult the Secretary of the Treasury on a subject so highly important, and submit his answer, which they pray may be received as part of their report; and they offer the following resolution for the consideration of the House, to wit:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialist be not granted.

Sir: Treasury Department, *May* 3, 1820.

I have the honor to return the petition of William Bayard, on behalf of himself and others, holders of the three per cent. stock of the United States.

The petitioner claims to have the proceeds of the public lands annually applied to the redemption of the three per cent. stock, after the interest and reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock shall be annually discharged.

This claim is founded upon the following facts and considerations: The act of the 4th of August, 1790, declares "that the proceeds of the sales which shall be made of lands in the Western territory, now belonging, or that may hereafter belong, to the United States, shall be, and are hereby, appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment whereof the United States now are, or by virtue of this act may be, holden; and shall be applied solely to that use, until the said debts shall be fully satisfied." All the debts of the United States existing anterior to, or which were incurred under that act, have been discharged, except a small amount of the six per cent. deferred stock, and the three per cent. stock. The payments which can be made in discharge of the six per cent. deferred stock amount to about $500,000 a year. The difference between that sum and the yearly proceeds of the public lands northwest of the river Ohio is the sum which is applicable to the redemption of the three per cent. stock, if the claim of the petitioner is well founded. It is believed that the decision of that question depends substantially upon the right of the United States to claim a credit, which shall be charged upon the fund arising from the sale of the public lands, equal to the sum which has been paid from other funds in discharge of the principal of the debt, for the redemption of which the proceeds of the public lands were appropriated by the act of the 4th of August, 1790.

The claim of the petitioner was submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who determined that the extent and value of the obligation which the nation had incurred by the provisions of that act could only be determined by the Congress of the United States. It may be proper to state, that, if the acts of Congress passed subsequent to the date of the act under which the claim of the petitioner has arisen can be considered decisive of that claim, it cannot be well founded. The first section of the act of the 29th of April, 1802, providing for the payment of the whole of the public debt, expressly directs that, after the whole of the public debt, except the three per cent. stock, shall be reimbursed, any balance of the sums appropriated by that act, which might remain unexpended at the end of six months after the expiration af the calendar year to which the appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested by virtue of the act. In various acts the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been authorized to purchase the three per cent. stock at certain fixed rates below par; and in no case has authority been given to redeem it, or to pay for it by purchase, at more than sixty-five dollars for one hundred dollars of stock.

These acts, however conclusive they may be of the impressions which existed in the minds of the members of the Legislature at the time they were passed, cannot, it is conceived, be considered as deciding the case of the petitioner. His claim must be determined by the provisions of the act of 1790, under which the three per cent. stock was issued.

It is a part of the debt, for the redemption of which the proceeds of the public lands were appropriated, and must, at some period, it is respectfully conceived, be discharged by the application of that fund to its redemption. If this conclusion be correct, the question to be decided is, whether the fund is now applicable to its redemption, or is to be applied to the repayment of the sums advanced by the United States, from other funds, in the discharge of the public debt.

If the United States are at liberty, according to the principles of law and equity, to repay themselves the sums so advanced, the redemption of the three per cent. stock must be postponed until that repayment shall be effected.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Samuel Smith,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

16th Congress.] No. 596. [2d Session.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, NOVEMBER 21, 1820.

At a meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, convened at the court-house, on Friday, the 17th November, 1820, to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress in opposition to the tariff bill, Thomas Wallace, Mayor, was appointed chairman, and John F. May, secretary.

The committee presented the following memorial, which was read and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That one copy be transmitted to James Barbour and James Pleasants, Senators from this State, and one to Doctor James Jones, the Representative from this district in the Congress of the United States.

The memorial of the merchants and other inhabitants of the town of Petersburg respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists are deeply impressed with the ruinous tendency of the restrictive system of commerce advocated by an association styling themselves the friends of national industry, and fully convinced that the tariff bill, presented at their suggestion, during the last session of Congress, and intended to be again brought forward at the present session, if passed, will prove highly detrimental to the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation and to our revenue, already reduced to comparative insignificance by the operation of the same system, whilst no advantages can be expected to result from the bill, in any degree counterbalancing the inevitable evils of the measure.

We believe that the prosperity and independence of nations, as of individuals, are essentially connected with an unrestricted state of commerce, securing to each the liberty of selling in the dearest market the produce of his industry, and buying in the cheapest such articles as his necessities demand.

National prosperity and national independence we consider as nothing but the aggregate of individual prosperity and independence. If individuals, restricted to a particular market for the sale of their produce and purchase of necessaries, would feel their prosperity and independence abridged, we cannot conceive how nations, where every individual is restricted on the same points, should believe their independence and prosperity promoted by those very restrictions.

The idea of forcing a people to manufacture among themselves articles which they can purchase abroad at a much lower price than they can produce them at home, we conceive to be equally repugnant to justice, to policy, and to the principles of our constitution. Such a scheme can be carried into effect only by taxing the many for the emolument of the few; by forcing multitudes from the occupations to which they have been bred, and in which they have thriven, to expend their labor and risk their capitals in projects where they have neither knowledge nor experience to guide them. The powers necessary to execute such measures we consider as too despotic to have been delegated by the American people to their Government, and such as we cannot suspect our representatives of wishing to assume, by the instrumentality of inference or construction.

The doctrine inculcated by the friends of the prohibitory system, that a nation, to accumulate wealth by commerce, must import less than it exports, is certainly erroneous. Capital exchanged for a more valuable consideration is not lost; that the importer gains, we must presume, since he desires the exchange; that the consumer gains, there can be no doubt, so long as he can procure necessaries at less expense from the importing merchant than from the home manufacturer. A few great capitalists only are disappointed. On the whole, it appears to us that the product of our exports cannot in any way be so profitably invested as in the form of imports.

The advantages of a free trade are fully demonstrated in the commercial history of the nations of Europe, from the unexampled prosperity of the Hanse Towns, under the influence of an unrestricted system of commerce, to the commercial ruin of Great Britain, under the most complete prohibitory system that has ever been devised.

In the history of this latter nation, we learn, too, that manufactures cannot be always forced; for, with all her industry, perseverance, and ingenuity, there are certain manufactures she has not been able to force to sufficient perfection to support themselves. We learn, also, that those branches of commerce, fisheries, &c. with which her Legislature has interfered the most, have generally been unproductive, and that nearly in the proportion of the fostering care extended to them; and we learn a still more instructive lesson, that a nation may become so deeply involved in the protective system, as to be unable to extricate herself, though aware of the ruin to which it leads.

The obvious tendency of this system is to destroy foreign commerce, by prohibiting our merchants from importing the products of other countries in return for the exports of ours; thus provoking them to retaliate on us as they have already done on Great Britain, by refusing to receive our produce except on such terms as we cannot afford to export it. With the destruction of foreign commerce, we expect not only the ruin of those immediately engaged in imports and exports, in the carrying trade, ship building, &c., but of almost every individual directly or indirectly concerned in commercial affairs. Nor can the fate of the agricultural interest be long protracted under the operation of such a system. Loaded with heavy internal taxes, imposed to supply the defect of the revenue formerly drawn from foreign commerce; compelled to pay double or treble prices for every necessary they purchase; excluded from a market for the produce of their own labor, the landholders must sink into poverty and insignificance. Our seamen, for want of employment at home, must emigrate to commercial countries, or resort to smuggling and piracy for support; our navy rot in our docks; our fisheries and coasting trade be left to the mercy of every invader.

How incapable a nation without foreign commerce is of protecting her coasting trade, China, the most populous country under the sun, taxed or plundered by every piratical islander on her coast, affords an impressive example.

Those who expect a home market from the establishment of manufactures can neither have calculated how many manufacturers one agriculturist can feed, nor how immense an addition to the products of our soil and the number of its cultivators half a century of unrestricted agricultural enterprise will make, by clearing the rich and extensive forests of our back country, now lying useless.

The evils of the prohibitory system are obvious, universal, and highly oppressive; its advantages limited to a few great capitalists; the ostensible reason for its introduction wholly unfounded, for our manufactures are already most amply protected; an average duty of about twenty-five per cent. on imports already exists in their favor. Freight, insurance, double commission, storage, and sundry other charges incident to shipping and transporting foreign manufactures to this country, operate as a further bounty of at least fifteen per cent. The British artisan, the most formidable rival in every market, is taxed to the amount of one-third of the whole produce of his labor: this, too, operates as a bounty of thirty-three and a third per cent. in favor of the American competitor. If we add

to this the increased value of money in this country, we may confidently assert that the advantages in favor of the American manufacturer amount to upwards of one hundred per cent.

When we find that the protective system, carried to this enormous extent, instead of producing a commensurate energy on the part of our manufacturers, has produced only louder cries for still more inordinate concessions, it is time for us to pause and consider whether the revenue wasted on this unthrifty scheme could not have been expended on something more productive.

With this view of the subject, your memorialists respectfully solicit your honorable Houses, that, instead of embracing the ruinous system recommended in the tariff bill presented at your last session, you may adopt such measures as your wisdom may suggest for disembarrassing our trade from all restraints incompatible with the increase of our revenue, and the promotion of commercial and agricultural enterprise.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

THOS. WALLACE, *Chairman.*

J. F. MAY, *Secretary.*

To the honorable the Senate and the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the delegates from the commercial and agricultural sections of the State of Maine, met in convention at Portland, in behalf of the great interests of this portion of the Union, beg leave respectfully to make known to your honorable body their views and sentiments in relation to the propositions made at the last session of Congress, and which, it is understood, will be renewed at the approaching session, in relation to the national revenue.

Maine is more deeply interested, in proportion to its population, in the commercial prosperity of the Union, than any other of the States. Its tonnage has been proportionally greater, and its facilities for navigation, its rivers, bays, and harbors, its opportunities for carrying on the fisheries, its immense forests of exportable lumber and ship timber, are unequalled. A vast portion of the population are devoted and habituated to commerce, to navigation, and the fisheries. Maine is, at the same time, calculated to become an agricultural State, and will be the first grazing country in America.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists cannot but feel the deepest solicitude for the prosperity of the commerce of the country. They believe, at the same time, that the vital interests of the Union depend upon it. The Federal Government was ushered into existence with almost a single eye to it. The revenue is, and must be, essentially connected with it. It has, heretofore, been believed that experience afforded the best school. In politics it has been pre-eminently so; can it be said to have failed us in regard to the commerce of the United States?

If we turn our eye to the period anterior to the commencement of the Federal Government, and compare the situation of this country with that of any period since, the contrast is immense. By what other means than imposts, growing out of a judicious regulation of commerce, could we have collected, in the short space of thirty years, three hundred and fifty millions of revenue, with but little, or indeed, comparatively, with no distress to the people, and in a manner scarcely felt or perceived by them? What distress, perplexity, and vexation would have attended the collection of such a sum by direct taxation?

We have had some little experience of the effects of this mode of raising a revenue. It is what the people in a free Government will not endure, if not unavoidable.

Your memorialists conceive that the present is not the time for a great and embarrassing change in relation to commerce. Those connected with it have, for years, been struggling against a series of untoward events, such as it could hardly be believed could be withstood. The restrictive system fell upon them with great force.

The war succeeded, and very nearly accomplished that portion of their ruin which had not before been effected. At the conclusion of peace, crippled as they were, their only alternative was to attempt to regain their hold upon commerce, in competition with a state of things as novel as it was embarrassing. They found all the world, also, at peace, and ready and determined, in a commercial warfare, to dispute every inch of ground. In this contest the commercial men of this country have been ever since engaged. It is impossible the wisdom of Congress should not have discerned the arduousness of this struggle. And it will not escape observation, at the same time, that, in the five years in which it has progressed, more than $100,000,000 of revenue have been derived from commerce alone. Your memorialists are fully aware that the community, generally, have felt the effects of the distress and embarrassment to which the mercantile class has been subjected. Whatever affects commerce will affect the community.

But the disease is necessarily the most acute and raging in the part where it first commences. Other parts of the system will, however, ultimately feel it, in a greater or less degree. Commerce is the great pillar in the temple of national prosperity; that being demolished, the superstructure will follow.

Even the present rate of duties upon importation is embarrassing to commerce and injurious to the revenue. It was the result of a state of things which had been induced by the restrictive system and the war. During that period manufactures had experienced a premature and unnatural growth. At the conclusion of the war the Government was compelled to protect them by the imposition of duties, well known at the time to be injurious to the revenue, and adding to the already appalling prospects of the merchant. The duties, in many instances, were so great as to amount to an exclusion of the article. This was the case particularly with coarse India cottons, an article of which the poorer classes made great use; and the imposition is, in effect, a tax upon them for the benefit of the manufacturer of coarse cottons. The tax or duty on these articles amounts to an average of one hundred per cent., thereby doubling the price of the article to the poor, to enable the manufacturer here to sell at a similar rate.

There are duties imposed on other articles to an exorbitant amount, which have tended to depress the commerce, the revenue, and the agriculture of the country. An enormous duty has been imposed upon spirits of all kinds and upon wines, under the idea that they were luxuries, and with a vain hope, as is believed, of discouraging intemperance. Under the idea of their being luxuries, they should be taxed to the utmost they would bear, without discouraging importation. But the idea of taxing, and thereby checking the disposition to intemperance, will always prove fallacious, so long as we allow ardent spirits to be manufactured among ourselves without any check whatever. If the duties on the rum of the West Indies, the brandy of France, and the wines of Portugal and Spain, and the islands appurtenant, had been predicated upon the single principle of raising a revenue, a vast commerce would have been open to the people of this country, which the exorbitant duty now imposed has, in a manner, cut up by the roots. Formerly, when the duties were less, the grain, which is now manufactured into whiskey, was exported to those countries; and for it the farmer then availed himself of a great price in cash, or in the necessaries of life. Now, he converts it into whiskey; too great a portion of which he, himself, is tempted to consume, to the destruction of his health and the ruin of his morals: and thus the benevolent intentions of the Legislature have been wholly frustrated, and a regulation which they intended as a blessing has proved a curse. It has now got to be fashionable in some parts of the Union to say that the production of whiskey must be encouraged, and, for that purpose, that all other

ardent spirits must be excluded, in order that agriculture may be promoted! How much better it would be to remove from the farmer all temptation to the consumption of ardent spirits, and to furnish him with a better as well as a more salutary vent for his grain!

Your memorialists have not been led to these remarks by any thing like hostility to the manufacturing interests. They are, on the contrary, decidedly in favor of all reasonable encouragement to promote, uphold, and cherish every thing of that kind.

But your memorialists had never dreamed it would ever be considered necessary or proper that all other interests should be made to yield as secondary and tributary to that alone. They are sure this was not the original design of the framers of the constitution. In that instrument we find nothing about manufactures.

They, however, have pressed into their service an elaborate essay of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton on this subject. They have adopted his principles, but disregard their application. He insisted on the encouragement of manufactures so far as might be consistent with a due regard to commerce and the collection of revenue. The duties now are nearly treble what they were when he wrote, and, on an average, higher by one hundred per cent. than he, in the height of his zeal for manufactures, ever recommended.

In the case of iron, the duty on which was not half what it now is, he recommended a diminution, under an idea that it was almost a raw material, necessary in every kind of mechanism; and the same with regard to molasses, which we could ourselves distil. At the time he wrote it was necessary to urge, with great vehemence, upon the attention of Congress, this subject of encouraging manufactures, in order to have it attended to so far as might be compatible with the other great interests of the community. But he could not have foreseen this abuse and perversion of his reasoning. He never could have imagined that the time would come when it would be deemed good policy to make the people pay from thirty to one hundred per cent. more for goods to the manufacturer than they might otherwise be bought for of the importing merchant.

Your memorialists believe the duties now imposed on foreign manufactures to be fully adequate to any reasonable demand on the part of the American manufacturer. All the cotton and woollen manufactories which have been providently established and well managed are perfectly satisfied with the present rate of duties. From these we hear no complaint; and they are considerably numerous in the Northern and Eastern States. All such as were established without judgment, without capital, and without the aid of any skill whatever, have, of course, mouldered into ruin. Such it cannot comport with the wisdom or policy of Government to attempt to revive and uphold.

Your memorialists believe that the excitement in favor of manufacturers has had its origin rather in the improvidence and rash enterprise of some of our fellow-citizens than in any well-grounded cause of complaint. It may be that between 1812 and 1815 a state of things existed which induced individuals, in great numbers even, to plunge inconsiderately into extravagant and wild schemes in relation to manufactures. But it does not follow that the Government is, at all hazards, bound to uphold, protect, and save them from ruin.

Every step which the Government might take, under such a supposed obligation, would but increase the evil, and create still new obligations predicated upon a similar unfortunate state of things. The final result would be a state and condition like that of Great Britain.

There, unfortunately, such solicitations in times past have been yielded to; and the nation now stands committed, at whatever cost, to stand by and uphold establishments which it would now gladly shake off. A glaring instance of the folly and stupidity of such engagements was but lately witnessed in that country. The merchants there petitioned for a greater freedom of trade, and complained, among other things, of being obliged to import timber from North America, stating that it could be imported from Norway at half the cost that it could from America. The ship owners who were engaged in the importation from America preferred a counter-petition, stating that, since the Government had confined the importations to timber from America, they had been at immense expense in preparing ships to bring the vast quantities from America necessary for the supply of the kingdom; that, if the trade from Norway in that article should be opened, no timber could be imported from America; and that one-half of their ships and equipments must be laid aside, as the other half would be adequate to bring the requisite amount from Norway; it being practicable to make two voyages to Norway in the time that would be requisite to perform one to America.

Thus it appeared that a vast quantity of shipping, and sailors in proportion, must be thrown out of employment, and ruined, if the British Government should not continue to compel its subjects to buy timber at twice what it would cost elsewhere.

And this is the case with an infinity of other establishments in that country. By the improvident interference of Government, establishments have been reared up and fostered, which they must uphold at every hazard, the faith of Government having been virtually pledged so to do. There is not a circumstance more alarming to your memorialists than that the manufacturers in this country are continually holding up the conduct of the British Government in this particular as affording the most perfect model for our imitation.

They are delighted with British exclusions, premiums, drawbacks, high and prohibitory duties, and the whole train of extravagant schemes, to retain the power of manufacturing exclusively for themselves, and, if possible, for the world besides.

The situation of this country is in nowise similar to that of Great Britain. We have no surplus population that cannot be retained but by such means. We have vacant territory without limit, and almost without price, inviting cultivation. There, they must manufacture or emigrate. And, notwithstanding the utmost of their exertions to find employment for their laboring poor, every seventh individual is a pauper, and dependent on charity. In this country, as yet, it is not even every hundredth individual that is a subject of charity; and many centuries may elapse before the proportion will be greater, if this manufacturing mania can be kept within bounds.

Your memorialists lament those strides on the part of manufacturers for another and more important reason. Steadiness in governmental regulations affecting the industry of the people is highly essential. There is at present a perfect acquiescence in all parts of the Union in relation to what has been done to favor manufactures, although it bears hard upon the revenue and upon commerce.

The effect of an extraordinary action is to produce reaction. If the manufacturers should now succeed, the consequence will be a deficit in the revenue. A direct tax must ensue; irritation will be produced; and, by the time the manufacturers shall have got their great establishments in operation, a new tariff will be enacted with a view to revenue solely. When the tariff was settled in 1816, the manufacturers were duly represented. The then Secretary of the Treasury was from the city of Philadelphia, and partook, it is believed, of all the feelings of the people upon this subject. At any rate, he recommended the tariff at that time with an express view to manufactures; and his recommendations, so far as it affected manufactures, in every instance it is understood, except in relation to iron, were implicitly adopted. At that time the manufacturers, excepting those of iron, were perfectly satisfied; and in 1818, at the instance of the manufacturers, the duty on iron was increased from nine to fifteen dollars per ton. They, at the same time, requested that the duty of 25 per cent. on cotton and woollen

goods, which had been limited to five years, might be made perpetual. In this, also, they were gratified. Your memorialists expected to have heard no more from the manufacturers about further protecting duties. But the stride they are now contemplating is, to your memorialists, truly astonishing. Nothing now will satisfy them short of twenty-five dollars per ton upon iron, an article necessary in every piece of mechanism; thirty-five per cent. upon printed books, by way, it may be presumed, of discouraging science; ten cents per gallon on molasses, to protect the distillers of whiskey; thirty-three and a third per cent. upon cotton and woollen goods, and so upon other manufactured articles in proportion; and, to crown all, cash payment, without credit, for duties!

Should the wisdom of your honorable body deem it expedient and proper to yield to solicitations so unreasonable, the commerce of the country must be considered as at an end, and all concerned in it as devoted to inevitable ruin. The long established habits of the country must be subverted, and a shock will be felt in the community such as will arouse from their slumbers the mass of the people, and awaken them in time, but perhaps too late, to a sense of their true interests.

Your memorialists have thus, with the characteristic frankness of fellow-citizens, intimated some of their views and feelings on this all-important subject. Their destinies are in the power of the National Government, on whose wisdom and justice they trust they can rely. It is for Congress to determine whether the great interests of the nation, on which depend its power, its glory, and its resources, shall be sacrificed to the cupidity of a handful of improvident and speculating manufacturers.

Signed by order and in behalf of the convention.

ARTHUR McLELLAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY CLARKE, *Secretary.*

PORTLAND, *October* 19, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 597.** [2d SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, NOVEMBER 27, 1820.

The memorial of a convention of delegates representing the merchants and others interested in commerce, assembled at Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States:

Although much has already been addressed to your honorable body on the subject of the new tariff, yet, unless it could be said to be entirely exhausted, its pre-eminent importance may well claim still further attention from all who are interested, and may be allowed to constitute a valid excuse for those who venture once more to appear before you in the character of petitioners against its adoption.

Among the great diversity of subjects which, from time to time, have occupied our National Legislature, not one, it is believed, within the whole scope of their proceedings, has ever been agitated which involves a greater variety of interests, fiscal, moral, and political; which strikes more deeply at the very foundation of all true and enlightened policy; and which, according as it shall be ultimately settled, will be productive of more lasting, more beneficial, or more pernicious consequences. In short, this nation, through its highest public functionaries, is called upon to determine whether we will plunge still deeper into all those measures of prohibition and restrictions upon trade; of duties, premiums, and bounties; of stimulants to rear exclusive interests at the national expense, which have contributed more than any other causes to bring the greatest commercial and manufacturing empire that the world ever saw to the very verge of destruction; or, by taking warning in time, and pursuing a different course, achieve for ourselves a far higher degree of national prosperity than any people, of whom there is any record, have ever before attained. Let it not be said that we are too much inclined to magnify, beyond their just dimensions, the various objects involved in this inquiry; still less let it be said that the injuries or benefits which must necessarily result from the adoption or the rejection of the proposed tariff will not be fully equal, in process of time, to any thing which we have ventured to imagine. If the observation of Doctor Smith has been thought just, that heavy taxes upon necessaries become "a curse equal to the barrenness of the soil and the inclemency of the heavens," let it not be thought extravagant in us to assert that the additional duties required of you, operating continually upon almost all the purchases of every member in the community, although a small and insignificant sum, comparatively speaking, in each individual purchase, would amount, in a few years, to a sufficient number of millions almost entirely to alter the existing relations of society, by forcing capital out of those channels in which it is naturally inclined to flow, and alluring it into others, where, but for this legislative process, it never, perhaps, would have gone. Can this be consonant either to policy or justice? Can such a power be found, either in the constitutions or codes of any free Government upon earth, as would authorize the Legislature of such Government to say to any of the great classes into which society naturally divides itself, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther" in thy fair and honest endeavors to better thy condition? And yet, in what does such a power differ in effect from that by the operation of which any one of these classes may be fostered, cherished, and elevated at the expense of the rest, until the others, who are forced into this most unnatural state, are so ground down as to be compelled to abandon the trade, profession, or calling of their choice? Once admit that Congress *may* use the power of taxing imports *ad libitum, for any other purpose than that of revenue*, and you give them, in reality, the power to say to the citizens of these United States, You must devote yourselves to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, not as *you* may happen to be inclined, but according to *our* sovereign will and pleasure. Let it never be forgotten that the question now about to be determined is not so much *what may be beneficial to manufacturers*, as whether Government has a right to benefit *them* to the manifest injury both of the agricultural and commercial classes; whether the constitutional provision against taxing exports can be rendered in a great measure nugatory, by diminishing, at pleasure, the value of our exportable commodities, through the instrumentality of a tax upon

imports; and, finally, whether the direction and employment of individual capital are matters to be regulated and controlled by individual choice, or by the will of the National Legislature.

If it be asked who are the rightful judges in regard to the expediency and justice of the proposed tariff, it is surely fair to answer, that the *payers*, who constitute a very large majority of the whole nation, are certainly more competent to decide than the expectant *receivers;* when the only inquiry is, how much of the money of the former shall be paid to the latter, and to what extent it shall be taken, not only without their consent, but in opposition both to their entreaties and remonstrances. This is the plain unvarnished state of the case; and, let sophists and casuists disguise it as they may, still, whenever it is contemplated, unadorned by the embellishments of geographical parties, and divested of the exaggerations of exclusive interests, it will be seen as a case where, on the one hand, *a certain portion only* of manufacturers (for very many of them are opposed to it) are importuning the Government to compel all the commercial and agricultural classes to buy their manufactures at enhanced prices or to go without; whilst, on the other hand, the sons of commerce and agriculture, almost to a man, are begging that they may not be exposed to any such exaction. It is not a boon or treasure, already in possession of the Government, of which each party is praying to have the exclusive enjoyment—for that would be a mere contest of cupidity, wherein both would be alike selfish and culpable; but it is a plain undisguised effort, on the part of certain manufacturers, either to coax or alarm our rulers into the ruinous project of coercing the farmers, planters, artisans, and merchants, into giving a much larger portion of their substance than they at present do to these manufacturers; whilst, on the part of agriculture and commerce, it is an arduous struggle to hold fast only what is already theirs, and not to be forced to part with it contrary to their inclinations. Are we, therefore, enemies to the manufacturers? Are we, consequently, (as has often been said,) selfish, unnatural, antisocial, grovelling, and ignorant, alike deaf to the voice of humanity and to the calls of patriotism? God forbid! But if we have incurred these degrading censures simply for praying that your honorable body will not put it in the power of the manufacturers to make us pay more for all which we must necessarily purchase of them than we do at present, we must still submit to be denounced.

But lest the mere pecuniary loss in our purchases alone, which we should incur from the proposed addition to the duties upon foreign commodities, should be considered the principal cause of our solicitude, we beg leave to suggest a few other considerations of far deeper interest, and of still more comprehensive character, that appear to us to forbid the adoption of the proposed measure. If it be a fixed principle that we are to rely for our revenue chiefly upon a system of duties upon imports, can any thing be more obviously necessary and proper than that such system should be both uniform and permanent? Can a single instance be cited, from the annals of any nation upon earth, where an augmentation of duties, already high, has been found to augment the national income? On the contrary, are there not many to be found wherein a diminution of duty has been immediately followed by an increase of revenue? We beg leave to quote only a few, and we will take them from the history of that country whose commercial regulations and restrictions some of our political economists have so earnestly importuned you to imitate. "Previous to 1744, the East India Company's sales of teas amounted to no more than about 600,000 pounds weight, annually, producing a revenue of about £140,000. In the early part of 1745 an act was passed by which the tea duties were greatly reduced; and in 1746 the sales amounted to nearly *two millions* of pounds weight, and the revenue to £228,000. But this unanswerable demonstration of the superior advantages resulting to the revenue itself from low duties was unable to restrain the rapacity of the Treasury. In 1748 the duties were again increased, and fluctuated between that epoch and 1784 from 64 to 119 per cent. In the last-mentioned year, however, the Government, having in vain tried every other means to prevent the smuggling and adulteration of tea, reduced the duty from 119 to 12½ per cent.; and the revenue, instead of falling off in the proportion of *one* to *ten*, owing to the increased consumption only declined in the proportion of *one* to *three*. In 1787 the duty on wine and spirits was lowered 50 per cent., but the revenue, notwithstanding, was considerably augmented. The average annual produce of the tax on coffee, for the three years previous to 1808, amounted to £166,000. In the course of that year the duty was reduced from two shillings to seven-pence the hundredweight; and the average annual produce of the reduced duty for the next three years, instead of being diminished, rose to £195,000."

These few remarkable facts serve, incontestably, to prove, more than whole libraries of theoretical reasoning could do, that the financier who calculates upon raising revenue by duties upon imports must, unavoidably, be content to make them moderate, or to lose his object. They also force upon our minds this important question: whether the deficit which occurred in our revenue last year, and the still greater one which threatens us for the present year, are not both attributable, at least in part, to the very high rates of many of our existing duties?

If the design of the proposed tariff be to force into being certain manufactures which had no previous existence here, or to foster, at the national expense, such as have been found, after sufficient trial, incapable of being otherwise supported, the hope of revenue from this source must be abandoned; for it is a physical impossibility that the two projects can be consummated together. If manufactures are to be forced, the Treasury coffers must remain empty, for any thing that the tariff can bring into them; on the contrary, if the duties upon imports are to augment the revenue, the manufacturing interest must be content to rely upon her own energies, without calling on Government to make crutches for her of both agriculture and commerce, to support that body which, in the mania of speculation, has been dieted and swelled into an unnatural growth, too unwieldy for her own natural limbs to sustain.

Let us take another view of the subject. If it has become a settled point in our policy that no justifiable means are to be neglected to render this nation a great naval power, (as essential to the Union as protective of the great and only outlet for all the agricultural products of the immense regions of the West,) it is well worthy of inquiry whether it possibly can be effected by multiplying discouragements to foreign commerce. Can our hardy, magnanimous, and dauntless seamen, whose pursuits have heretofore exposed them to the perils of every ocean, to the vicissitudes of every clime, and enured them to that constant regimen and discipline so well calculated to fit them for all the purposes of nautical life—can *such men*, with any advantage to our rising navy, be converted into a set of skulking, profligate smugglers, or of sailors confined solely to the coasting trade? Yet, that such must be the inevitable result of either destroying, or much further injuring our foreign commerce, is a consummation which appears to us as unavoidable as that death must follow the destruction of all our vital functions. Commerce is to the body politic what the circulation of the blood is to the body natural; to check either materially, is to produce disease; and to augment such check, in any great degree, is to destroy the healthful existence of both. Again: is it possible that we shall add much either to the moral or physical power of this nation by interposing legislative aids to accelerate the natural increase of that class of citizens, who, from the very nature of most of their occupations, must necessarily be brought up in a way which (to say the least of it) is surely not the most favorable either to health, to morals, or to bodily or intellectual vigor? Can it be within the scope of any rational anticipation that our manufacturers, one and all, can ever be made successful competitors to those of Sheffield, Birmingham, and Manchester, who, by means of the very system of which some of us are so exceedingly emulous, are forced to labor from fourteen to seventeen hours in the twenty-four, and to live almost exclusively on vegetable diet, in order to earn a miserable pittance of wages, scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together? Can any the most sanguine

projector calculate on realizing any such successful rivalry, except at an expense of taxation, of national happiness, and legislative oppression, such as the citizens of the United States will never willingly incur?

In whatever way we view this subject, (and we have endeavored to bestow on it all the consideration which its great importance so justly merits,) we cannot avoid anticipating, from the success of the tariff project, irreparable injury, not only to agriculture and commerce, but to many of the mechanical trades immediately connected with and dependent upon these two great sources of the wealth and physical power of this nation. Agriculture, already bereft of half her ability to pay taxes by a combination of circumstances, among which our protecting duty system holds a prominent station, is now called upon to pay a still further tax of some ten, twenty, or thirty per cent. upon almost all her necessary purchases—at a time, too, when the existing duties have been more than doubled in value to those who receive the benefit of them, by the appreciation of money, and the depreciation of domestic provisions of every kind; a depreciation, moreover, so continued and portentous, as to threaten to terminate even the culture of several of those products which heretofore have most contributed both to our emolument and to our comforts. What is to be the consequence? Why, a rapid and appalling retrogradation throughout the community, compelling us not only to relinquish most of those embellishments of civilized life which polish and adorn the social structure, but also to bid adieu to all the fond hopes which solace the parent and animate the patriot, in regard to the progress of education, the improvement of morals, and the general diffusion of national happiness. Commerce, curtailed in all her branches by the same sinister combination of events, is required still further to furl her sails, or to spread them only to the breezes of our bays, our rivers, and our seaboard; or, if not deterred by the numerous difficulties which present themselves to her customary pursuits, she still essays to spread her canvass over the bosom of those distant seas, from navigating which she has heretofore hoped to derive a fair and honorable reward for her toils, she is told that a large portion of her now scanty profits must go to foster a new interest in our community, which it has been found upon trial cannot be gotten up without levying still heavier contributions both on agriculture and commerce. The numerous artisans, too, whose reliance for comfortable support has hitherto been placed upon the prosperity of agricultural and commercial occupations, must now be transferred to some other less precarious dependence, or their present employments exchanged for hopeless inaction. And what is the inestimable boon held out to us as a compensation for all these privations? Why, truly, an adequate *home market* for all our domestic products! That this idea is altogether fallacious, we trust can be made manifest by a very few remarks. The manufacturing establishments which, it is said, will grow out of the tariff, are to be peopled from the population already within the country, or to be supplied by foreign importations. If in the first mode, then it is obvious that, unless we suppose the intended recruits can live in their present scattered condition without food altogether, they will not, when embodied, consume so much more additional provision as to compensate for the great diminution of exports which the new tariff must necessarily occasion. It is only, then, by the importation of that class of foreigners, (the least desirable part, in general, of foreign population,) that the number of manufacturing consumers, and consequently the quantum of consumption, can be materially augmented. This is unquestionably true as to provisions. But, it will be said, our raw materials will then find so much more extensive a market than they have at present, as amply to remunerate us for all additional costs. If it were true that we had no home market at all for our agricultural products, it might become a question with some whether it would not be worth while to incur a considerable national expense with a view to create one, provided it was probable that the domestic sale for our surplus produce would then be so much greater than the foreign sale extinguished by this creation as to reimburse those at whose cost it was made for all additional expenses. But this happens not to be a fact. Your honorable body cannot be ignorant that our home market for the product of the soil, especially for cotton, is even now on the increase; that a large portion of our manufacturers claim no further protection, ask no additional duties; that the stockholders of one of the most considerable and flourishing manufactories in the United States (we mean that of Waltham, in Massachusetts,) at this time divide twelve per cent. on their capital; and that most others of any standing are known to be in a sufficiently flourishing condition to ask no aid from Government. The question, then, is simply reduced to this: shall we impose additional duties upon almost every article of foreign importation, either to gratify the sanguine expectations of those who wish to make trial of such manufactories as do not exist here at present, or to enable those who have failed, no matter from what cause, in manufacturing experiments already made in various parts of our country, to renew them at the expense of more than three-fourths of the nation? Relying as we do upon the wisdom and patriotism of our Legislature, we cannot for a moment believe that, from the freest Government upon earth, we are to expect a system of policy so repugnant to every principle of reason and justice as would be that which your honorable body has been so importunately urged to adopt. And we confidently trust that the men to whose intelligence and virtue the American people have intrusted the preservation of their dearest rights and interests are as deeply impressed as any of their constituents themselves can possibly be with the truth and importance of the following cardinal maxims in legislation:

That, if the principles both of justice and policy forbid the majority of a nation to impose any tax on the minority alone, *à fortiori* they inhibit the imposition of any tax to be levied upon the former for the sole benefit of the latter.

That, where revenue is to be derived from impost on foreign commodities, universal experience has demonstrated that moderate duties contribute much more than high ones towards the attainment of this object.

That, where such duties are imposed to foster the particular interest of any class who pay no part thereof, those duties must necessarily come out of the pockets of all the other classes in the community, and are in direct violation of that fundamental maxim "not to tax the many for the benefit of the few."

That the practice of frequently changing those revenue laws which operate as taxes upon agriculture and commerce have a much more pernicious effect upon both, but especially on the last, than permanent taxes of the highest kind, compatible with the permanent existence of those two great sources of national wealth and power.

That for Government, by legislation, to add to those casualties and uncertainties which naturally affect the profits of labor, is to infringe on the natural right which every man has to pursue any trade, profession, or calling that he pleases, and is to administer oppression instead of justice.

That, by the exercise of such a power, Governments may not only force individual capital into any channel which they please, but may either create or suppress, *ad libitum*, any particular class among the various ones into which communities are usually divided.

That the reciprocal wants of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, with their relative capacities of supply, are sure guaranties of mutual good will and friendly offices, when left to exert their respective energies in their own way; but that the interference of Governments with their private concerns rarely fails to produce a jarring of interests, and consequent hostility both of feelings and conduct.

That the natural diversities of soils and climates, and the artificial varieties of manners, habits, and customs, are far better regulators of supply and demand than the wisest legislators can possibly contrive.

That a due proportion of heat, moisture, and the pabulum of plants will not more certainly produce a vigorous and healthful growth in the vegetable kingdom, than will the natural inclination of mankind to improve their condi-

tion produce it in the political world, if left to exert itself entirely free from all legislative restraints but such as peace, order, justice, and good morals require.

And that it may be laid down as a maxim admitting of no exception, *that national industry is invigorated by free trade, and depressed by every thing opposed to it.*

All which is most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BAYARD, *President of the Convention.*

JOHN VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 598. [2d SESSION.

DRAWBACK SYSTEM.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER 30, 1820.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee of Manufactures, to whom had been referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Belfast in Maine, and of the merchants and others of Richmond in Virginia, reported:

That the general object of these petitions is to remonstrate against the passage of the bills which were reported to this House at their last session, to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes; to regulate the payment of duties on imported merchandise, and imposing a duty on sales at auction. As neither of these bills is now depending before either branch of the Legislature, but as they have been either expressly or virtually rejected, it would, in an ordinary case, be deemed a sufficient answer to the petitions to say that their object had been already accomplished. It might, too, be deemed premature, in a committee of this House, to whom these subjects had been referred at the present session, and who may feel it their duty to report on some of these bills, similar in their tendency to those of the last, to make any report on the matters embraced in these petitions, until the committee had agreed on recommending something for adoption. But there seems to the committee to be in these petitions something of a character perfectly novel, introduced in a manner, it is believed, so totally unprecedented in the legislative history of the country, as well as inconsistent with the respect due to the representatives of the nation, that it is felt to be a duty to notice them now.

In alluding to the foregoing bills, the petitioners from Belfast assert, that a repeal of the law of debenture, the abolition of drawbacks, formed a part of the system of those bills; and depict, in glowing colors, the ruinous effects on the commerce of the country which would result, though they make no direct imputation of any intention. The Richmond memorial is more explicit, as the House will observe from the following extract: "In the next place, let us inquire into the justice and policy of the prohibitory system recommended by the advocates for internal manufactures, who may be viewed, indeed, less as the advocates of manufactures than as the enemies to foreign commerce and navigation; for, to what other purpose can they have introduced the bills to repeal drawbacks on exportations, and to abolish the credits given on duties, but to assail our commerce in the most vital manner, and eventually to destroy it?"

In considering these allegations of the petition, the committee feel great regret in being compelled to say that they are utterly unsupported by fact, and contradicted by the bills referred to, so far as they relate to the subject of drawbacks. The present system of drawbacks and debenture was, in all its parts, retained in both the bills called the *tariff* and *cash payment;* and in the latter new provisions inserted, which were intended and calculated to afford new and great facilities to the re-export trade of the country. The language of both bills was clear, explicit, and, to minds disposed to examine at all, capable of no misconstruction. One bill was reported in January, the other in March last. Both were printed by the order of the House. They excited general interest throughout the nation, were published, laboriously and fully discussed; and would seem, on the subject of drawbacks, as little open to any misconception as any measures ever brought before the public. How it has happened that those who are so much alive to these measures, who indulge fears that they would prove fatal to commerce, agriculture, and revenue, should have been so profoundly ignorant of their nature, is to the committee most inconceivable. Respect for the petitioners forbids the imputation of any other motive.

It is to be expected that opinions will be variant as to the operation of important measures: friends may be too sanguine as to their good, enemies too easily alarmed about their bad effects. There must be freedom in their discussion, both as to their tendency, the principles on which they are supported, as well as the motives of their advocates. Those who are interested have a right to speak, by petition or remonstrance, to their representatives, in plain, strong, and even bold language. This right is, and ought to be, sacred in a republic, even without the guaranty of the constitution. Opposition of the most decided nature must not only be expected, but should be wished, by the friends of such measures, as the only mode by which their propriety and expediency could be in the first instance ascertained, and by which Congress would avoid the adoption of crude and ill-advised ones. As to the policy of the bills referred to, the committee forbear as well the expression of any opinion as an examination of the reasons urged against their adoption. Should it be deemed their duty to offer them, or any of them, to the House, the occasion will be fairly presented, to test the soundness of the objections urged in the petitions, with much zeal and no little feeling. But we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion, that it derogates from the respect due to this House—that, by abusing, it may impair, the sacred right of petition and remonstrance, to either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresent the proceedings of any branch of the Government. It prevents the fair and legitimate action of public opinion; deceives and misleads the people, by directing their attention from what is really proposed to be adopted to phantoms which exist only in the fears and ignorance of those who raise them. It is not for the committee to impute it as intentional; but, when misrepresentation exists and spreads, its source becomes immaterial; in its effects it equally tends to poison and inflame the minds of the people, excites causeless alarms, and creates an unfair, ungenerous hostility, which would not exist if the subject were candidly stated and fairly explained. Few cases ever occur which could more clearly show the bad consequences of this perversion

and misstatement of the proceedings of the National Legislature. The assertion by some, and the belief by many, that it was a part of the system recommended by the Committee of Manufactures at the last session, to abolish the right of debenture and the whole system of drawbacks, would naturally create great alarm in all the commercial parts of the nation. If true, it would justify their most active opposition; the friends of commerce might fairly say that its destruction was a leading, if not avowed, object; the feelings of the people would be justly roused, and conveyed to the Legislature in the strong, if not indignant, voice of those who, feeling themselves assailed in their most vital interest, would act in self-defence in repelling an injury. The House can well judge of the burst of public indignation which would have been called forth had those bills contained the provisions attributed, when their existence only in the fancy and groundless fears of the petitioners have justified them, in their own minds, in their petitions addressed to this House, in assailing the motives and intentions of one of your committees. Had the petitioners understood these bills; had they known that they did not abolish or restrict, but retained, extended, and offered new subjects to the present system of drawbacks; provided a new and more enlarged one, leaving it at the option of the merchant to avail himself of either; not prohibiting, but encouraging, the exportation of foreign produce, not by adding new, but removing existing impediments; thus, so far from destroying, aiding, and assisting this important branch of a great national interest—the committee indulge, if not the belief, at least the hope, that a tone would have been given to public feeling different from what is expressed in the spirit of these petitions. When a committee, on its responsibility to the House, recommends; when the House, on its responsibility to the nation, adopts a system which is believed to be called for by the public exigencies, it is hoped that it is not expecting too much from those who complain that they will view them as the acts, not of an individual, but of a public body of high trust, whose motives ought not to be questioned—at least not without even the color of truth; whose conduct, motives, public and recorded acts, should not be misrepresented; that it may be held responsible for its own conduct only, not for what exists not but in the minds of those who create, then so feelingly deprecate, their imaginary grievances; and that those who avail themselves of the right of petition should use no language which is not respectful, and make no imputations which are not true. If, with the means which this House has adopted to diffuse information on all interesting subjects, the measures which it proposes will not be examined or understood by those whom they affect, or, if understood, are misrepresented, the committee can recognise no right which they can thus have to publicly, and on its own records, arraign this House for what they are pleased to call schemes, projects, and state machinery; to charge a committee with being the enemies of foreign commerce, and the design to assail, in the most vital manner, and eventually to destroy it, by proposing and urging the abolition of drawbacks; a charge not only not supported, but contradicted by the bills, the progress of which, one of the petitions says, has been witnessed with much concern.

It is our duty to listen to the voice of the people; to not only adopt such measures as may promote their welfare, but to abstain from such as impair it; but they owe a duty to us, not to impute what was not proposed—not to charge us with what was not attempted, but most solemnly disclaimed and disavowed.

So far as the petitions referred to the committee relate to matters which have been, or may be, reported on by them, they will deem it a duty to bestow on them their most respectful and serious attention; but, so far as these petitions impute to this House, or its committee, a scheme, which was developed and nearly matured at the last session of Congress, a part of which was designed to repeal the law of debenture, abolish drawbacks, and destroy the foreign commerce of the country, the committee owe it to themselves and the House to express their strong disapprobation of conduct which, they hope, has been hitherto without a precedent.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Manufactures be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the petitions referred to them as relates to the abolition of drawbacks.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 599. [2d SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, ON THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1820.

In obedience to the direction of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

I. OF THE REVENUE.

That the nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1817, amounted to - - - $24,365,227 34

VIZ:

Customs, (see statement A,) - - - - - -	$17,524,775 15
Internal duties, - - - - - -	2,676,882 77
Direct tax, - - - - - -	1,833,737 04
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - - -	2,015,977 00
Postage, and other incidental receipts, - - - -	313,855 38

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1818 amounted to - 26,095,200 65

VIZ:

Customs, (see statement A,) - - - - - -	$21,828,451 48
Arrears of internal duties, - - - - -	947,946 33
Arrears of direct tax, - - - - -	263,926 01
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - - -	2,464,527 90
Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts, -	590,348 93

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819 amounted to -			$21,435,700 69
viz:			
Customs, (see statement A,) - - - - -	$17,116,702 96		
Arrears of internal duties, (see statement B,) - - -	227,444 01		
Arrears of direct tax, (see statement B,) - - -	80,850 61		
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - - -	3,274,422 78		
Postage, and other incidental receipts, - - -	61,280 33		
First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on the stock in that bank, - - - - -	675,000 00		

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year, exceeds $13,340,000. And the sales of public lands, during the first two quarters of the year, exceed $1,240,000.

The payments into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated to amount to - - - - - - - -			$16,819,637 49
viz:			
Customs, - - - - - -	$12,378,513 12		
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - - -	1,124,645 32		
Arrears of internal duties, - - - - - } Arrears of direct tax, - - - - - }	104,769 20		
Incidental receipts, - - - - -	579,749 14		
Moneys received from loans, - - - - -	2,545,431 47		
Repayments, - - - - - -	86,529 24		
And the payments into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the present year, from the same sources, are estimated at - - - - - - - -			3,430,000 00
Making the total amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1820, -			20,249,637 49
Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, amounting to -			2,076,607 14
Makes the aggregate amount of - - - - - -			22,326,244 63
The application of this sum for the year 1820 is estimated as follows, viz:			
To the 30th of September the payments have amounted to - -		$16,908,413 80	
viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, -	$2,078,573 25		
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, -	6,043,068 00		
Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the increase of the navy, - - - -	2,946,762 00		
Public debt, including $1,142,879 55 for the redemption of the Mississippi certificates, - - - -	5,840,010 55		
During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to -		8,056,000 00	
viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, - -	$450,000 00		
Military service, - - - - -	1,900,000 00		
Naval service, - - - - -	806,000 00		
Public debt to the 1st of January, 1821, - - -	4,900,000 00		
Making the aggregate amount of - - - - -			24,964,413 80
And leaving on the 1st of January, 1821, a balance against the Treasury estimated at			$2,638,169 17

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1819, as appears by statement No. 1, amounted to - - - -			$23,668,254 71
And that contracted subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1819, as appears by the same statement, amounted to - - - -			68,060,336 29
Making the aggregate amount of - - - - -			91,728,591 00
Which sum agrees with the amount as stated in the last annual report as unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1819, excepting the sum of $63 49, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.			
In the fourth quarter of 1819, there was added to the above sum, for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, the following sums, viz:			
In six per cent. stock, - - - - -	$4,152 18		
In seven per cent. stock - - - - -	10,525 00		
		14,677 18	
Making - - - - - - -			91,743,268 18
From which deduct Louisiana six per cent. stock reimbursed on the 21st of October, 1819, - - - - - -		$2,601,871 14	
And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of October, 1819, and 1st of January, 1820, - - - - - -		242,063 47	
			2,843,934 61
Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st day of January, 1820, as per statement No. 2, amount to - - - - - - - -			88,899,333 57

From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes and issuing three per cent. stock, for interest on the old registered debt, added to the public debt, as appears by statement No. 3, the amount of	$34,550 19	
And by the loan authorized per act of May 15, 1820,	2,545,431 47	
		$2,579,981 66
Making		91,479,315 23
From which deduct the amount of stock purchased during that period, as per statement No. 3,	$40 34	
And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock,	253,752 78	
		253,793 12
Making, on the 1st of October, 1820, as appears by statement No. 3, the sum of		91,225,522 11
To which add, in the fourth quarter of 1820, on account of the loan of the 15th of May of the same year,		454,567 66
Making		91,680,089 77
There will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred stock on the 1st of January, 1821,	$249,444 16	
Since the 30th of September last, the residue of the Louisiana stock has become redeemable, amounting to	2,216,408 78	
		2,465,852 94
Which, if discharged before the 1st day of January, 1821, will leave of the public debt unredeemed on that day, as estimated,		$89,214,236 38
The Treasury notes yet in circulation are estimated, as appears by statement No. 4, at		$27,656 00
The whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands, as appears by statement No. 6, [not communicated to Congress,] amounted to		$4,282,151 12
Of which there has been received at the General Land Office	$2,439,308 31	
And there was paid at the Treasury 66 per cent. on $1,731,635 69,	1,142,879 55	
		3,582,187 86
Leaving outstanding on the 30th September, 1820,		$699,963 26

3. *Of the estimates of the public revenue, and expenditures for the year* 1821.

In forming an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the year 1821, the amount of revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th day of September last, the sum due for public land, the ability and disposition of the community to purchase, and especially the quantity and quality of the land intended to be exposed at public auction in the course of the year, present the data upon which the calculations must be made. As a portion of the duties which accrue in the fourth quarter of the present year, and in the first and second quarters of the next, form a part of the receipts into the Treasury for the latter year, the amount received will exceed or fall short of the estimate by the difference between the duties which actually accrue in those quarters, and are payable within the year, and the amount at which they had been estimated.

The receipts into the Treasury may also considerably exceed or fall short of the sum estimated, in consequence of the issue of a greater or less amount of debentures payable during the year 1821 than had been estimated.

The degree of punctuality with which the revenue bonds are discharged, upon which the estimate is formed, must necessarily affect the amount that will be received into the Treasury.

If the accruing revenue of the present and two succeeding quarters should exceed that of the corresponding quarters of the present and last years; if the amount of the debentures which may be issued and made payable, so as to affect the receipts of the year, should be less than that of preceding years since the peace, compared with the gross amount of duties secured within those years, respectively; and if greater punctuality in the payment of the revenue bonds now outstanding should be observed than during the last-mentioned period, the receipts from the customs will exceed the estimates now presented; and they will fall short of it should all these contingencies be unfavorable, as has been the case during the present year.

The revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last are estimated at $18,770,000. Of this sum $3,130,000 are in suit, of which about $1,250,000 will not be collected on account of the insolvency of the debtors; leaving the amount of bonds outstanding, upon which collections are to be made, estimated at $17,520,000. The amount of duties secured during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1820, is estimated at $13,350,000; and that of the whole year may be estimated at $16,500,000. The amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September last, and payable during the year 1821, is estimated at $1,162,114 16, which is subject to be increased by the amount issued in the present quarter, and during the whole of the ensuing year, chargeable upon the revenue of that year. The average annual amount of debentures, bounties, and allowances, and expenses of collection chargeable upon the revenue, has been ascertained to be nearly equal to fifteen per cent. of the average annual amount of the duties upon imports and tonnage which accrued from the year 1815 to the year 1819, inclusive.

If this proportion be applied to the revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; and if the receipts from the tonnage of vessels, and upon duties secured during the present and the two succeeding quarters, are assumed to be equal to any deficiency resulting from the want of punctuality in the discharge of the outstanding bonds, the receipts into the Treasury for the year 1821, from this source of revenue, may be estimated at $14,000,000.

The receipts into the Treasury from the public land, during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at $1,124,645 32, and those of the entire year will probably not much exceed $1,600,000.

The receipts from that source, during the year 1821, will probably not exceed those of the present year, if no incentive to greater punctuality, or inducement to make prompt payment, should be presented to the public debtor in the course of the present session of Congress.

The balances of internal duties and direct tax, still outstanding, are so considerable as to justify an estimate of some extent in calculating the receipts of the ensuing year, if the difficulty of enforcing payment in those States where the largest amount is due were not known to be great. Under these circumstances, the receipts from that source, for the ensuing year, are estimated at $100,000.

According to the foregoing data, the receipts into the Treasury for the ensuing year may be estimated as follows: viz:

Customs, - - - - - - - -	$14,000,000	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - - - -	1,600,000	
Arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and incidental receipts, - -	100,000	
Third instalment from the Bank of the United States, - - -	500,000	
Bank dividends which will accrue during the year, estimated at 5 per cent., -	350,000	
Making the aggregate amount of - - - - -		$16,550,000

The appropriations for the same period are estimated as follows, viz:

1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - - -	$1,769,850 04	
2d. Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military pensions, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, - - - - - -	4,585,352 61	
3d. Naval Department, - - - - -	2,420,594 56	
Making an aggregate of - - - - -	$8,775,797 21	

But, to determine the amount of the charge upon the Treasury for the service of that year, the following additions must be made, viz:

1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, the sum of $1,500,000; being an amount of appropriations for the present and preceding years unexpended, and which may be expended during the year 1821; and the sum of $5,477,777 76, payable on account of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of the public debt during that year.

2d. The unexpended balances of appropriations for the War Department, under the different heads already enumerated, and which have been deducted from the estimates, or not included in them, (as in the case of revolutionary pensions, because the balance of that appropriation is estimated to be equal to the expenditure on that object during the ensuing year,) amounting, together, to $2,507,267 63; the annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming the militia; and the Indian annuities, not embraced by the estimates, amounting to $152,575.

3d. The annual appropriation of $1,000,000, for the gradual increase of the navy, which will expire in the year 1823; and an unexpended balance on the same account, which may be expended in 1821, of $1,750,000.

According to the foregoing data, the expenditure of the year 1821, and which is chargeable upon the Treasury during that year, may be estimated as follows, viz:

1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - - - -	$3,269,850 04	
2d. Public debt, - - - - - -	5,477,777 76	
3d. Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military and revolutionary pensions, arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, and arming the militia, and Indian annuities, - -	7,445,195 24	
4th. Navy Department, including the sum of $1,000,000 for the gradual increase of the navy, - - - - -	5,170,594 56	
Making an aggregate charge upon the Treasury, for the year 1821, of - -		$21,363,417 60
To which add the balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, -		2,638,169 17
Making - -		$24,001,586 77

leaving a balance of $7,451,586 77 beyond the estimated means, for which provision must be made. [This balance is reduced by a subsequent estimate. See No. 605.]

To determine whether a deficiency to this or any other amount will occur in succeeding years, is extremely difficult. The data furnished by the fiscal operations of the Government since the peace must be principally relied upon in making the calculations necessary to arrive at any general result upon this subject.

It has been ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued from imports and tonnage from the year 1815 to 1819, inclusive, has amounted to $120,260,052 46. If this be divided by the number of years in which it accrued, the result will be an average annual revenue of $24,052,000. But the revenue which accrued in 1815 greatly exceeded not only that of any year previous to the war, but that of any year since that epoch. It is also admitted that the quantity of produce on hand, at the close of the war, especially of cotton and tobacco, considerably exceeded the amount of the crop of those articles made during the preceding year. The ability of the community, therefore, to purchase an increased amount of foreign articles in the year 1815 exceeded, in a corresponding degree, that of subsequent years. It has also been ascertained that the importation of foreign articles during the present year has been considerably less than in any year since the peace. To form an estimate of the average annual revenue which may accrue from imports and tonnage during the next four years, that will approximate towards accuracy, it will be necessary to embrace in the calculation the revenue which accrued from the year 1814 to 1819, inclusive, amounting to $124,510,414 05, and that which shall have accrued in the year 1820, estimated at $14,000,000, making the aggregate sum of $138,510,414 05, which gives the sum of $19,787,202 as the average annual revenue for those seven years.

Other views, derived from the fiscal operations of the Government, will be found to accord with this result. The average product of the duties upon imports and tonnage, which accrued from the year 1801 to 1807, inclusive, may be stated at $13,640,000; and that which accrued from the former period to 1813, inclusive, amounted to the annual sum of $11,570,000. The increase of population in the United States has been estimated at thirty-four per cent. in ten years; if the increase of consumption has corresponded with that of population, the revenue of the year 1820, according to the result furnished by the first seven years, would exceed $20,000,000, and would fall but little short of $17,000,000 according to the data furnished by the whole period. During the former period, the principal States of Europe were involved in wars; which not only gave to our shipping the principal part of the carrying trade, but created an unusual demand for every article of exportation, and greatly enhanced their value.

Any estimate founded upon the average revenue of those years, the duties upon imports remaining the same, would, most probably, not be realized; but as these duties were considerably increased in 1816, the objections to such an estimate are, in some degree, diminished. From the year 1808 to 1813, inclusive, the United States were engaged in a state of commercial or actual warfare. The disadvantages to which their commerce was subjected by that warfare more than counterbalanced the peculiar advantages it enjoyed in the seven years immediately preceding. An estimate for the next four years, founded upon an average of the whole term, would more probably fall short of than exceed the sum which would be received into the Treasury, notwithstanding the duties were higher during two years of that term than at present.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807 new interests have arisen, which claim a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial, household manufactures have existed in every part of the United States. The mechanical arts, (those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist,) though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the United States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved. Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that by the failure on our part to receive from foreign nations the accustomed supply of those articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will lose something of the value which they would otherwise have commanded, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandise shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country when commodities which will command a profit can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact that cotton, woollen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, $17,000,000 of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and $20,000,000 as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the revenue in the last and present years furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusion. The customs produced, in 1815, a nett revenue of $36,306,022 51; in 1816, $27,484,100 36; and in 1817, $17,524,775 15. This last year was considered, at the time, as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818 the nett revenue from the customs amounted to $21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandise. The resources of individuals had been, by these seductions, in a great degree anticipated during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles which occurred about the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented in a great degree further purchases, but rendered the discharge of engagements previously contracted impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community reacted upon the venders of every species of merchandise, whether foreign or domestic, who, without thoroughly investigating the cause of their distress, have sought for relief in measures calculated rather to aggravate than alleviate the public embarrassment.

The issue and payment of a larger amount of debentures in the present year in proportion to the exportations of the last, the increased amount of specie and diminished amount of foreign merchandise imported during the present year, and the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, show that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them for consumption.

It has been stated that the receipts from the public land during the year 1821 cannot be estimated at more than $1,600,000, unless some greater incentive to punctuality or inducement to make prompt payments should be offered by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of Congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 200 to 125 cents per acre, furnishes, it is respectfully conceived, equitable ground for legislative interference in favor of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system, the price could be reduced to 164 cents per acre by prompt payment. If the act abolishing credit had fixed the minimum price at 164 cents instead of 125 cents, no equitable ground for legislative interference would exist. It is not contended that the vender of an article, under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser by subsequently selling the same article to others at a lower rate. But if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold as to enable him for an indefinite time to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the national domain will, for ages, enable the Government to determine the price of unimproved land similarly situated. It is admitted that the Government has been induced to adopt this measure by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these was the necessity of preventing the further increase of a debt, then about $22,000,000, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution, by an act of grace, founded upon equitable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined in its operations to the debtors of the Government for public lands, and should affect them only to the extent of the debts which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes not convertible into specie, and to which the Government, from necessity, for some time gave currency, and the high price which every description of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances, the first payment which the Government has received could not be obtained by the purchaser, even if he were able to convey the land in fee-simple. The propriety of legislative interference to change the relation between debtor and creditor for the benefit of either may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an upright and benevolent creditor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor voluntarily, which he might resist as an act of power. Such is respectfully conceived to be the situation of the Government in relation to the purchasers of public lands, who, in a moment of infatuation, have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which never will be paid.

In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief to some extent be not granted.

In conformity with the foregoing views, the following propositions for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the Treasury in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted, viz:

1st. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal subdivision of his purchase, and that the payments made upon the part abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalments due upon the remainder; the right to abandon in no case to involve any repayment by the Government to any purchaser. In all cases the part retained to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.

2d. The difference between the former and present minimum price for cash payments being equal to 23.78 per cent. on the former, it is respectfully proposed, that on payment of the whole purchase money for any tract of land on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of 25 per cent. shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States in such cases shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still further increase the receipts into the Treasury during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of 37½ per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.

3d. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall not avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments, without interest, provided that such payments shall be punctually made upon the several days in each successive year upon which the purchases were respectively made. Any failure in making such payment to revive the original terms and conditions of sale.

If these or analogous provisions should be adopted, the payments from the public land, during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source acquire, in future years, a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assumed that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum between seventeen and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz:

Customs,	$18,500,000
Public lands,	2,500,000
Bank dividends at six per cent.,	420,000
Incidental receipts,	80,000
Making an aggregate amount of	$21,500,000

But if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated for the next four years at the average sum of $17,000,000, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to $20,000,000.

The annual expenditure for the same period, may be estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$2,000,000
Public debt,	5,477,000
War Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,850,000
Naval Department, including $1,000,000 for the permanent increase of the navy,	3,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	$16,747,000

The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt, and providing for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock, has not, in this estimate, been considered as a charge upon the Treasury before the year 1825, as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for the year 1821, but it is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensable expenditure, during that period, by $3,253,000.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by $1,000,000. The expenditure of the Government after that year, including the entire appropriation for the public debt, is estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$2,000,000
Public debt,	10,000,000
Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,850,000
Naval Department,	2,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	$20,270,000

which, after the year 1824, would leave an annual deficit of $270,000.

If this sum should not be met by the annual increase of revenue, resulting from the increase of population during those and succeeding years, and the increased consumption of foreign articles resulting therefrom, it may be supplied by a corresponding reduction in those items of expenditure which depend absolutely upon the will of the Legislature, unconnected with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is therefore respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency in several of the States of the Union furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxation at this time. The obligation of the Government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between those places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, centred in those cities. The Bank has, consequently, found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposite of specie. The effect of these causes combined has been the exclusion from circulation, in all the States west and south of the seat of Government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices. In several of those States there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those States what it will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie, or in the notes of the Bank of the United States, will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank, except that at the seat of Government, receivable only in the States where they are made payable, and in the States and Territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in this District, a local currency, which

will enter and continue in the local circulation of the States in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the States sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the Government. This measure will also place the State institutions to the south and west of this city in a more eligible situation in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with these offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the Legislature to lay additional burdens upon the people, for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited, and that a duty upon domestic spirits, equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits, and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans to the extent of the deficiency of the year 1821 will be indispensable.

Of the sum of $3,000,000, authorized by the act of the 15th May last to be raised by loan, $2,000,000 have been obtained at a premium of two per cent., upon stock bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the Government, and $1,000,000 at par, upon stock bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at any time after the 1st day of January, 1832. There is no just reason to doubt that any sum which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable; but, as it is probable that the surplus of the revenue, after satisfying all demands upon the Treasury authorized by existing laws, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821, it is respectfully submitted that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow from the Bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the Government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 1, 1820.

[NOTE.—For the correction of errors in the preceding report, see No. 605.]

A.

A statement showing the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances; and of expenses of collection, during the years 1817, 1818, *and* 1819.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passp'ts. &c.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1817	21,995,642 12	323,005 45	12,608	3,937,323 35	124,346 41	18,269,585 81	744,810 66	17,524,775 15
1818	25,798,490 79	260,878 81	14,030	3,343,938 08	154,587 89	22,574,873 63	746,422 15	21,828,451 48
1819	21,228,683 28	131,217 51	8,640	3,301,812 42	167,100 01	17,899,628 36	782,925 40	17,116,702 96

A statement showing the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in foreign trade during the years 1817, 1818, *and* 1819, *as taken from the records of the Treasury.*

Years.	American tonnage in foreign trade.	Foreign tonnage in foreign trade.	Total amount of tonnage.	Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole am't of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the U. States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1817, - - - - -	780,136	212,420	992,556	24.4 to 100
1818, - - - - -	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to 100
1819, - - - - -	783,579	85,554	869,133	9.8 to 100

A a.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1819, *(consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and also of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.*

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1,679,284 dollars, at 7½ per cent.,	125,946 28	
13,971,593 dollars, at 15 per cent.,	2,095,738 95	
5,979,736 dollars, at 20 per cent.,	1,195,947 23	
16,355,698 dollars, at 25 per cent.,	4,088,924 43	
11,215 dollars, at 27½ per cent.,	3,084 12	
1,882,399 dollars, at 30 per cent.,	564,719 79	
5,542 dollars, at 32½ per cent.,	1,801 05	
39,885,467 dollars.		8,076,161 85
1. Wines, 1,255,266 gallons, at 40.37 cents average,	506,836 60	
2. Spirits, 4,477,628 gallons, at 43.75 cents average,	1,959,125 12	
Molasses, 11,910,729 gallons, at 5 cents average,	595,536 45	
3. Teas, 5,480,884 pounds, at 31.70 cents average,	1,737,450 09	
Coffee, 20,825,869 pounds, at 5 cents average,	1,041,293 45	
4. Sugar, 71,665,401 pounds, at 3.04 cents average,	2,181,703 29	
5. Salt, 2,975,862 bushels, at 20 cents average,	595,172 40	
6. All other articles,	1,014,621 29	
		9,631,738 69
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,		17,707,900 54
		112,992 25
		17,594,908 29
2½ per cent. retained on drawback,	92,711 77	
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	50,505 22	
Interest and storage,	21,645 57	
		164,862 56
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,		17,759,770 85
Duties on tonnage,	109,782 95	
Light money,	21,434 56	
		131,217 51
Passports and clearances,		8,640 00
Gross revenue,		17,899,628 36
Deduct expenses of collection,		782,925 40
Nett revenue, (per statement A,)		17,116,702 96

Explanatory statements and notes.

1. Wines—Madeira,	188,267	gallons, at 100	cents,	$188,267 00
Burgundy, Champagne, &c.,	5,797	" 100	"	5,797 00
Claret in bottles,	21,761	" 70	"	15,232 70
Claret in bottles,	23,503	" 30	"	7,050 90
Sherry and St. Lucar, &c.,	21,468	" 60	"	12,880 80
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.,	128,494	" 50	"	64,247 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.,	278,318	" 40	"	111,327 20
All other,	138,853	" 25	"	34,713 25
All other,	448,805	" 15	"	67,320 75
	1,255,266			$506,836 60
2. Spirits—Grain, 1st proof,	483,032	gallons, at 42	cents,	$202,873 44
2d "	42,377	" 45	"	19,066 05
4th "	5,714	" 52	"	2,971 28
5th "	5,907	" 60	"	3,544 20
Other, 1st and 2d proof,	644,685	" 38	"	244,980 30
3d proof,	1,623,434	" 42	"	681,842 28
4th "	1,663,986	" 48	"	798,713 28
5th "	6,237	" 57	"	3,555 09
Above 5th "	2,256	" 70	"	1,579 20
	4,477,628			$1,959,125 12
3. Teas—Bohea,	261,700	pounds, at 12	cents,	$31,404 00
Souchong,	1,382,633	" 25	"	345,658 25
Imperial,	235,089	" 50	"	117,544 50
Hyson and young hyson,	1,958,067	" 40	"	783,226 80
Hyson skin and other green,	1,646,231	" 28	"	460,944 68
	5,483,720			1,738,778 23
Deduct excess of exportation over importation—Hyson,	2,836	" 56	"	1,588 16
	5,480,884			1,737,190 07
Add extra duty on teas imported from other places than China,				260 02
				$1,737,450 09

Explanatory statements and notes—continued.

4. Sugar—Brown,		68,491,275 pounds, at 3 cents,	$2,054,738 25
White,		3,174,126 " 4 "	126,965 04
	71,665,401		$2,181,703 29
5. Salt—Imported,		3,823,410 bushels, at 20 cents,	$764,682 00
Exported,	12,048		
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels,	835,500		
	847,548	" 20 "	169,509 60
	2,975,862		$595,172 40

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duty.
			Cents.	Dollars.
Duck, Russia,	pieces,	15,531	200	31,062 00
Ravens,	"	13,051	125	16,313 75
Holland,	"	1,555	250	3,887 50
Sheeting, brown Russia,	"	3,861	160	6,177 60
white do	"	175	250	437 50
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	gallons,	136,671	15	20,500 65
in casks,	"	15,552	10	1,555 20
Oil, spermaceti,	"	3	25	75
whale, and other fish,	"	1,114	15	167 10
olive,	"	16,796	25	4,199 00
Cocoa,	lbs.	643,315	2	12,866 30
Chocolate,	"	4,053	3	121 59
Sugar, candy,	"	3,206	12	384 72
loaf	"	2,082	12	249 84
other refined, and lump,	"	956	10	95 60
Almonds,	"	634,561	3	19,036 83
Fruits, currants,	"	167,488	3	5,024 64
prunes and plums,	"	323,401	3	9,702 03
figs,	"	319,671	3	9,590 13
raisins, muscatel,	"	912,358	3	27,370 74
other,	"	1,625,448	2	32,508 96
Candles, tallow,	"	4,186	3	125 58
wax or spermaceti,	"	441	6	26 46
Cheese,	"	79,423	9	7,148 07
Soap,	"	144,888	3	4,346 64
Tallow,	"	362,368	1	3,623 68
Spice, mace,	"	7,232	100	7,232 00
nutmegs,	"	30,516	60	18,309 60
cinnamon,	"	4,338	25	1,084 50
cloves,	"	21,907	25	5,476 75
pepper,	"	591,442	8	47,315 36
pimento,	"	233,720	6	14,023 20
cassia,	"	250,871	6	15,052 26
Tobacco, (manufactured other than snuff, &c.,)	"	3,297	10	329 70
Snuff,	"	55,292	12	6,635 04
Indigo,	"	313,958	15	47,093 65
Gunpowder,	"	10,515	8	841 20
Bristles,	"	42,430	3	1,272 90
Glue,	"	45,920	5	2,296 00
Paints, ochre, dry,	"	378,349	1	3,783 49
ochre, in oil,	"	51,758	1½	776 37
white and red lead,	"	1,624,172	3	48,725 16
do do	"	25	2	50
whiting, and Paris white,	"	139,507	1	1,395 07
Lead, bar and sheet,	"	770,742	1	7,707 42
manufactures of, and shot,	"	1,112,179	2	22,243 48
Cordage, tarred, and cables,	"	14,430	3	432 90
untarred, and yarn,	"	48,637	4	1,945 48
twine, seines, &c.,	"	377,495	4	15,099 80
Copper, rods and bolts,	"	71,859	4	2,874 36
nails and spikes,	"	19,186	4	767 44
Wire, iron and steel not above No. 18,	"	297,032	5	14,851 60
above No. 18,	"	12,445	9	1,120 05
Iron, tacks, brads, &c., not above 16 oz. per thousand,	"	19,381	5	969 05
tacks, brads, &c., above 16 oz. per thousand,	"	1,752	4	70 08
nails,	"	364,563	4	14,582 52
spikes,	"	165,026	3	4,950 78
do	"	653	2	13 06
anchors,	"	205,370	2	4,107 40
pig,	cwt.	6,634	50	3,317 00
castings,	"	19,099	75	14,324 25
bar and bolt, rolled,	"	51,290	150	76,935 00
hammered,	"	324,832	75	243,624 00
do	"	111	45	49 95
sheet, rod, and hoop,	"	18,315	250	45,787 50
Steel,	"	8,461	100	8,461 00
Hemp,	"	51,157	150	76,735 50
Alum,	"	2,561	200	5,121 87
Copperas,	"	21	100	21 00
Coal,	bushels,	787,077	5	39,353 85

Explanatory statements and notes—continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duty.
			Cents.	Dollars.
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintals,	586	100	568 00
salmon, pickled,	barrels,	1,606	200	3,212 00
mackerel, pickled,	"	1,169	150	1,753 50
other, pickled,	"	283	100	283 00
Glass bottles, black, quart,	gross,	13,184	144	18,984 96
window, not above 8 by 10,	100 sq. ft.	5,576	250	13,940 00
10 by 12,	"	2,993	275	8,231 75
above 10 by 12,	"	3,842	325	12,486 50
Boots,	pairs,	1,569	150	2,353 50
Shoes and slippers, silk,	"	4,653	30	1,395 90
leather, men's, &c.,	"	31,106	25	7,776 50
children's,	"	8,432	15	1,264 80
Cigars,	M,	11,451	250	28,627 50
Cards,	packs,	5,425	30	1,627 50
				1,146,137 36
Deduct excess of exportation over importation, viz:				
On cotton, 4,382,757 pounds, at 3 cents,		131,482 71		
On nails, 1,112 pounds, at 3 cents,		33 36		
				131,516 07
				1,014,621 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 11, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from internal duties and other objects, during the year 1819.

From arrears of internal duties, (new,)		$227,444 01
New direct tax,		80,850 61
Old internal duties,	$2,149 62	
Old direct tax,	2,800 17	
Postage of letters,	71 32	
Fees on letters patent,	3,060 00	
Cents and half-cents coined at the Mint,	38,535 00	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures,	2,120 89	
Nett proceeds of prizes captured by public armed vessels,	8 52	
Sale of vessels on Lake Champlain,	7,601 00	
Surplus proceeds of property sold for direct tax of 1815,	125 40	
Surplus proceeds of property sold for direct tax of 1816,	2,558 58	
Interest on balances due by banks to the United States,	2,249 83	
		61,280 33
First instalment payable by the Bank of the United States,		500,000 00
Dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States,		175,000 00
		$1,044,574 95

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 30, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 1.

Statement of the debt of the United States on the 1*st of October*, 1819.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$2,805,084 36	
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,915 44	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	4,818,279 92	
Six per cent stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
		23,668,254 71
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of $11,000,000,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 16,000,000,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of 7,500,000,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, loan of 25,000,000 and 3,000,000,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, loan of 18,452,800,	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,419,125 61	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,595,298 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
		68,060,336 29
Amount, October 1, 1819,		$91,728,591 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 10, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1820.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$2,563,020 89	
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,915 44	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	2,216,408 78	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
		$20,824,320 10
Six per cent. of 1812, loan of 11 millions,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of 16 millions,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of 7½ millions,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, loan of 25 and 3 millions,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. of 1815,	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent.,	1,424,471 79	
Treasury note seven per cent.,	8,604,629 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
		68,075,013 47
Amount, January 1, 1820,	(a)	$88,899,333 57
(a) Unredeemed amount, January 1, 1819,		$92,648,177 35
Add stock issued in 1819, viz:		
Three per cent. stock,	$304 68	
Treasury note six per cent. stock, (No. 2, a,)	37,348 09	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock, (same,)	13,160 00	
		50,812 77
		92,698,990 12
Deduct stock purchased and reimbursed in 1819:		
Purchased as per statement No. 4, accompanying the report of December 10, 1819,	711,957 55	
Reimbursed Louisiana stock on the 21st of October, 1819,	2,601,871 14	
Deferred stock in 1819,	485,827 86	
		3,799,656 55
As above, January 1, 1820,		$88,899,333 57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 10, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2, *a.*

Statement exhibiting the total amount of six and seven per cent. Treasury note stocks, issued to December 31, 1819.

At what office issued.	Six per cent.	Seven per ct.
Treasury,	$57,938 52	$201,557
New Hampshire,	63,110 13	121,731
Massachusetts,	504,859 82	3,041,492
Rhode Island,	11,628 78	163,122
Connecticut,	-	79,499
New York,	359,744 36	4,726,989
Pennsylvania,	-	701,447
Delaware,	940 00	
Maryland,	47,988 56	17,140
Virginia,	-	1,866
North Carolina,	8,756 92	1,180
South Carolina,	286,306 92	8,166
Georgia,	107,517 43	3,880
	1,448,791 44	9,068,069
Deduct so much thereof included in the statement of the funded debt, to the 1st of January, 1819,	1,411,443 35	9,054,909
	$37,348 09	$13,160

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 10, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, 1st October, 1820.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$2,309,258 25	
Three per cent.	13,295,946 44	
Louisiana six per cent.,	2,216,408 78	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
		$20,570,588 46
Six per cent. of 1812, loan of eleven millions,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of sixteen millions,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of seven and a half millions,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, loan of twenty-five and three millions,	13,011,437 63	

ESTIMATE No. 3—Continued.

Six per cent. of 1815,		$9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent.		1,458,473 50	
Treasury note seven per cent.		8,605,116 27	
Five per cent stock, subscription to Bank United States,		7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820,		2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820,		1,000,000 00	
			$71,109,502 18
			$91,680,090 64
Amount as stated, 1st January, 1820,			88,899,333 57
Add stock issued in the first three quarters of 1820:			
Three per cent. stock, for interest on old registered debt,		61 48	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,		34,001 71	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,		487 00	
Loan per act of 15th May, 1820: whereof,		34,550 19	
At six per cent.	$2,000,000 00		
At five per cent.	545,431 47		
		2,545,431 47	
			2,579,981 66
			91,479,315 23
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock,		253,752 78	
And stock purchased,(a)		40 34	
			253,793 12
As above, 1st October, 1820,			91,225,522 11
Add residue of loan of 15th May, 1820, at five per cent.,			454,567 66
			91,680,089 77
Deduct stock reimbursable in the fourth quarter, 1820:			
Residue of Louisiana six per cent. 21st October, 1820,		2,216,408 78	
Reimbursement of deferred stock,		249,444 16	
			2,465,852 94
Amount, 1st January, 1821,			$89,214,236 83

(a) Purchased of William Lyon, of Connecticut, $31 26, deferred, at 31.542 per cent. $9 86
46 89, three per cent., at 65 per cent. 30 48
$40 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 10, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 4.

Estimate of the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1*st October*, 1820.

Total amount issued, as per No. 5, of last report,			$36,680,794
Whereof there has been reported on by the First Auditor as cancelled,			36,208,747
In his office to be reported on, received for six per cent. stock issued at the Treasury to September 30, 1820,	$40,120 00		
New Hampshire, June 30, 1820,	2,220 00		
Massachusetts, June 30, 1820,	104,020 00		
Rhode Island, March 31, 1819,	3,280 00		
New York, June 30, 1820,	31,680 00		
Maryland, March 31, 1819,	43,340 00		
Virginia, June 30, 1820,	100 00		
South Carolina, June 30, 1820,	16,100 00		
Georgia, December 31, 1817,	98,000 00		
		$338,860	
Received for seven per cent. stock, issued at			
New York, to June 30, 1820,	2,348 00		
South Carolina, to June 30, 1818,	158 00		
Georgia, to March 31, 1817,	3,880 00		
		6,386	
Redeemed by the Branch Bank at Richmond,		40	
			345,286
In the Branch Bank at Washington—			
Small notes to the amount of,		2,101	
Other notes, including interest,	103,323 67		
Deduct estimated for interest,	6,323 67		
		97,000	
In the Union Bank, New Hampshire—			
Small notes,		4	
			99,105
Estimated balance outstanding, October 1, 1820:			
In small notes,		4,096	
Others,		23,560	
			27,656
			$36,680,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 10, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 5.

Statement of the stock issued under the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled An act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed on the 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per No. 6 of last report, - - -	-		$4,282,151 12½
Amount of certificates issued per No. 6, - - - -	$4,273,550 17½		
Amount of certificates issued since, - - - - -	5,814 01		
Total issued, - -	4,279,364 18½		
Amount of certificates to be issued, - - - - -	2,786 94		
			4,282,151 12½
Amount of certificates issued (brought down,) - - - -	-		4,279,364 18½
Amount paid in for lands to the 30th September, 1819, per statement C of last year, - - - - - - - -	2,372,574 31½		
Amount paid in since, - - - - - - -	66,733 99½		
Total paid in for lands to the 30th September, 1820, -	-	-	2,439,308 31
Amount of 66 per cent., paid at the Treasury on $1,731,635 69, from the 15th May to 30th September, 1820, - - - - -	-	-	1,142,879 55
Outstanding 30th September, 1820:			
This sum, upon which the 66 per cent. has not been paid, - -	108,420 18½		
Thirty-four per cent. on $1,731,635 69, - - - -	588,756 14		
			697,176 32½
Amount issued, as above, - - -	-	-	4,279,364 18½
Amount to be issued, - - -	-	-	2,786 94
Total awards, - -	-	-	4,282,151 12½

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 10, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and in the Territory of Michigan, from January 1, 1819, *to the* 31*st December following, inclusive; showing, also, the receipts from individuals, and payments made by receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on* 31*st December*, 1818, *and* 31*st December*, 1819.

Offices.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of		Receipts by receivers for		Payments by receivers		Balances due Decem'r 31, 1819,		Total balances due on 31st December, 1819.
				Receivers, December 31, 1818.	Individuals, December 31, 1818.	Purchase money.	Forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	From receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
Marietta, - -	4,954.10	14,013 78	979.70	25,754 07¾	120,788 68½	21,482 98¾	99 43	28,757 23	2,057 49	113,418 90¾	16,422 34½	129,841 25¼
Zanesville, - -	33,573.50	69,376 32	800.00	17,793 86	491,247 90	119,163 99	80 00	132,776 62	3,770 37	441,540 23	410 86	441,951 09
Steubenville, - -	13,637.23	28,878 58	476.72	17,625 49½	337,416 98½	80,930 01½	48 50	84,149 48	2,747 37	285,414 05	11,658 66	297,072 71
Wooster, - -	11,042.38	22,200 76	712.19	9,823 51½	691,154 63½	111,296 85¼	74 00	82,902 14	4,492 64¼	60?,132 54½	33,725 58½	635,858 12¾
Chilicothe, - -	26,082.79	53,774 14	1,563.86	26,151 62	282,866 45	70,613 04	428 10	63,167 90	2,524 13	266,455 65	31,072 63	297,528 28
Cincinnati, - -	57,673.65	128,544 02	4,108.66	20,133 39	1,255,679 84½	191,526 52	423 00	168,502 94	6,081 91	1,193,120 34½	37,075 06	1,230,195 40½
Jeffersonville, - -	64,932.12	129,864 44	7,025.96	5,398 07¼	1,075,377 68¾	175,806 04¾	702 58	171,286 44	5,571 01½	1,030,138 66	4,346 66½	1,034,485 32½
Vincennes, - -	142,602.06	285,204 12	7,929.46	56,464 17¾	1,449,399 36	273,426 68	776 51	322,128 82¾	6,565 33¼	1,461,953 31	1,196 69¾	1,463,150 00¾
Shawneetown, -	118,933.82	239,522 09	11,545.75	25,000 80½	653,583 86½	92,597 96¾	1,161 00	112,633 93	4,578 03	801,668 98¾	386 81¼	802,055 80
Kaskaskia, - -	60,355.49	120,710 90	6,911.01	25,921 32	479,929 73	72,573 49½	1,603 24	40,061 74	2,681 43	529,670 37½	55,751 64½	585,422 02
Edwardsville, - -	90,755.68	187,310 97	10,917.28	30,936 05	435,642 47	75,702 59½	1,145 72	94,257 09½	759 37½	548,396 56½	11,622 17½	560,018 74
Detroit, - -	14,985.90	20,798 76	3,546.95	28,405 00	99,449 74	13,133 14	389 68	20,403 45	2,276 72	107,505 04	18,857 98	126,363 02
Franklin, - -	471,460.36	1,326,290 18	48,072.16½	86,590 39	469,314 58	403,398 88	12,393 59	463,519 05	17,310 66	1,404,599 47	9,159 56	1,413,759 03
St. Louis, - -	324,429.45½	787,543 48½	27,701.45	8,611 49¼	293,428 34¼	225,018 31	4,548 70	186,787 16	5,178 44	860,502 21¾	41,664 20¼	902,166 42
	1,435,318.53½	3,414,032 54½	13?,291.15½	384,609 26½	8,135,280 27½	1,926,670 53	23,874 05	1,971,334 00¼	66,594 91½	9,646,516 35	273,350 87¾	9,919,867 22¾

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 15, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner.*

D.

Statement of lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and in the Territory of Michigan, from the 1st January, 1820, to 30th June following, inclusive; showing, also, the receipts from individuals, and payments by receivers, during the same period; also, the balances due both on the 31st December, 1819, and 30th June, 1820.

Offices.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Reversions.	In the hands of		Received		Payments		Balances due		Total balances due June 30, 1820.
				Receivers, December 31, 1819.	Individuals, December 31, 1819.	For purchase.	For forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	By individuals.	By receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
Marietta,	886.07	2,092 14	–	16,422 34½	113,418 90¾	6,984 61	–	7,375 87	643 61½	108,526 43¾	15,387 47	123,913 90¾
Zanesville,	4,549.06	9,038 12	780.00	410 86	441,540 23	41,415 45	80 58	39,693 06	1,992 29	409,243 48	140 96	409,384 44
Steubenville,	2,847.45	6,968 82	559.19	11,658 66	285,414 05	28,036 06	73 00	29,242 11	1,207 25	264,419 81	9,245 36	273,665 17
Wooster,	1,435.50	2,871 00	160.00	33,725 58½	602,132 54½	36,319 34	16 00	37,460 77	1,283 90½	568,700 20½	31,300 25	600,000 45¼
Chilicothe,	2,841.65	5,314 14	926.96	31,072 63	266,455 65	20,792 41	92 67	19,296 45	1,495 96	251,070 05	31,072 63	282,142 68
Cincinnati,	4,207.35	8,414 70	367.74	37,075 06	1,193,120 34½	55,749 95	84 00	70,850 73	1,959 08	1,145,869 09½	20,015 20	1,165,884 29½
Jeffersonville,	6,359.77	12,719 54	1,120.00	4,346 66½	1,030,138 66	54,099 29¾	112 00	52,292 37¼	2,075 92½	988,870 90¼	4,077 66½	992,948 56¾
Vincennes,	11,869.84	23,739 68	3,325.60	1,196 69¼	1,461,953 31	61,930 30	253 00	59,377 66	2,859 97	1,424,015 69	889 36¾	1,424,905 05¾
Shawneetown,	18,107.46	36,980 92	3,138.34	386 81½	801,668 98¾	24,368 97	316 00	22,777 37	1,806 88	814,596 93¾	171 53¼	814,768 47
Kaskaskia,	5,608.67	11,217 34	1,362.96	55,751 64½	529,670 37½	19,231 89½	136 00	51,273 20	1,752 75	521,791 82	21,957 59	543,749 41
Edwardsville,	6,640.00½	13,290 01	1,791.40	11,622 17½	548,396 56½	15,108 64½	61 50	16,689 72	128 87½	546,639 43	9,912 22½	556,551 65½
Detroit,	2,915.14	5,830 28	480.00	18,857 98	107,505 04	2,415 82	48 00	1,562 50	677 47	110,967 50	19,033 84	130,001 34
Franklin,	32,848.37	66,619 81	1,839.93½	9,159 56	1,404,599 47	37,548 28	204 25	33,417 30	2,005 53	1,433,875 25	11,285 00	1,445,160 25
St. Louis,	16,119.98½	32,347 17	1,376.12	41,664 20¼	860,502 21¾	22,749 96	152 92	23,855 89	2,027 84	870,252 34¾	38,530 43¼	908,782 78
	117,236.32	237,443 67	17,228.24½	273,350 87¾	9,646,516 35	426,750 98¾	1,629 92	465,165 00¼	21,917 34	9,458,838 95¼	213,019 52¼	9,671,858 47½

Lands sold from the opening of the offices to the 30th June, 1820, viz:

			Acres.	Dollars. Cts.
Up to the 30th of September, 1819, as per account laid before Congress on the 4th of December, 1819,			12,239,815.52	26,485,456 29½
From January 1, 1819, to December 31, 1819, as per ditto,	Acres, 1,435,318.53½	$3,414,032 54½		
From January 1, 1820, to June 30, 1820,	117,236.32	237,443 67		
	1,552,554.85½	3,651,476 21½		
Deduct sales in first three quarters of 1819,	1,311,938.68½	3,158,701 86½		
			240,616.17	492,774 35
Total sales to June 30, 1820,			12,480,431.69	26,978,230 64½

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 15, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner.*

E.—*Statement of lands sold in the States of Mississippi and Alabama from the 1st of January to the 31st of December*, 1819; *showing, also, the receipts from individuals, and payments made by the receivers during the same time; with the balance due both on the 1st of January and 31st December*, 1819.

Offices.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of		Receipts by receivers		Payments by receivers		Balances due 31st Dec. 1819.		Total balance due 31st December, 1819.
				Receivers 1st January, 1819.	Individuals 1st January, 1819.	For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	From receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
West of Pearl river,	134,388.23	257,493 43	2,092.25	15,444 47½	1,203,863 66	190,614 07	210 27	127,861 63	5,933 59	1,270,953 29	72,263 32½	1,343,216 61½
East of Pearl river,	224,401.30	719,564 61¾	17,455.75½	218,561 21¾	1,015,378 29½	298,534 47	3,270 50	321,801 55½	9,458 71	1,439,678 94	185,835 42½	1,625,514 36½
Huntsville, -	134,577.72	220,580 88	55,397.29	83,300 22¾	5,908,795 07	192,017 98¼	11,794 50	187,770 92	9,422 14¼	5,949,152 46¾	78,125 14¾	6,027,277 61½
Cahawba, -	782,746.85¾	2,681,585 06¾	66,776.36½	21,047 76½	1,525,276 90	724,758 16½	11,157 97	693,279 27¾	18,143 59½	3,493,261 77¼	34,383 05¾	3,527,644 83
	1,276,114 10¾	3,879,223 99½	141,721.65¾	338,353 68½	9,653,313 92¼	1,405,924 68¾	26,433 24	1,330,713 38	42,958 03¾	12,153,046 47	370,606 95½	12,523,653 42½

Statement of lands sold in the States of Mississippi and Alabama from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1820; *showing, also, the receipts from individuals, and payments made by the receivers during the same time; with the balance due both on the 1st of January and 30th of June*, 1820.

Offices.	Lands sold, after deducting lands reverted.		Lands reverted.	In the hands of		Receipts by receivers		Payments by receivers		Balances due 30th June, 1820.		Total balance due 30th June, 1820.
				Receivers 1st January, 1820.	Individuals 1st January, 1820.	For purchase money.	For forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From individuals.	From receivers.	
	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts.
West of Pearl river,*	4,281.11	8,402 22	3,253.95	72,263 32½	1,270,953 29	31,450 31	325 97	-	1,190 78	1,248,231 17	102,522 85½	1,350,754 02½
East of Pearl river,	5,847.58¼	17,123 36½	3,038.17½	185,835 42½	1,439,678 94	46,663 41½	316 75	170,260 36	5,113 42¼	1,410,455 64	57,125 05¾	1,467,580 69¾
Huntsville, -	35,879.10	91,433 59	6,197.73	78,125 14¾	5,949,152 46¾	57,068 29	687 00	51,255 44	3,327 62	5,984,204 76¼	80,610 37¾	6,064,815 14½
Cahawba, -	239,979.27¼	894,185 48	31,863.53	34,383 05¼	3,493,261 77¼	252,359 42½	6,521 65½	260,711 52½	6,942 57½	4,141,609 48¼	19,088 37¾	4,160,697 86
	285,987.06½	1,011,144 65½	44,353.38½	370,606 95	12,153,046 47	387,541 44	7,851 37½	482,227 32½	16,574 39¾	12,784,501 06	259,346 66¾	13,043,847 72¾

Total sales of lands in Mississippi and Alabama, viz:

	Acres.	Dollars. Cts.
From the opening of the offices to Sept. 30, 1819, as per account laid before Congress, Dec. 4, 1819, -	4,792,156.68	17,656,549 47¾
Amount sold from Jan. 1, 1819, to Dec. 31, 1819, Acres, 1,276,114.10¾ $3,879,223 99½		
Amount sold from Jan. 1, 1820, to June 30, 1820, 285,987.06½ 1,011,144 65½		
	1,562,101.17¼	4,890,368 65
Deduct sales in the first three quarters of 1819, - 1,210,383.82	3,713,306 04½	
	351,717.35¼	1,177,062 60½
Total sales to June 30, 1820, - - - - - - - - - -	5,143,874.03¼	18,833,612 08¼

Total stock received for lands, viz:

	Dollars. Cts.
Up to Sept. 30, 1819, as per account laid before Congress, Dec. 4, 1819,	2,372,574 31½
In the last quarter of 1819, - - - - - - - - - -	21,057 30
From January 1 to June 30, 1820, - - - - - - - -	35,125 57½
	2,428,757 19

* No returns of receipts or expenditures in April, May, and June, from west of Pearl river.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 15, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner.*

16th Congress.] No. 600. [2d Session.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 8, 1820.

To the honorable the President and Members of the Senate of the United States of America:

The citizens of Charleston have seen, with deep regret, the efforts which were made at the last session of Congress to impose a high rate of duties on all manufactured articles imported into the United States—efforts made for the express and avowed purpose of creating, encouraging, and supporting, in this country, great manufacturing establishments; of modifying and curtailing extensively our mercantile intercourse with foreign nations; and of forcing from their present employments much of the labor and capital of our fellow-citizens.

As there is much cause to apprehend that this measure will again be presented to the consideration of Congress, your memorialists beg leave to state the reasons which have led them to view this system as one unfavorable to the general interests of the United States; as one likely to prove partial in its operations, injurious in its effects, uncertain in its results; as one which departs equally from the spirit of our constitution and the best established principles of national economy. It is a position almost too self-evident for controversy, that, in every free or well-regulated Government, labor and capital should be permitted to seek and to find their own employment. To the sagacity of individuals this trust may be safely committed. A Government can never regulate, to advantage, the employment of capital; because success in the pursuit of wealth, in every department of life, depends on local circumstances, on minute details, on personal exertions, which cannot be regulated, on causes that escape those general views which alone a Government can take of the transactions of its citizens. It is sufficient that a Government takes care that the employment of each individual shall inflict on others or on the community at large no injury, and that each shall receive equal and uniform protection; all interference beyond this is useless or pernicious. It is equally obvious that those employments of capital which are most profitable to the individual must, on a general scale, prove the most advantageous to the State. National is but the aggregate of individual wealth; whenever, therefore, capital is diverted from one employment, in which it makes a certain profit, to another, in which a smaller profit only can be obtained, the difference between these employments of capital is exactly, to the extent of that difference, an actual loss to the community. Now, whenever individuals are induced to engage in the less profitable employment by assurances of national indemnity; whenever the rest of the community are compelled to make good the losses which, by these enterprises, may be sustained, the results are not only injurious, but unjust; because, while the nation, as a whole, becomes a loser by these idle projects, the many are obliged to surrender a portion of their fair and well-earned profits to enable the few to amuse themselves unnecessarily with unprofitable speculations. But if, from the state of society, or from local circumstances, this measure should be partial in its operation; if this forced employment of capital should be confined to a particular portion of country, the injustice becomes doubly great; because it then not merely causes a transfer of property among the individuals of each particular division of territory, without affecting the general wealth of those divisions, but some entire districts are absolutely impoverished, while others are exclusively enriched.

Under all these aspects, the new tariff presented to Congress at its last session merits our disapprobation. Its avowed object is, by imposing heavy duties on the importation of foreign manufactures, to grant high bounties to all of the capital which shall be employed in manufactures in the United States; and by shackling, at the same time, and curtailing our commerce, to force, by these united measures, to the loom and the workshop much of the labor and capital which are now employed in agriculture and commerce. This is unnecessary or unwise. If labor and capital employed in manufactures will produce as much profit as in agriculture or commerce, it is unnecessary; because the cupidity and intelligence of individuals, when unrestrained in their pursuits, will soon turn them into this channel. If they will not produce as much profit, it is unwise; because labor and capital will, by these means, be forced into an unprofitable employment. Every laborer employed in unproductive occupations must become, directly or indirectly, a burden on the community. He will either become a pauper, to be supported directly by the charity of his fellow-citizens, or he must be supported indirectly, by their consenting to pay more for the products of his labor than would purchase the same products from other quarters. It is to this point that the premature establishment of manufactures will lead; and the effort now made to impose heavy duties or prohibitions on foreign manufactures is only to disguise, in this shape, the bounties we must pay to the laborers engaged in the domestic fabrication. We are aware that the employment of capital is not always determined by its absolute profit. Other circumstances have, and deserve to have, much influence on the pursuits of men. It has heretofore been said that the price of labor and provisions in this country was so high as to render the establishment of manufactures impracticable; that bounties were indispensable to give them life, and even a temporary existence. This was virtually to abandon the question, and to acknowledge that labor in other pursuits obtained a profit which could not be afforded to it in this. But a new aspect is now given to this discussion. The price of provisions, which, for many years continued unusually high, has now fallen to a level preternaturally low; labor must fall in proportion; and when these preliminary advantages are obtained, why should systems of restriction be still wanting? Why should public exertions be required to force labor into this channel? There can be but one reply, which is, that to the establishment of manufactures our state of society is still unpropitious. The surface of our vast territory is still insufficiently supplied with laborers; our forests are still uncleared; and much of our most fertile soil is still untrodden. Man—even the poor man—will not seclude himself within the walls of a manufactory while he can possibly find a maintenance in the more cheerful walks of agricultural industry. The life of the husbandman is one of comparative enjoyment. In his paths are health, and temperance, and peace, with a mind exercised and improved, and a proud spirit of independence encouraged and preserved. He looks for his subsistence not to one man, nor to a few; wherever there is earth, and air, and a soil to be cultivated, he may find employment. But the monotonous and melancholy toils of the manufacturer, confined for days and years to one spot and one unchanging occupation, contract the mind, debilitate the constitution, and render him more dependant than the laborer in any other occupation. One country in Europe bears, in this point of view, a strong resemblance to our own. Russia possesses an almost unlimited extent of fertile territory, thinly inhabited, and still offering to the husbandman unstinted occupation. In Russia, for the last forty years, (perhaps for a century past,) provisions and labor have been cheaper than in any other country in Europe; yet, in Russia, manufactures have made no permanent progress. Like ourselves, the inhabitants manufacture a few articles to which their circumstances are peculiarly favorable. During the existence of what was termed the *continental system*, efforts were made in that country to diffuse manufactures extensively; and the necessity is now imposed on the Government

of embarrassing its commerce, in order to afford some protection to the establishments which have been prematurely called into existence. But the Russians are not, and will not soon become, a manufacturing nation. The same causes appear to have produced with them and with us similar effects. The peasantry, even when unthralled by their system of vassalage, can still find subsistence by tilling the soil; and the ineffaceable love of nature, only to be overpowered in the human mind by a stern necessity, leads them to prefer the coarse and scanty enjoyments of the rustic laborer to the more dependant, though more flattering, occupation of the manufacturer. Surely the moral influence of such feelings and opinions ought not to be disregarded, nor can their political effects be overlooked in an enlightened Government. When an overflowing population shall naturally give rise to extensive manufactures, we will then rejoice in their establishment, as a means of varying the application of capital, and of giving employment to suffering industry; we will share with them equally our rights, our privileges, and our immunities: but we perceive no motive for producing artificially such a state of society. The experience of Europe teaches us that the population in great manufacturing cities is very ignorant, very immoral, very poor, and very dependant; and yet, from the facility with which, from their numbers, the workmen can combine, from their misery, and from the fluctuating nature and results of the pursuits in which they are engaged, they become the most disorderly and discontented citizens in the whole community. For such a population shall we voluntarily exchange the tillers of our soil? Shall we drive, almost with violence, our citizens from the ploughshare and the scythe? And if upon this subject we require additional cautions, let us remember how much more stable has been the power and prosperity of agricultural nations than of those founded on any other basis.

Every duty on imported commodities operates as a tax on the consumer. When these taxes are imposed only to supply the necessary wants of the Government, they are cheerfully paid; when imposed to enrich individuals, we should surely consider well on what grounds the claims of such individuals are advanced; we should inquire carefully what reciprocal benefit the public will receive. It is the interest of every member of the community to purchase the articles he may wish, or be obliged to consume, at the lowest possible price. This increases the value of his exchangeable commodities, and increases, of course, his enjoyments. Whenever this privilege is abridged, it becomes him to inquire whether, as an individual, or as a member of the community, he receives an equivalent advantage. The great plea for taxation advanced in this case is, that domestic manufactures will make us independent of foreign nations. This is certainly important in itself; but, when advanced as a ground for forcing artificially the production of every thing we want, the plea is every way fallacious. Physical independence consists in possessing those articles absolutely necessary for our existence. These we have long since enjoyed. Few nations are, from the bounty of Providence, more independent than the United States. Beyond this, the independence of the savage consists in his exemption from all wants; the independence of the civilized man, in his power of supplying and gratifying the wants of social life. Wealth to him, in this view, is independence; and wealth consists in the quantity of consumable articles he can obtain for the surplus labor or produce he may have to exchange; and this, in a great measure, depends on the liberty he possesses of exchanging those articles under the fewest restraints, and, consequently, to the greatest advantage. Whatever curtails this power lessens his wealth; whatever diminishes his wealth abridges his independence. If, under a new system, the surplus labor of an individual will procure for him but one-half of the articles of consumption which he has hitherto been accustomed to receive for the same labor, what compensation will it be to him to know that this diminished supply was produced in his own country, or even on his own farm? But if this argument is really valid, it will extend much farther than its present advocates mean to apply it. If it is necessary that a nation, to be independent, should raise within itself every article it has occasion to consume, it will be much more important to raise those of general consumption than those which may merely gratify the wants of luxury and fashion. If, therefore, we are by bounties to fill our Northern cities with manufactories to furnish articles with which we could well dispense—if this is necessary to our independence, equally so will it be to cover our pine barrens with hot-houses, to raise the sugar and coffee, the tea and pepper, and the other productions of tropical climates; to give high rewards for the manufacture of wine, and oil, and salt, and many other articles, which are daily required in our domestic consumption. Sufficient bounties will furnish us with a domestic supply of those articles, all of which are now in common use; and some, from our habits, articles almost of necessity. And when one portion of our countrymen call for bounties to create manufactures to which our state of society is unfavorable, let them act uniformly, and at the same time grant bounties to raise those articles to which our climate is unpropitious. The attempt will be equally practicable, and equally wise. In truth, if this plea is of any avail; if this absolute local independence is of real importance, it applies as strongly to sectional as to national divisions. If it is desirable that a nation should produce within itself all the articles necessary for its consumption, it is equally desirable that each division of that nation, each province or state, each district, each plantation, each farm, each individual, should equally possess this power. If every nation is dependant that is obliged to purchase the productions or manufactures of other climates or countries, every individual must be in the same degree dependant who has to purchase the products of the labor of other men. There is no distinction in the argument; there is no pause until we arrive at that state where each individual shall produce for himself every article which he may wish to consume, and must consent to want every article which he cannot raise or fabricate. This will carry us back to that condition in which the semi-barbarous people of Europe existed during the pressure of the feudal system; when almost all intercourse between individuals and nations was interdicted; when nothing was interchanged but injuries, nothing remembered but oppression and wrong. How much more simple and more wise is it for each nation to raise or manufacture those articles which are most congenial to its soil and to the habits of the people, and exchange its superfluous productions for the productions of other climates and other conditions of society; to perpetuate, if possible, amicable relations with all countries, by the firmest of all ties—reciprocal advantages; remembering always that, in proportion as this interchange is free and unrestricted, will be the mutual benefit it will confer! We acknowledge that most foreign Governments still impose great restrictions on national intercourse; that they have made great exertions and immense sacrifices to produce at home manufactures of all descriptions; great efforts to secure this species of independence: and it is really from the experience of foreign nations that we are inclined to suspect the wisdom of their practice. We have seen them impose upon themselves a population which they are obliged to support; entangle themselves in a system from which, even when their ablest statesmen deplore its effects, they cannot, without a revolution, be extricated. The very magnitude of the evil prevents a remedy. The amount of capital and the number of people engaged in an unprofitable employment may render it cruel, if not impracticable, to withdraw from it the countenance and support by which it was first encouraged. And the influence which so strong an interest, and one so easily combined, can exert over any Government, should make us in this country very cautious how we render that a claim which, at first, may be regarded as a favor. It is, in the present instance, to the extraordinary combination of interests and of exertions among a class of citizens whose pursuits are very distinct, and whose title or pretensions to support are widely different—it is to this demand for indiscriminate encouragement, that we particularly object; it is from this combined effort to force our Government from its position, that we view with apprehension and alarm the application of the united body of the manufacturers, even when advancing new, and, as we think, unreasonable claims. What administration would ever have the power or the resolution

to withdraw from them hereafter any privileges which may have once been improvidently granted. Neither should it should be forgotten how hostile to the general spirit of our constitution is every system of restriction, of monopoly, of particular privileges. It has been our boast and our highest advantage that we have been able to commence an experimental Government, liberated from all those incumbrances and embarrassments which time and circumstance, and prejudice and ignorance, have imposed on the old Governments of Europe—incumbrances which, even in an enlightened age, they cannot remove; that we have been able to bring to the test of experience the theories and speculations of the statesman and the philosopher; that we have been able to exemplify, most particularly, the advantages of unlimited freedom in the pursuits and opinions of men. Our own career has been one of unexampled prosperity; our own experience forms one of the most instructive records of history. Most unwise shall we be, if, forsaking our own doctrines, and untaught by our own lessons, we shall abandon the simple but sublime principles by which we have hitherto been guided, to adopt the temporary, fluctuating, disjointed expedients of European practice.

We regret when we are compelled to advert to local or sectional advantages, or to view our own interests as distinct from those of any other portion of our fellow-citizens; but the circumstances which have lately been forced upon our attention oblige us to view this question in relation to our own immediate interests. The Southern States are not, and cannot for a long series of years become, a manufacturing nation. We have not a population equal to the cultivation of our soil; and the insalubrity of our climate forbids the hope that this deficiency will soon, if ever, be supplied by a population of white laborers. We raise, and must continue to raise provisions, articles of the first necessity for man in every climate, and raw materials for the use and consumption of manufacturing nations. It is, therefore, peculiarly our interests that our interchange with the world should be free; that the markets for the consumption of our produce should be extended as widely as the habitations of man. It is equally our interest that the articles we are compelled to consume should be procured on the most advantageous terms. We are among the last people who should wish to restrict the freedom of commerce, or, by limiting on our part national intercourse, induce other nations to impose countervailing restrictions upon us. Let us not flatter ourselves that the statesmen of Europe will permit a system of restrictions to be partial in its operations. It is a matter almost of delicacy to touch this part of the subject; but it is idle to shut our eyes to our danger. Let us, then, examine the possible (we may say probable) effects of this system on the great staple of our country. Our cotton is now admitted into Great Britain on terms as liberal as the cotton of any foreign nation. It can be carried to her ports in our own vessels. In fact, this trade is now chiefly carried on in the vessels of the United States; and by this means some of our most important manufactures (those connected with ship building) are encouraged, and the security and reputation of our country are increased by the seamen it nurtures and protects. To this trade Great Britain consents, because to her the general commerce of the United States is highly important, and because our consumption of her manufactures offers an equivalent for the advantages we now enjoy. But let us once declare that this trade in future shall be beneficial only to ourselves; that we will take nothing from her, while we wish her still to continue the great consumer of our produce; and we may soon feel the error of such calculations. If, for instance, we should prohibit in this country the introduction of the manufactures of Great Britain, or impose on them duties amounting to a prohibition, have we no reason to apprehend that she may, on her part, prohibit totally the introduction into her ports of our cotton, our rice, and our tobacco, and turn to other quarters for the supply she may require? Brazil and the East Indies can even now furnish her with these articles in sufficient abundance, and, independent of the advantages she would derive from her general intercourse with these countries, the transportation of these very commodities would be exclusively in her own vessels, and her ship owners and her seamen would equally profit by this direction of her commerce. The new Governments, too, arising in South America, possess an immense extent of territory adapted to the production of cotton, and tobacco, and flour, and rice. All of them must at first become agricultural nations, and for a long time they will have to exchange the rude productions of their soil for the manufactures of other countries. On all sides we shall meet competitors in the consuming markets ready to avail themselves of our errors and profit by our mistakes; ready to occupy any position which we may abandon, or from which we may be driven. Nor can we doubt of this result. Have we ever found the statesmen of the civilized world insensible to the interests of their respective nations? Have we ever found them deficient in sagacity to perceive, or in promptness to meet, the hostile combinations of foreign commerce? The interchange of nations, like the intercourse of individuals, can only be maintained by mutual and reciprocal advantages; and the experience of the world appears clearly to demonstrate that the more free is that intercourse, the more unfettered the commerce and capital of any nation, the more will the pursuits of that nation become extensive and diversified, and exempt from the fluctuation and ruin which finally must attend every system established on a forced employment of capital. Against these evils the prospect is held out to us of a domestic market for the consumption of our raw materials. This prospect is certainly delusive. In the United States we could only calculate to manufacture for the supply of our own wants, and this would not consume one-half—perhaps not one-third—part of the cotton we now raise, without adverting to the other staples of the country, or without bringing into view the rapidly increasing production of our Western States. Surely we cannot expect to become exporters of manufactures when we are obliged to call for enormous duties to protect them against competition even in our own markets, and when it is acknowledged that the removal of these duties will at any moment prostrate the whole system in remediless ruin. And for this insufficient and insecure market we are called upon to invite and provoke the commercial hostility of the whole civilized world, and to expose ourselves to the risk of having our productions driven from every country where the Government may think that reciprocal advantages should form the basis of every encouraged or even tolerated commerce. The Southern States will derive no immediate advantage from this measure, even if it should prove successful; but they are urged to promote it with the hope of creating a market for their productions, which may protect them from the evils they may feel on the possible failure of all foreign markets. And for this remote and contingent benefit, for this possible supply of a possible want, they are to endure many privations, to submit to many impositions, and to jeopardize the most important and valuable interests of our country. Of the importance of our foreign commerce—of its influence on the revenue, or even on the protection of our country, it is idle to expatiate. But one view, connected intimately with the question before us, we wish to notice. Foreign commerce draws wealth from abroad, and those engaged in it may prosper, without in any degree injuring the prosperity of other portions of the community. It is, in fact, the great principle of life which gives activity and energy to all of the operations of productive industry. It ranges over the world to discover the markets in which each particular commodity can most advantageously be exchanged; and the very transportation of these commodities becomes a source of great profit, and furnishes at the same time an arm of defence, which no nation should, without very serious consideration, permit to decay.

It is easily seen and acknowledged that, by this system, our foreign commerce will be deranged and materially diminished; but no one has undertaken to predict the extent of the injury. Indeed, the combinations of commerce are rarely seen or understood even by those most deeply engaged in its operations. The exchanges that appear most simple are sometimes the result, sometimes only a term, in a series of exchanges that have been made, or are

yet to be completed in the most distant regions of the globe. The commerce that is carried on with one country is frequently dependant for its success on a commerce carried on through different channels, and under a different aspect, with some remote and unconnected nation. When we touch such a system rudely, we know not what portion may perish from our rashness or our ignorance. Surely, at a moment like the present, when the commerce of the whole world is embarrassed and debilitated, it would be most unwise to add to the inevitable evils of the hour. Let us rather fostert hat portion which remains; extend, by every possible means, its enterprises; and give new vigor to its exertions. Every interest and occupation in our country has suffered within the last two years by the rapid decrease of the circulating currency of the world, and by the fall in the price of labor and of produce, which has resulted in part from this diminished circulation, and in part from the steady continuance of peace among the civilized nations of the globe. But of the great interests of our country, no one can doubt that the mercantile has suffered most; and if bounties could be afforded to any one class of our citizens, the claims of the merchant for past losses and present embarrassments would be the strongest. Yet on this class we now wish to impose new burdens, and render more precarious the still hazardous ocean of commercial enterprise. Nor can we possibly overlook, on this occasion, that class of our citizens to whom this nation is virtually indebted for so much of its wealth and so much of its renown; nor think, without emotion, of discarding from our employment and driving into foreign service the seamen who, through so many years of discouragement, continued faithful to their country; who, in the hour of peril, have always been the foremost to rally around her banners; who, in war, have encircled her with glory, and in peace, still patient, still laborious, have quietly returned to an arduous, an unceasing, and a dangerous occupation. With such a race we wish not to part. Another evil of great magnitude presses on our attention. A duty of thirty, fifty, and one hundred per cent. is called for on all articles of foreign manufacture. This is virtually to admit that the productions of the foreign artisan can be sold in our markets at one-half or two-thirds of the price for which they can be manufactured at home. Will not the prospect, therefore, of immense profits lead to the illicit introduction of foreign manufactures—to the creation on our frontiers of an organized system of smuggling? This will be the more to be apprehended when these impositions are opposed to the general interests and wishes of the community. Public opinion will no longer, as at present, guard from violation the revenue laws of the country. Now, they are considered merely as the means of providing for the necessary support of our Government; as operating fairly, mildly, and equally on all classes of our citizens, and as preventing the imposition of more direct and more vexatious burdens. Yet, even now, intelligent men doubt whether the tariff is not, in many instances, unwisely high; and whether the temptations held out to smuggling are not greater than a prudent Government ought to offer. Under a higher tariff, the duties will be considered as partial, and for the exclusive benefit of a small portion of the nation. They will be transgressed; the revenue of the country will be injured; and the Government will be compelled to increase the severity of our penal laws, and to add enormously to the expense of guarding those laws against violation. This is not all. It is candidly admitted that this system, if adopted, will so derange and circumscribe our commerce that we shall no longer look to our custom-houses for the support of our Government. We must, as a constituent part of this plan, adopt a regular and permanent system of direct taxation. After having paid bounties innumerable for the support of manufactures, we must pay taxes to make good that revenue which those very bounties have tended to diminish. We shall have to divert to our daily support the resources which will be wanted, and should be reserved, for the hour of danger; and we shall incur unnecessarily the risk of alienating from the Government the affections of the people. We have yet to add the probability (perhaps, the certainty) that, after all, this great effort will be altogether useless. If these manufactures can only exist by excluding from our markets the productions of foreign workshops, what power, moral or physical, that we possess, can secure the exclusion? If Bonaparte, while enforcing his continental system, by the most arbitrary and sanguinary decrees, and by the efficient power of a great military despotism, could not close the continent of Europe against British manufactures; if Great Britain, with her insular situation and her multitude of ships, cannot prevent her coasts from becoming a great mart and theatre of smugglers, how can we hope, with our mild laws, to prevent intrusion on every point of our extended and unprotected shores? How can we guard the long line of our northern and northeastern frontier, even from the mid-day trespasser? Our revenue will be destroyed, our legal and honorable commerce curtailed, and the morals of our citizens vitiated by the temptations and frauds of a contraband traffic; while the manufacturers themselves may be overwhelmed by the reaction of their own system: for there can be little doubt that our country would be inundated by foreign manufactures, liberated even from the impositions, and those not light ones, which they are now compelled to pay. And, surely, when we examine the present claims advanced by the manufacturers, we should be tempted to suppose that the much which has been already granted had on all sides passed into oblivion. The tariff which now exists, and which was imposed, in most cases, for the particular benefit and under the direction of the manufacturers, is probably as high as the circumstances of the country will bear. We have already, perhaps, transgressed in their favor the limits which principle would concede. Our manufacturers are not only placed by the side of the agriculturists; they are, as far as Government bounties can operate, advanced and preferred. When has the agricultural interest called for bounties to enable it to continue a culture which has been found unprofitable? Yet this may become necessary. In Great Britain it has already occurred. The corn laws of that country now act as a bounty on agriculture. They are a necessary supplement to the manufacturing system. The Government has been compelled to adopt them, to place the farmer on a footing with the manufacturer, to whom so many bounties had previously been granted. One evil has naturally produced another. Every interest in that country now rests on an unnatural foundation, and requires artificial support; in consequence, every thing is precarious, every thing unstable. The elements of convulsion are on all sides prepared, and nothing but the power of a military Government prevents the explosion.

The only stable employments of capital, those only which can be free from incessant fluctuation, are those which arise spontaneously from the situation of a country or the state of its society. The manufactures that can only flourish during war or under impolitic restrictions—those that wither at the approach of peace or of an unshackled commerce, merit not our encouragement. Those that require no bounty will dread no competition; and the capital and the labor which are employed in them may be considered as permanently vested. If we begin once to give bounties—and the duties now proposed are but bounties in an indirect shape—let us make the system uniform and equal. Let us give bounties on the exportation of cotton and tobacco, on the exportation of rice and flour; let us give bounties on the labor that brings these commodities to our markets, and on the vessels that transport them abroad; let us, in short, give bounties to every production of domestic industry. If, from the magnitude of this effort, we recoil as from a thing impossible, we must then demand why this system should be partially adopted—why one-twentieth part of our citizens should be enriched by bounties drawn from the labor of all the remaining classes of society?

To manufactures we have no hostility; we wish to see them rise, flourish, and attain a vigorous and permanent maturity; but we wish them to advance gradually, as our wants, our means, and the state of our society shall be adapted to their establishment. We think it unwise, by precipitate measures, to force manufactures into a premature being, and then impose upon ourselves the necessity of supporting them through a precarious, a diseased, and, after all, a tem-

porary existence. To the establishment, at any cost, of manufactures, which, like the munitions of war, are necessary for our national security, we have never objected; but to an organized system for the general creation of manufactures upon speculative principles, we pointedly object. It is at the threshold we must yet pause; the steps we now take we may not be able to retrace; the pledges we now give to our citizens we may not be able to recall. When thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars shall have been invested in manufactures, with the assurance of public support and protection, we know not how, with justice, this system could be abandoned, and the property vested under such assurance be devoted to irretrievable destruction. Even if the evils attendant upon these efforts should prove in every respect pernicious, and should press sorely on every other branch of national industry, we must go on. It is impossible to point out the limits at which this system will rest. The tariff which was adopted with the approbation of the manufacturers in 1816 is now found insufficient; the tariff proposed in 1820, if it should be adopted, after having induced the investiture of additional millions of money, may be found equally unavailing. And when more capital, and a much greater proportion of our population, shall be engaged in manufactures, the influence of the wealthy and the claims and the necessities of the needy, whom we ourselves have seduced into these occupations, may force the Government, even reluctantly, and with a consciousness of its errors, into more disastrous measures—to the imposition of still higher duties, to restrictions, to prohibitions, to the necessity of lining our coasts with armed vessels and our shores with revenue officers, to the necessity of injuring the best interests of our country, and debasing the character and moral principles of a large portion of our citizens.

To manufacturers, we repeat, we have no hostility. We wish them to share in the general prosperity of our country, and repose and flourish under its liberal protection. But we perceive in them no features which would entitle them to partial favors or peculiar privileges. Against a system, therefore, designed to elevate one interest in society to an undue influence and importance; against a system intended to benefit one description of citizens at the expense of every other class; against a system calculated to aggrandize and enrich some States to the injury of others; against a system, under every aspect, partial, unequal, and unjust, we most solemnly protest.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,
Chairman of the meeting of the citizens of Charleston.

JAMES JERVEY, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 601. [2d SESSION.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 9, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 7, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House "the latest return made to that Department of the general statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite," I have the honor to submit the statement required.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite, at the dates specified herein.

DR.

Date.		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock, &c.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Treasurer of the U. States.	Overdrafts.	Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan, G. Williams and J. W. McCulloch.	Due from Bank United States and offices.	Due from State banks.	Interest and commission on loan from Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	Real estate, permanent expenses, and bonus.	Expenses.	Deficiencies.	Notes on hand of Bank U. S and offices.	Notes of other banks.	Specie.
1820.																	
Oct. 30,	Bank U. S. Offices—	1,816,480 50	30,550 00	3,737,095 00	9,356 39	–	–	–	14,484,289 97	779,130 15	8,200 00	1,068,456 84	13,702 81	–	1,589,554 64	105,859 34	994,990 15
" 23,	Portsmouth,	280,277 29	5,100 00	7,360 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,689 45	–	178,225 00	19,827 60	349,046 72
" 26,	Boston,	539,139 61	22,900 00	74,400 00	71,088 97	–	–	–	693,497 00	63,365 44	–	–	4,275 37	–	442,730 00	–	286,221 99
" 26,	Providence,	233,100 17	–	4,000 00	93,531 17	–	–	–	27,432 73	17,346 73	–	–	1,559 01	–	237,100 00	8,331 07	29,927 23
" 23,	Middletown,	285,899 87	–	7,585 00	12,212 00	–	–	–	12,386 04	9,709 33	–	–	1,348 88	–	175,310 00	13,902 00	42,309 57
" 25,	New York,	1,186,204 45	–	–	24,826 74	–	–	–	523,122 40	657,538 94	–	–	7,113 22	–	695,200 00	130,141 98	594,829 43
" 23,	Baltimore,	2,725,777 25	–	1,850,279 63	144,222 37	–	199,547	1,540,000	98,227 54	112,756 12	–	93,900 20	7,517 07	85,428 83	217,440 00	46,091 81	763,150 23
" 21,	Washington,	1,233,569 42	500 00	121,216 24	21,403 16	241,886 78	–	–	140,099 19	29,694 15	–	18,086 17	1,053 75	–	155,265 00	52,998 18	153,685 31
" 25,	Richmond,	1,377,675 58	–	56,010 00	3,900 71	–	–	–	2,010 12	27,015 77	–	34,103 25	4,896 88	100,566 41	821,560 00	7,699 00	148,508 38
" 21,	Norfolk,	705,680 45	500 00	121,545 50	–	4,260 57	–	–	152,425 90	35,891 45	–	25,093 79	4,880 88	–	87,290 00	15,557 68	113,481 11
" 24,	Fayetteville,	556,518 16	–	46,805 00	2,795 50	–	–	–	12,116 93	81,435 53	–	3,880 00	2,743 72	24,450 00	123,540 00	35,893 64	36,240 12
" 17,	Charleston,	1,407,880 75	18,200 00	764,731 75	34,510 00	–	–	–	1,546 59	26,670 00	–	67,609 06	15,205 95	–	286,940 00	159,571 00	1,084,865 74
" 17,	Savannah,	1,157,054 30	–	29,860 00	55,896 08	–	–	–	36,587 92	75,724 03	–	27,994 60	5,304 18	–	662,770 00	193,987 00	294,033 14
" 13,	Lexington,	1,180,871 68	–	20,273 00	28,974 81	–	–	–	52,817 44	41,838 20	–	–	4,015 56	–	30,810 00	29,537 00	110,922 05
" 10,	Louisville,	1,018,265 70	–	–	83,138 99	–	–	–	12,999 93	51,727 08	–	–	1,595 32	–	70,835 00	60,939 28	280,307 18
" 14,	Chilicothe,	412,523 44	–	–	15,950 00	–	–	–	27,281 20	–	–	–	2,219 34	100,000 00	91,272 55	2,049 00	78,749 35
Sept. 30,	Cincinnati,	1,712,333 63	–	500 00	270,433 94	–	–	–	26,163 92	538,228 98	–	–	1,851 01	–	27,340 00	38,953 50	140,763 99
" 30,	New Orleans,	1,477,099 17	–	24,157 50	199,457 03	–	–	–	118,282 32	77,925 09	–	40,000 00	6,169 83	–	314,970 00	33,020 00	623,941 70
Oct. 26,	Pittsburg,	671,469 89	–	–	11,400 00	41,351 85	–	–	8,900 52	–	–	14,123 13	3,176 71	–	87,840 00	1,540 00	35,525 86
	Dollars,	19,977,821 31	77,750 00	6,865,818 62	1,083,097 86	287,499 20	199,547	1,540,000	16,430,187 66	2,625,996 99	8,200 00	1,393,247 04	89,718 94	310,445 24	6,295,992 19	955,899 08	6,051,499 25

Funded debt of the United States, various, at Bank United States,	-	$9,157,604 15
Louisiana 5 per cent.	do. - - -	278,008 00
Foreign bills of exchange,	do. - - -	52,659 65
Baring, Brothers, & Co.	do. - - -	189,941 20
Hope & Co., Amsterdam,	do. - - -	63,200 00

The total amount of specie on hand by the statements, is - - -	6,051,499 25
To which should be added—	
Remittance from New York of foreign gold sent to the mint, (the precise value not being ascertained, the mint is not charged,) say - - - -	336,000 00
Remittance from this bank to New York to cover the above, not received at the date of the last statement from that office, - - - -	335,000 00
	$6,722,499 25

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Cr.

Date.		Capital stock.	Notes issued.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Profit and loss, and contingent interest.	Due to Bank United States and branches.	Due to State banks.	Loan from Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	Damages on foreign bills.	Bills received of S. Smith and Buchanan.	Deposites on account of Treasurer United States.	Deposites on account of public officers.	Deposites on account of individuals.
1820.														
Oct. 30,	Bank U. S. Office—	26,026,958 63	1,909,155 04	11,959 10	191,848 45	2,668,244 30	1,371 36	324,690 46	2,040,000	26,048 59	37,355 55	117,419 95	248,540 41	775,466 95
" 23,	Portsmouth,	200,000 00	295,900 00	–	7,901 71	–	154,189 17	–	–	–	–	33,255 58	30,379 50	19,300 10
" 26,	Boston, -	750,000 00	506,145 00	185 50	20,477 06	–	15,546 74	477,774 96	–	–	–	133,325 76	140,888 62	153,274 74
" 26,	Providence, -	300,000 00	261,430 00	–	8,251 91	–	276 91	20,586 37	–	–	–	26,170 84	6,813 10	28,798 98
" 23,	Middletown,	200,000 00	287,080 00	–	7,604 57	–	31,155 08	1,805 89	–	–	–	12,724 00	5,715 99	14,577 16
" 25,	New York, -	1,500,000 00	866,970 00	595 00	33,069 53	–	368,990 45	134,850 37	–	–	–	217,467 60	282,852 47	414,171 74
" 23,	Baltimore, -	–	911,915 00	6,012 70	82,445 35	–	6,105,760 99	114,801 86	–	–	–	38,966 47	129,753 54	494,682 14
" 21,	Washington,	500,000 00	1,257,625 00	57 00	25,147 03	–	67,143 58	20,516 17	–	–	–	–	172,475 59	126,492 98
" 25,	Richmond, -	1,000,000 00	982,390 00	231 50	28,037 65	–	399,699 35	35 85	–	–	–	15,662 15	48,243 87	109,645 73
" 21,	Norfolk, -	500,000 00	364,480 00	–	12,616 38	–	120,686 19	5,761 30	–	–	–	–	128,432 86	134,630 60
" 24,	Fayetteville,	500,000 00	168,020 00	562 50	15,692 54	–	181,397 03	565 46	–	–	–	26,385 53	13,665 95	10,129 59
" 17,	Charleston, -	1,500,000 00	667,520 00	1,992 50	60,730 79	–	849,856 75	10,191 64	–	–	–	90,753 39	76,172 99	610,512 78
" 17,	Savannah, -	1,000,000 00	1,001,060 00	306 20	25,251 39	–	295,695 60	1,609 77	–	–	–	44,534 23	58,191 57	112,562 49
" 13,	Lexington, -	–	132,000 00	–	20,572 91	–	1,286,176 52	–	–	–	–	1,610 71	10,240 80	49,458 80
" 10,	Louisville, -	–	357,390 00	177 80	22,518 79	–	1,047,785 10	34,751 79	–	–	–	63,044 12	–	54,140 88
" 14,	Chilicothe, -	–	192,640 00	–	7,106 99	–	470,152 72	4,773 39	–	–	–	15,506 05	19,477 78	20,387 95
Sept. 30,	Cincinnati, -	–	473,960 00	–	29,072 28	–	2,141,696 08	–	–	–	–	50,183 93	–	61,656 68
" 30,	New Orleans,	1,000,000 00	846,490 00	–	32,589 36	–	62,465 68	23,189 73	–	–	–	248,195 13	133,119 54	568,973 20
Oct. 26,	Pittsburg, -	–	139,210 00	–	14,789 23	–	683,085 51	–	–	–	–	–	2,839 17	35,404 05
	Dollars, -	34,976,958 63	11,621,380 04	22,079 80	645,723 92	2,668,244 30	14,283,150 81	1,175,905 01	2,040,000	26,048 59	37,355 55	1,135,205 44	1,507,813 75	3,794,267 54

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C

Recapitulation of preceding statement.

Dr.		
Funded debt of the United States, various,	–	9,157,604 15
Louisiana 54 per cent.,	–	278,008 00
Bills discounted, viz:		
On personal security,	19,977,821 31	
On personal security and funded debt,	77,750 00	
On personal security and bank stock, &c.	6,865,818 62	
		26,921,389 93
Bills of exchange, viz:		
Foreign,	52,659 65	
Domestic,	1,083,097 86	
		1,135,757 51
Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	–	189,941 20
Hope & Co., Amsterdam,	–	63,200 00
Overdrafts,	–	199,547 00
Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan, George Williams, and J. W. McCulloch,	–	1,540,000 00
Due from offices of discount and deposite,	–	16,430,187 66
Due from State banks,	–	2,625,996 99
Interest and commission on loan from Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	–	8,200 00
Real estate, permanent expenses, and bonus,	–	1,393,247 04
Expenses,	–	89,718 94
Deficiencies,	–	310,445 24
Cash, viz: Notes of Bank of the United States and branches,	6,295,992 19	
Notes of other banks,	955,899 08	
Specie,	6,051,499 25	
		13,303,390 52
Dollars,	–	73,646,634 18
Cr.		
Capital stock,	–	34,976,958 65
Bank and branch notes,	–	11,621,380 04
Dividends unclaimed,	–	22,079 80
Discount, exchange, and interest,	–	645,723 92
Profit and loss, and contingent interest,	–	2,668,244 30
Due to Bank of the United States and offices,	14,283,150 81	
Due to State banks,	1,175,905 01	
		15,459,055 82
Loan from Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.,	–	2,040,000 00
Damages on sterling bills protested,	–	26,048 59
Bills of exchange received of S. Smith & Co.	–	37,355 55
Deposites, viz:		
On account of Treasurer of the United States,	1,135,205 44	
Deduct overdrafts,	287,499 20	
	847,706 24	
On account of public officers,	1,507,813 75	
On account of individuals,	3,794,267 54	
		6,149,787 53
Dollars,	–	73,646,634 18

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November*, 1820.

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 602.** [2d SESSION.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 12, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th of May, 1820, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, what alterations or modifications, if any, are required in the several acts of Congress fixing the fees and emoluments of the collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs; and, also, a plan for compensating such officers according to the services respectively performed by them;" I have the honor to report such changes and modifications of the emoluments of the officers described in the foregoing resolution as a due regard to the services which they respectively perform, the expenses to which they are subjected, and to other circumstances calculated

to have an influence upon a subject of this nature, appear to render necessary and just. Among these circumstances may be enumerated the expense of living, and the salubrity or unhealthiness of the climate in which they are respectively required to perform their duties.

In reducing the commissions of the large ports where surplusses have, for several years, been paid into the Treasury, regard has been had to the receipts into the Treasury for that year, which may be considered rather above than below the average annual receipts from the customs. It may be proper to observe, that the commissions are charged not only upon the gross revenue, but also upon the amount of debentures which are issued and discharged. The disposition which is inherent in human nature to acts of benevolence, and to the exercise of patronage, requires that the commissions and emoluments assigned to the collectors of the principal ports should be regulated so as to render the practice of economy necessary to secure to the officer the maximum to which he is limited. An examination of the relative expenses incurred during the year 1819, in the two principal ports of the Union, will exemplify the truth of this position.

The emoluments of the naval officers and surveyors, with but few exceptions, are inadequate to the services they are required to render. If they should be required to contribute to the expense of fuel, stationary, and office rent, incurred by the collector, each only one-fourth, relief, to some extent, would be afforded.

The act supplementary to the several acts concerning the coasting trade has considerably diminished the fees of the collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs. This act took effect on the 1st day of July, 1819. The influence which it had upon the emoluments of those officers was consequently confined to the last six months of that year.

To meet any reduction which may be produced in their emoluments by the operation of this act, it is respectfully proposed that an addition of twenty-five per cent. be made to the fees now required.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A statement of the revenue collected, on which commissions were allowed at the Treasury, in the year 1819, *in the several districts of the United States; showing the rate of commission and salary now received, and that which, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of May* 13, 1820, *it is proposed shall be received; and the expenditures incurred by the collectors during the same period.*

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Present commissions.	Proposed commissions.	Amount on which commissions were allowed at the Treasury in 1819.	Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
							Salary.		Fees.	Amount of commissions charged by the collectors.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
							Present.	Proposed.										
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				*p.ct.*	*p.ct.*													
Portsmouth,	Timothy Upham,	–	–	1½	1¾	$83,432 41	–	–	$540 55	$1,251 75	–	$1,792 30	$250 00	$74 01	–	$69 66	$393 67	$1,398 63
		Elijah Hall,	–	–	–	–	$200	$200	416 79	–	–	616 79	–	37 00	–	–	37 00	579 79
			James Ladd,	–	–	–	250	200	427 47	–	–	677 47	–	–	–	12 82	12 82	665 65
White Mountains,	E. H. Mahurin,	–	–	–	3	None,	500	500	–	–	–	500 00	–	–	–	–	–	500 00
MASSACHUSETTS.																		
Ipswich,	Asa Andrews,	–	–	3	3	128 07	250	250	90 40	3 85	–	344 25	30 00	12 12	$20 00	–	62 12	282 13
Salem,	William R. Lee,	–	–	...	...	517,233 03	–	–	799 89	3,372 18	–	4,172 07	1,655 25	51 15	95 77	12 92	1,815 09	2,356 98
		Henry Elkins,	–	–	–	–	150	150	761 64	–	–	911 64	217 75	15 80	31 92	4 31	269 78	641 86
			John Saunders,	–	–	–	250	250	565 09	–	–	815 09	40 00	15 00	45 00	10 00	110 00	705 09
			Jonathan Smith,	–	–	–	150	250	49 13	–	–	199 13	–	1 14	14 00	40	15 40	183 73
Plymouth,	Henry Warren,	–	–	3	3	27,252 40	150	–	719 33	835 29	–	1,704 62	500 00	150 00	170 00	60 00	880 00	824 62
Barnstable,	Isaiah L. Green,	–	–	3	3	6,947 64	150	–	1,110 05	232 42	$485 09	1,977 56	520 00	54 80	25 97	30 00	630 77	1,346 79
Nantucket,	Martin T. Morton	–	–	3	3	22,954 91	150	–	645 54	699 08	–	1,494 62	–	30 71	51 00	34 90	115 71	1,378 91
New Bedford,	John Hawes,	–	–	3	3	44,878 86	150	–	1,140 05	1,373 12	–	2,663 17	160 00	63 27	54 13	253 72	531 12	2,132 05
Newburyport,	Joseph Marquand	–	–	3	3	63,689 39	–	–	546 55	1,889 34	–	2,435 89	750 00	51 16	125 00	150 00	1,076 16	1,359 73
		Daniel Sweet,	–	–	–	–	150	150	514 05	–	–	664 05	–	25 58	16 67	–	42 25	621 80
			William Cross,	–	–	–	250	250	461 48	–	–	711 48	–	19 50	25 00	–	44 50	666 98
Gloucester,	John Kittridge,	–	–	3	3	14,460 88	250	250	273 84	445 63	–	969 47	–	86 40	104 45	87 00	277 85	691 62
			Ebenezer Dale,	–	–	–	250	250	158 41	–	–	408 41	–	2 90	35 00	–	37 00	371 41
Marblehead,	Joseph Wilson,	–	–	2½	3	49,341 67	150	–	458 35	1,251 83	–	1,860 18	500 00	20 00	90 00	–	610 00	1,250 18
			Joshua Prentiss,	–	–	–	100	–	59 50	–	–	159 50	–	3 50	25 50	–	29 00	130 50
Boston,	H. A. S. Dearborn	–	–	...	⅕	3,871,129 18	–	–	7,431 78	14,631 00	–	22,062 78	12,113 31	786 49	202 70	569 81	13,672 31	8,390 47
		Thomas Melville,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,852 85	–	–	6,852 85	1,035 00	344 96	109 85	270 67	1,760 48	5,092 37
			Elbridge Gerry,	–	–	–	–	–	5,666 03	–	–	5,666 03	1,285 75	253 15	142 17	460 98	2,142 05	3,523 98
Dighton,	Nath'l Williams,	–	–	3	3	2,489 13	150	200	305 04	80 65	–	535 69	104 00	2 45	–	–	106 45	429 24
York,	Jerem. Bradbury,	–	–	3	3	5,509 33	250	200	148 43	163 63	–	562 06	50 00	10 00	23 00	–	83 00	479 06
Saco,	Daniel Granger,	–	–	2	3	1,499 07	100	250	350 01	29 96	–	479 97	30 68	7 49	40 02	3 91	82 10	397 87
Bath,	Josh. Wingate, Jr.	–	–	1½	2	29,527 72	–	–	2,252 80	446 11	–	2,698 91	800 00	62 00	49 00	96 00	1,007 00	1,691 91
			Isaac Carter.															
Portland,	Isaac Illsley,	–	–	¾	1¼	127,043 76	–	–	2,733 28	958 44	–	3,691 72	1,000 00	49 17	91 94	10 22	1,151 33	2,540 39
			James C. Jewett,	–	–	–	150	150	769 67	–	–	919 67	–	4 31	40 00	118 84	163 15	756 52
Wiscasset,	Francis Cook,	–	–	3	3	3,419 95	100	200	538 20	137 01	–	775 21	100 00	15 00	39 00	–	154 00	621 21
Penobscot,	Josiah Hook,	–	–	3	3	12,667 86	150	100	981 81	415 24	314 76	1,861 81	400 00	40 00	75 00	75 00	590 00	1,271 81
Belfast,	Daniel Lane,	(New district,)	–	3	3	6,179 47	–	–	1,000 85	189 72	241 79	1,432 36	50 00	61 45	29 00	–	140 45	1,291 91
			Joseph Carr,	–	–	–	200	200	85 25	–	–	285 25	–	5 38	25 00	6 00	36 38	248 87
Frenchman's Bay,	Edw. S. Jarvis and M. Jordan,*	–	–	3	3	17,813 20	150	–	479 45	522 22	–	1,151 67	262 00	30 00	56 00	50 00	398 00	753 67

* From 1st January to 31st March.

Machias, -	Jeremiah O'Brien, by his deputy,	–	–	3	3	202 57	250	250	214 56	7 71	–	472 27	–	7 37	18 00	–	25 37	446 90
Passamaquoddy,	Steph. Thatcher,	–	–	3	3	4,959 05	500	–	2,920 08	168 78	–	3,588 86	750 00	36 24	84 00	–	870 24	2,718 62
Edgartown, -	Thomas Cook, Jr.	–	–	3	3	3,327 43	300	200	250 00	99 46	–	919 46	50 00	30 00	76 00	–	156 00	763 46
Waldoborough, -	Denny M. Cobb,	–	–	3	3	12,107 93	250	250	800 00	379 72	–	1,429 72	365 00	35 00	40 00	15 00	455 00	974 72
			Hezekiah Prince,	–	–	–	150	–	77 00	–	–	227 00	–	–	–	–	–	227 00
Kennebunk, -	Joseph Storer, -	–	–	1¾	3	21,185 46	–	–	740 75	374 70	–	1,115 45	640 00	28 43	58 00	6 40	732 83	382 62
RHODE ISLAND.																		
Newport, -	William Ellery,	–	–	1½	2½	76,428 54	–	–	362 36	1,153 74	–	1,516 10	1,000 00	26 09	50 25	6 76	1,083 10	433 00
		Walter Nichols,	–	–	–	–	150	150	340 36	–	–	490 36	–	13 04	25 00	–	38 04	452 32
			John Slocumb,	–	–	–	250	250	319 55	–	–	569 55	–	50 00	–	–	50 00	519 55
			Wm. Hammond,	–	–	–	–	250										
			Thomas Arnold,	–	–	–	250	250	5 95	–	–	255 95	–	2 00	32 75	1 15	35 90	220 05
			Thomas Durfee,	–	–	–	200	250	7 50	–	–	207 50	–	2 50	20 00	–	22 50	185 00
			Sylvester Gavet,	–	–	–	150	100	2 50	–	–	152 50	–	1 00	–	8 75	9 75	142 75
Bristol, -	Chas. Collins, Jr.	–	–	3	2	79,960 23	–	–	687 96	2,413 85	–	3,101 81	750 00	40 00	60 00	20 00	870 00	2,231 81
			Sam'l Bosworth,	–	–	–	250	250	226 27	–	–	476 27	–	2 25	24 00	2 52	28 77	447 50
			Nath'l Phillips,	–	–	–	250	250	135 50	–	–	385 50	–	4 20	41 37	4 73	50 30	335 20
Providence,	Thomas Coles, Jr.	–	–	1¼	1¼	203,560 18	–	–	957 47	2,562 91	13 33	3,533 71	1,700 22	103 36	85 26	–	1,888 84	1,644 87
		Samuel Brown,	–	–	–	–	150	250	616 59	–	13 33	779 92	–	45 38	42 63	–	87 99	691 93
			John B. Barton,	–	–	–	250	250	482 67	–	13 33	746 01	–	18 79	31 25	–	50 04	695 96
			Joseph Aborne,	–	–	–	150	250	10 00	–	–	160 00	–	1 42	20 00	–	21 42	138 58
CONNECTICUT.																		
New London, -	Thos. H. Cushing,	–	–	1¾	2½	19,830 13	–	–	605 71	350 02	–	955 73	37 00	44 03	65 45	15 00	161 48	794 25
			Oliver Champlain	–	–	–	200	200	139 87	–	–	339 87	–	7 65	52 25	13 92	73 82	266 05
			Elijah Palmer,	–	–	–	150	200	51 00	–	–	201 00	–	4 00	12 00	6 00	22 00	179 00
New Haven, -	Abraham Bishop,	–	–	1⅞	2	87,298 40	–	–	384 26	1,236 06	–	1,620 62	600 00	38 00	42 00	–	680 00	940 32
			William Munsun,	–	–	–	200	200	338 34	–	–	538 34	–	5 05	11 16	47 37	63 58	474 76
Middletown, -	A. Wolcot, -	–	–	3	3	49,246 24	–	–	670 58	1,477 37	–	2,147 95	600 00	25 46	60 92	–	686 38	1,461 57
			W. Van Deurson,	–	–	–	200	200	155 00	–	–	355 00	–	6 15	35 00	12 40	53 55	301 45
			George Wolcot,	–	–	–	250	250	147 53	–	–	397 53	–	8 35	25 50	17 00	50 85	346 68
			Solomon Porter,	–	–	–	150	250	89 55	–	–	239 85	–	3 00	70 00	1 25	74 25	165 20
Fairfield, -	Walter Bradley,	–	–	3	3	5,715 77	150	250	295 10	176 04	–	621 14	–	18 00	20 00	–	38 00	583 14
VERMONT.																		
Vermont, -	James Fisk, -	–	–	3	3	10,129 23	500	500	801 10	251 08	–	1,552 18	8 00	55 00	55 00	–	118 00	1,434 18
Memphremagog,	Roger Enos, -	–	–	3	3	1,015 88	500	500	16 00	32 44	–	548 44	–	–	–	–	–	548 44
NEW YORK.																		
Sag Harbor -	H. P. Derring, -	–	–	3	3	910 28	250	300	169 25	27 53	–	446 78	150 00	15 25	20 75	–	186 00	260 78
Champlain, -	Peter Sailly -	–	–	3	3	6,063 81	500	500	387 10	126 63	–	1,013 73	16 00	19 50	70 00	5 75	111 25	902 48
Hudson, -	Reuben Moores,	–	–	3	3	3,579 42	150	200	134 42	111 82	10 00	256 24	–	3 50	40 00	–	43 50	212 74
			Isaac Dayton,	–	3	–	150	200	78 36	–	10 00	238 36	–	1 00	35 00	–	36 00	202 36
Oswego, -	Nathan Sage -	–	–	3	3	1,541 54	–	200	472 52	–	–	472 52	450 00	21 00	63 00	–	534 00	*
New York, -	David Gelston, -	–	–	¼	⅛	8,068,851 39	–	–	11291 09	20,077 37	–	31,368 46	15,766 22	1978 55	187 86	303 02	18,235 65	13,132 81
		John Ferguson,	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,443 66	–	–	9,443 46	4,940 00	112 12	–	861 40	5,913 52	3,530 14
			Joseph G. Swift,	–	–	–	–	–	5,893 80	–	–	5,893 80	2,225 00	210 82	95 30	67 74	2,598 86	3,294 94
			John Vernor,	–	–	–	150	–	6 00	–	–	156 00	–	–	–	–	–	156 00
Oswegatchie, -	Alex. Richards,	–	–	3	3	4,321 65	500	500	742 47	–	112 49	1,354 96	574 46	24 15	65 50	–	664 11	690 85
Niagara, -	Robert Fleming,	–	–	3	3	1,773 19	250	250	498 35	53 18	–	801 53	100 00	11 00	75 00	175 00	361 00	440 53
Buffalo creek, -	Oliver Forward,	–	–	3	3	479 90												
Genesee, -	Jesse Hawley, -	–	–	3	3	1,623 93	250	250	244 60	53 84	–	548 44	10 00	17 75	–	–	27 75	520 69
Sackett's Harbor,	John M. Canfield and P. Keys,† -	–	–	3	3	1,885 13	140 07	500	319 21	14 44	–	473 72	–	26 59	24 54	20 95	72 08	401 64

* Balance against the officer, $61 48.

† From September 19 to December 31, 1819.

STATEMENT—Continued.

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Present commissions.	Proposed commissions.	Amount on which commissions were allowed at the Treasury in 1819.	Emoluments.					Expenditures.					Balances in favor of the officer.
							Salary.		Fees.	Amount of commis'ns charged by the collectors.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
							Present.	Proposed.										
				p.ct.	p.ct.													
Cape Vincent, N.Y.	J. B. Essleteyn,*	–	–	–	3	No acc'ts rec'd,	–	$250	$183 00	$10 32	–	$193 32	–	$2 50	$12 00	–	$14 50	$178 82
			Henry Coffin,	–	–	–	$200	20	–	–	–	200 00	–	–	–	–	–	200 00
NEW JERSEY.																		
Perth Amboy,	John Brewster,	–	–	3	3	$8,878 73	250	250	649 87	268 35	–	1,168 42	$75 00	15 00	30 00	–	120 00	1,048 42
Burlington,	Lemuel Howell,	–	–	3	3	No acc'ts rec'd.												
Bridgetown,	J. D. Westcott,	–	–	3	3	760 45												
G. Egg Harbor,	Gideon Leeds,	–	–	3	3	730 85	250	250	106 95	29 08	–	386 03	–	12 25	35 00	$15 25	62 50	323 53
L. Egg Harbor,	Silas Crane,	–	–	3	3	244 18	250	250	33 70	18 62½	–	302 32	–	6 00	20 00	–	26 00	276 32
PENNSYLVANIA.																		
Presque Isle,	Thomas Forster,	–	–	3	3	568 63	250	–	176 45	28 10	–	454 55	–	–	–	–	–	454 55
Philadelphia,	John Steele,	–	–	⅔	¼	4,250,888 00	–	–	7,019 20	15,920 59	–	22,939 79	15,779 14	546 38	211 77	986 17	17,523 46	5,416 33
		Samuel Clarke,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,259 14	–	–	5,259 14	1,950 00	182 17	70 58	45 00	2,247 75	3,011 39
			Jas. Glentworth,	–	–	–	–	–	3,502 22	–	–	3,502 22	1,100 00	34 37	–	–	1,134 37	2,367 85
DELAWARE.																		
Wilmington,	Allen McLane,	–	–	3	3	12,730 47	–	250	318 54	395 76	–	714 30	300 00	13 00	200 00	425 00	938 00	†
MARYLAND.																		
Baltimore,	J. H. McCulloch,	–	–	⅔	½	1,964,097 61		–	4,111 48	7,554 22	–	11,665 70	7,500 00	460 44	241 97	59 88	8,262 29	3,403 41
		Wm. B. Barney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,601 47	–	–	3,601 47	–	260 98	–	–	260 98	3,340 49
			William Lowry,	–	–	–	–	–	3,126 06	–	–	3,126 06	190 00	114 18	–	–	304 18	2,821 88
Oxford,	John Willis,	–	–	3	3	478 55	200	250	228 98	17 50	–	446 48	–	10 00	24 00	5 00	39 00	407 48
			Benjamin Wilmot,	–	–	–	200	200	–	–	–	200 00	–	–	–	–	–	200 00
Chester,	J. Claypole & J. N. Gurden,	–	–	3	3	177 96	224 30	250	37 75	6 79	–	268 84	50 00	15 00	50 00	–	115 00	153 84
Vienna,	John Ennalls,	–	–	3	3	943 86												
Snow Hill,	Lem. R. Spence,	–	–	3	3	2,238 73	150	200	263 36	75 74	–	488 90	41 59	7 52	–	–	49 11	438 79
Annapolis,	John Randall,	–	–	3	3	1,297 43	250	250	146 05	45 81		441 86	150 00	10 50	135 00	–	295 50	146 36
Nottingham,	Henry Boswell,	–	–	3	3	50 92												
			Charles Chilton,	–	–	–	150	200	6 75	–	–	156 75	–	37	–	15 00	15 37	141 38
St. Mary's,	A. Fenwick,	–	–	3	3	74 82	250	250	28 20	4 41	–	282 61	–	6 00	75 00	–	81 00	201 61
			Lewis Ford,	–	–	–	150	200	8 00	–	–	158 00	–	–	30 00	–	30 00	128 00
Havre de Grace,	–	–	Wm. D. Harrison. –	–	3	No ac'ts rec'd,	–	250										
D. OF COLUMBIA.																		
Georgetown,	John Barnes,	–	–	2½	3	20,896 71	250	–	651 60	1,936 48	–	2,838 08	1,120 00	56 64	300 00	–	1,476 64	1,361 44
Alexandria,	Charles Simms,	–	–	1¼	2¼	33,513 42												
	Thomas Mason,§	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	239 83	167 37	–	407 25	167 00	134 12	40 00	24 75	365 87	41 33
VIRGINIA.																		
			B. Dangerfield,	–	–	–	300	300	398 11	–	–	698 11	–	6 00	56 00	–	62 00	636 11
Hampton,	David Brodie,	–	–	–	3	No ac'ts rec'd.												
	Wm. Armistead,	–	–	–	–	Do.												

Norfolk,	C. K. Mallory,	–	–	¾	1¼	330,208 72	–	–	1,288 98	2,477 84	–	3,766 82	1,750 00	187 33	–	–	1,937 33	1,829 49
		P. Gatewood,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,161 97	–	–	1,161 97	367 46	59 59	–	–	427 05	734 92
			Copeland Parker,	–	–	–	–	–	888 80	–	–	888 80	–	5 37	–	–	5 37	883 42
			Joseph Prentiss,	–	–	–	250	250	62 50	–	–	312 50	–	–	60 00	–	60 00	252 50
			Robert Butler,	–	–	–	250	250	3 00	–	–	253 00	–	–	40 00	–	40 00	213 00
Petersburg,	Joseph Jones,	–	–	2	2	108,839 09	–	–	509 43	2,180 81	–	2,690 24	1,700 00	35 00	140 00	50 00	1,925 00	765 24
			J. H. Peterson,	–	–	–	300	200	149 46	–	–	449 46	35 00	3 50	45 00	6 00	89 50	359 46
Richmond,	James Gibbon,	–	–	2	2	211,203 70	–	–	663 60	4,557 66	–	5,191 26	800 00	–	600 00	75 00	1,475 00	3,716 26
Yorktown,	Thos. Nelson, Jr.	–	–	3	3	70 64	200	200	92 16	4 57	–	296 73	100 00	15 00	70 00	–	185 00	111 73
			Eugene Sullivan,	–	–	–	150	150	1 50	–	–	151 50	–	1 25	20 00	–	21 25	130 25
East River,	John B. Roberts,	–	–	3	3	663 43	200	200	62 44	20 05	–	282 49	–	16 59	10 00	–	26 59	255 90
			William White,	–	–	–	200	200	39 00	–	–	239 00	–	8 00	8 00	–	16 00	223 00
Tappahannock,	George W. Banks and John Haile,	From Jan. 22 to	Dec'r 31, 1819,	3	3	8,574 17	233	250	390 30	256 98	–	880 61	163 00	42 00	45 00	10 00	260 00	620 61
			Henry Muse, Jr.,	–	–	–	150	200	5 20	–	–	155 20	–	–	–	–	–	155 20
			William Gray,	–	–	–	–	200										
			Adam Cook,	–	–	–	250	200	303 67	–	–	553 67	–	39 33	–	–	39 33	514 34
			E. G. Shearman,	–	–	–	250	200	5 20	–	–	255 20	–	1 00	–	50 00	51 00	204 20
Yeocomico,	John S. Tapscott,	–	–	3	3	349 97	250	250	29 25	13 81	–	293 06	–	4 00	–	–	4 00	289 06
Dumfries,	Wm. A. Linton,	–	–	3	3	24 85	250	250	42 95	–	–	292 95	100 00	–	29 25	–	129 25	163 70
Folly Landing,	Parker Barnes,	–	–	3	3‡	6,249 36	200	200	48 65	351 57	–	600 22	125 00	15 00	–	–	140 00	460 22
Cherry Stone,	Nath'l Holland,	–	–	3	3	1,699 49	200	200	99 05	50 98	–	350 03	–	10 75	35 00	–	45 75	304 28
South Quay,	W. W. Parker,	–	–	3	3	3 46	250	200	14 25	31	–	264 56	–	2 12	–	–	2 12	262 43
NORTH CAROLINA.																		
Wilmington,	Robert Cochran,	–	–	2½	2½	74,497 94	–	–	619 66	1,927 87	16 90	2,564 43	500 00	20 00	26 50	12 50	559 00	2,005 43
		John P. Jones,	–	–	–	–	150	150	564 66	–	16 89	731 55	–	10 00	10 00	–	20 00	711 55
			Thos. Callender,	–	–	–	250	250	391 54	–	16 80	685 34	–	–	–	–	–	685 34
Newbern,	Francis Hawks,	–	–	2½	3	19,452 35	–	–	846 33	965 04	–	1,811 37	500 00	19 70	95 00	20 00	634 70	1,176 67
Ocracoke,	Th. S. Singleton,	–	–	3	–	1,002 17	1,000	1,000	40 00	30 99	–	1,070 99	35 50	14 62	–	–	50 12	1,020 86
Beaufort,	B. Arundell,	–	–	3	3	3,183 12	–	250										
Beaufort,	James Manney,	–	–	3	–	1,082 13												
Washington,	Thos. H. Blount,	–	–	3	3	2,696 75	250	250	474 74	91 20	–	815 94	250 00	13 34	90 00	27 50	380 84	435 10
Edenton,	Samuel Tredwell,	–	–	3	3	2,343 19	–	250	279 75	54 29	–	334 04	160 00	15 75	90 00	–	265 75	68 29
			Josiah Townsend,	–	–	–	150	200	4 75	–	–	154 75	–	4 75	–	–	4 75	150 00
			Peterson Gurley,	–	–	–	150	200	16 00	–	–	166 00	–	–	–	–	–	166 00
			Jehu Nicholls,	–	–	–	150	200	–	–	–	150 00	–	50	–	–	50	149 50
			James Morgan,	–	–	–	150	200	18 75	–	–	168 75	–	50	–	18 75	19 25	149 50
Plymouth,	Levi Fagan,	–	–	3	3	3,546 93	150	200	290 92	111 29	–	552 21	250 00	25 50	5 00	–	280 50	271 71
			Wm. H. Ruffin.															
			Henry Hunter.															
Camden,	Enoch Sawyer,	–	–	3	3	6,329 20	250	250	229 74	205 58	–	685 32	60 00	83 00	24 00	–	167 00	518 32
			Samuel Matthews,	–	–	–	150	200	6 25	–	–	156 25	–	–	–	–	–	156 25
			Thos. C. Ferebee,	–	–	–	150	200	50	–	–	150 50	–	–	–	–	–	150 50
			John B. Jones, ‖	–	–	–	112 50	200	11 75	–	–	124 25	–	3 00	–	3 00	6 00	118 25
			Dav. Richardson, ¶	–	–	–	112 50	200	–	–	–	112 50	–	–	–	–	–	112 50
			T. L. Shannon-house.															
SOUTH CAROLINA.																		
Georgetown,	Thos. Chapman,	–	–	3	3	1,214 39	150	250	103 40	50 38	–	303 78	–	3 50	37 00	–	40 50	263 38
Beaufort,	William Joiner,	–	–	3	3	108 70	200	250	17 15	94	–	218 09	–	–	–	–	–	218 09
Charleston,	James R. Pringle,	From Sept. 6 to	December 31,	¾	¾	466,133 28	–	–	771 32	1,943 86	–	2,714 88	1,540 93	198 74	29 82	–	1,769 49	945 39
		Thomas Waring,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,242 01	–	–	2,242 01	1,000 00	131 60	275 27	–	1,406 87	835 14
			Thos. H. Jervey,	–	–	–	–	–	1,524 46	–	–	1,524 46	–	16 00	24 00	–	40 00	1,484 46

* New district; no commissions granted.
‖ From 10th April to 31st December, 1819.
† Balance against the officer, $223 70.
¶ From 1st January to 30th September, 1819.
‡ To June 30.
§ From October 31 to December 31.

STATEMENT—Continued.

States and districts.	Collectors.	Naval officers.	Surveyors.	Present commissions.	Proposed commis'ns.	Am't on which commissions were allowed at the Treasury in 1819.	Emoluments.					Expenditures.				Balances in favor of the officer.
							Salary.		Fees.	Amount of commis'ons charged by the collectors.	Fines and penalties.	Amount.	Clerk hire.	Stationary.	Office rent and fuel.	Other official expenses.	Amount.	
							Present.	Proposed.										
GEORGIA.				*p.ct.*	*p.ct.*													
Savannah, -	A. S. Bullock,	–	–	1	1	$512,214 65	–	–	$1,749 42	$5,225 94	–	$6,975 36	$2,600 00	$160 50	$87 00	–	$2,847 50	$4,127 86
		Alexander Irvine,	–	–	–	–	$150	–	1,399 42	–	–	1,549 42	–	40 25	40 34	–	80 59	1,468 83
			Thomas Bourke,	–	–	–	150	–	2,007 01	–	–	2,157 01	165 00	84 00	173 00	–	422 00	1,735 01
Sunbury, -	James Holmes,	–	–	none	3	None.	250	$250	5 00	–	–	255 00	–	5 00	–	–	5 00	250 00
Hardwick, -	Alex. Netherclift,	–	–	none	3	None.												
Brunswick, -	Wm. I. McIntosh,	–	–	3	3	18,789 89	250	250	205 67	561 52	–	1,017 19	200 00	30 00	100 00	–	330 00	687 19
St. Mary's, -	Archibald Clark,	–	–	–	3	No ac'ts rec'd,	500	500	361 56	310 83	–	1,172 39	500 00	20 00	158 00	–	678 00	494 39
OHIO.																		
Miami, -	Almond Gibbs,	–	–	3	3	1 55	250	–	149 96	–	–	399 96	–	14 00	–	–	14 00	385 96
Cuyahoga, -	A. W. Walworth,	–	–	3	3	257 73	250	–	328 60	5 18	–	583 78	–	10 00	75 00	–	85 00	498 78
Sandusky, -	Peter P. Ferry,	–	–	3	3	247 41												
MICH. TERRITORY.																		
Detroit, -	Wm. Woodbridge	–	–	3	3	1,938 95												
Michilimackinac,	A. D. Stewart,	–	–	3	3	13,865 37												
LOUISIANA.																		
Mississippi, -	Beverley Chew,	–	–	1½	1	1,560,576 87												
		Edward Lorraine.																
			William Emerson.															
			Louis Blanc, -	–	–	–	250	250	232 10	–	–	482 10	–	6 00	–	–	6 00	476 10
VIRGINIA.																		
Charleston, -	(Residing at)	–	Jacob de Camps,	–	–	–	150	150	–	–	–	150 00	–	–	–	–	–	150 00
OHIO.																		
Marietta, -	Do.	–	H. P. Wilcocks,	–	–	–	150	150	–	–	–	150 00	–	5 00	5 00	$30 00	40 00	110 00
Cincinnati, -	Do.	–	John Andrews,	–	–	–	150	150	–	–	–	150 00	–	–	–	–	–	150 00
MISSISSIPPI.																		
Natchez, -	Do.	–	W. H. Beaumont.															
KENTUCKY.																		
Eddyville, -	Do.	–	Gideon D. Cobb,	–	–	–	150	150	–	–	–	150 00	–	–	–	–	–	150 00
Maysville, -	Do.	–	Charles Pelham,	–	–	–	150	150	6 20	–	–	156 20	–	–	–	–	–	156 20
LOUISIANA.																		
Teche, -	James Millar,	–	–	3	3	419 95												
ALABAMA.																		
Mobile, -	Addin Lewis,	–	–	3	3	25,358 48	250	250	811 45	736 58	$83 06	1,881 09	833 44	69 75	180 00	119 27	1,202 36	678 73
KENTUCKY.																		
Louisville, -	(Residing at)	–	–	none	–	None.	150	150	48 75	–	–	198 75	–	2 50	40 00	13 00	55 50	143 25

16th Congress.] No. 603. [2d Session.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 18, 1820.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The petition of the delegates of the United Agricultural Societies of Prince George, Sussex, Surry, Petersburg, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Isle of Wight, respectfully showeth:

Your petitioners, a portion of the independent agriculturists of Virginia, again present ourselves to your honorable Houses, respectfully soliciting your attention to the present state of the tariff duties, and your protection against the wild speculations and ruinous schemes of an association denominating themselves the friends of national industry.

We should not again have obtruded our opinions, still less our arguments, on the wisdom and experience of our representatives, but from a conviction that the decision of this question is of vital importance; that, by the establishment of that system of exclusion developed in the tariff bill presented at your last session, the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the nation would be completely prostrated; the whole frame of our constitution strained to accommodate this monstrous amomaly in a free Government; and, as a necessary consequence, nothing left of our boasted freedom and anticipated greatness but an empty name.

Though we do not believe that all who support this measure are aware of its consequences, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves, nor would we from our fellow-citizens, that the authors of this project contemplate nothing less than a radical change in our political institutions.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the fabricators of so formidable a machine should not have calculated both its powers and tendencies, and adjusted both to the views of its projectors. That their views are not directed solely or principally to the protection of manufactures, we are convinced, by the single fact that our manufacturers are already more than sufficiently protected.

The present tariff duties operate as a bounty of at least twenty-five per cent. in their favor. Freight, insurance, commissions, and the various other expenses of importation, cannot be estimated at less than fifteen per cent. The British manufacturer, the most formidable rival in this and every other market, is taxed by his own Government to the amount of one-third of the whole product of his industry; which also operates in favor of our manufacturers, adding thirty-three and one-third per cent. to the former amount. The extraordinary rise in the value of money in this country must also be taken into account, as it operates as a bounty in favor of our manufacturers—the increased value here enabling them to procure necessaries as well as labor for a smaller sum; while the comparatively low value of money in Europe, compelling the foreign competitor to keep up the price of his goods, enables the American to keep up his prices also, nearly to the former standard.

The aggregate of these bounties will be found considerably upwards of one hundred per cent. in favor of our manufacturers. With these facts before us, we cannot be persuaded that the protection of manufacturers is the real object of the new tariff bill. But, to come at the true design of its authors, we have only to investigate the obvious tendency of the measure. The means will generally discover the end.

The first operation of the prohibitory system will be ruinous to those immediately engaged in foreign commerce, with whom almost every individual directly concerned in any branch of trade will be more or less involved. Other nations will retaliate, by excluding our products, as we have excluded theirs. The carrying trade, of which the superiority of our vessels would, under different circumstances, always insure us a valuable portion, must cease. Ship building, after being brought to astonishing perfection, and daily becoming a more lucrative business, will be forgotten; our vessels rot in our harbors; and our seamen emigrate, or resort to piracy or smuggling, for want of honest employment. Our coasting trade and fisheries will soon be at the mercy of our enemies; for neither can be long protected by a nation without foreign commerce.

The mercantile and agricultural interests are so intimately connected, that the ruin of the farmer must follow that of the merchant in no distant succession. The diminution of revenue derived from imports and sale of public lands must be made up by heavy internal taxes—the principal weight falling, as usual, on the agriculturist; the price of almost every article he is obliged to purchase will be increased at the pleasure of the pampered monopolist, who, competition being removed, will be limited in his demands only by the measure of his own cupidity—of the latitude of which we have had a fair opportunity of judging during the late war. The quantity of produce must be reduced to the limits of home consumption, as we can no longer calculate on a market for the usual surplus among nations whose goods we refuse to take in exchange; without exchange of goods, commerce cannot exist; the value of lands, buildings, and stock will rapidly depreciate; and the owners, once the pride and strength of their country, sink into poverty and insignificance.

While our independent yeomanry are to be thus humbled, while their proud spirits are in training for the yoke, another party, less attached to the soil, and completely dependant on the bounty of Government, is to be raised to opulence and power, to be invested with exclusive privileges, more especially that of taxing their fellow-citizens at discretion; and this, as we are told, for the sake of national independence. It is more easy to see how zealously such men would support even the most obnoxious and unprincipled measures of a Government on whose breath their wealth and consequence depend, than how national independence can be promoted by the oppression of a vast majority of the people for the benefit of a small minority.

National independence has always appeared to us something very different from the oppression of the people and the creation of privileged orders. That this is the end to which the prohibitory system inevitably leads, we have no doubt; that such is the favorite object of its authors, charity may still hesitate to pronounce.

The history of any branch of the forced manufactures of Great Britain exhibits a series of oppressions so extensive in their range, so gross and revolting in their operation, as would, we believe, deter any friend of liberty or justice from repeating the experiment. We collect, also, from the same source, the uncertain issue of attempting to force manufactures; for, with all the characteristic ingenuity, patience, and industry of her artisans, backed by powers such as a free people can never delegate to their Government, or permit them to assume, we find that there are some manufactures which Great Britain has not been able to force. We note the silk manufacture, which, from the revocation of the edict of Nantz to this day, has been unproductive; while millions have been lost to the nation by excluding the silks of France and Italy, and, in return, having their manufactures excluded by those nations.

The abortive attempts repeatedly made, since the union of Great Britain and Ireland, to establish the woollen manufacture in the latter country, are worthy of consideration, as immense sums, both of English and Irish capital,

have been sunk in the undertaking; and we cannot but observe that the establishment of the same manufacture in England has been effected at a price no free people would consent to pay.

These facts would induce us to suspect that the only certain results of the system in which we are about to involve ourselves are enormous expenses and gross violation of principle.

To obviate all these difficulties, we are assured that, by the establishment of manufactures, a home market will be obtained for the whole of our produce. As this argument has been so often and so confidently reiterated, it will be necessary to ascertain its value.

If we already supply the whole people of America with as much corn, wheat, and tobacco as they can consume and export, besides a large surplus, by what operation of the new tariff bill is this surplus to be disposed of? We cannot presume that the appetites and capacities of our people will be so much increased by the operation of the shuttle or the gin as to work such a miracle.

The only solution this difficulty admits of is the one given by the advocates of the prohibitory system, to wit: that it may be made the interest of the farmer and planter to embark their capitals in manufacturing establishments; that, by thus diminishing the number of cultivators, and consequently of produce, we may get rid of our surplus *by not raising it.* Now, we really consider this as one of the most impudent proposals ever made by the most unblushing empiric to a reflecting people. The agriculturists of the United States (an immense majority of the nation) are called on not only to abandon every prospect of clearing the millions of acres of rich land in their back country, but also to abandon a part of that already in cultivation; to consent to have it made their interest to engage in manufactures, by the joint operation of exclusion from market, increased taxes, and manufacturing impositions. In plain English, the hardy, independent sons of our forests and our fields are called on to consent to be starved into weavers and button-makers. But, be it remembered, that, before this conviction of their interest has reached them, few will be found disposed to purchase lands and stock, no longer valuable; if any, it will be for a pittance, not sufficient, probably, to pay their debts.

These people would really persuade us that the cultivation of the earth is no species of industry; that all are idlers who neither weave nor spin, and may, of course, be fairly proscribed; their fields turned into deserts, that factories may be established, (those precious seminaries of spotless virtue,) where the daughters of our ruined farmers may learn industry, simplicity of manners, and purity of mind; and their sons, temperance, soberness, and chastity, as practised in the best institutions of Leeds and Manchester.

That the despotic power of driving any class of citizens from the employments of their own choice, and forcing them into others, profitable or unprofitable, congenial or uncongenial, has been delegated to the Federal Government, we can no more believe, than that the authority to divide our people (like the Hindoos) into castes has been conveyed under the form of powers to regulate trade.

After demonstrating the ruinous tendency of the prohibitory system, with respect to the agriculture, commerce, and revenue of these States, and its entire inconsistency with the spirit of our free institutions, it is scarcely necessary to dwell on more remote consequences, amongst which may be anticipated a regularly organized system of smuggling, introducing in its train fraud, perjury, the exercise of lawless force, swarms of tide-waiters and sycophants, increased governmental expenses, and an immense executive patronage.

We cannot restrain the expression of our surprise that a system, the impolicy of which has been long since demonstrated by the ablest political writers of Europe, and confirmed by the experience of the greatest commercial nations of the world, should, at this day, cost a moment's discussion in America. England confesses the ruin in which she has been involved by the pursuit of this system, and her inability to extricate herself. The commerce of Holland has been completely paralyzed by the protection afforded by their King to the manufactures of his Belgian subjects.

The idea of enriching a country by confining its whole wealth within its own limits is a mere chimera. The only use of wealth that we can conceive is, to enable its possessors to procure the necessaries and comforts of life; and, if we can procure these in greater abundance by sending a part of our wealth abroad, we increase our happiness in the same proportion, and, in effect, increase our wealth also.

So far from wishing to realize the vision of supplying all our wants by the labor and ingenuity of our own citizens, and thus being enabled to insulate ourselves from the rest of mankind, we would consider such a consummation the heaviest misfortune that could befal us.

That freedom and science can be kept alive amongst a people only by an extensive intercourse with the rest of the world, a glance at the condition of nations, ancient and modern, clearly establishes. In the whole range of history, we find those nations only enlightened, powerful, and free, who have cultivated an extensive foreign intercourse; while those whose jealous policy insulated them from the other nations of the earth have been ignorant and slavish in proportion to the degree of seclusion they have practised. Of this latter description, the Chinese, Persians, and Turks, (and, indeed, the whole of the eastern monarchies,) afford most deplorable specimens.

Considering the whole system of bounties, monopolies, and protecting duties, as tending, in all its bearings, to interrupt the prosperity, deteriorate the morals, and subvert the liberties of our citizens, we respectfully and earnestly solicit your honorable Houses to protect us from those evils, by disembarrassing every species of industry from all artificial impediments and restraints, as far as may be consistent with the production of the necessary revenue, and leaving them to the surest of all protection—their own utility, and the interest of those engaged in them.

RICHARD FIELD, *Pres't of the Delegation pro tem.*

EDMUND RUFFIN, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 604.** [2d SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 22, 1820.

CLARKSVILLE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA, *December* 7, 1820.

To the Congress of the United States: The memorial of the Roanoke Agricultural Society:

Your memorialists beg leave to represent, that the section of country in which they reside has hitherto been marked for its quiet acquiescence in the will of the constituted authorities, and a becoming obedience to their dic-

tates. Removed at a considerable distance from the sphere of political action, they have hitherto been contented to remain silent (though not uninterested) observers of public measures. The majority of the people consisting of independent husbandmen, they are willing that the affairs of Government should be left to the guidance of those to whom they have been intrusted, so long as a due regard of their rights and interests is observed. Believing that the course of public measures hitherto has, in general, been conducive to the public weal, their voice has not on any former occasion been obtruded on the ear of your honorable body. But their silence has not proceeded from a disregard or an ignorance of those rights and interests. They would consider themselves unworthy of the high political enjoyments to which they have been so long accustomed, could they contemplate with apathy the invasion of the one or a wilful neglect of the other.

The tariff bill introduced at the last session of Congress, and which, it is apprehended, may again be introduced at the present, could not fail to agitate the feelings and excite the alarm of your memorialists. In that measure they perceive a blow aimed at their welfare, which the voice of self-defence calls on them to endeavor to avert. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into details for the purpose of exposing to your honorable body the *impolicy* and *injustice* of attempting to encourage manufactures by legislative interposition. The good sense of every reflecting mind, the wisdom of statesmen, and universal experience bear decisive testimony against such interposition.

The peculiar circumstances of each country must point to the pursuits of its inhabitants. In one like ours, reaching to every clime, and embracing every soil, with a population thinly scattered over it, agriculture is the occupation to which its inhabitants naturally look. They possess sufficient intelligence to perceive the path of their interest, without having it pointed out to them by their law-makers; and so soon as it shall become their interest to betake themselves from one occupation to another, they will do so without legislative compulsion; and, until they lead the way, it will be worse than folly to force them.

It is an axiom in political economy, that when a nation can import cheaper than she can manufacture, she should not pretend to set up workshops of her own, but should rely on those of her neighbors; for nothing can be clearer than that if the same labor devoted to raising produce and exporting it for exchange will procure more in the way of manufactures than if employed in manufacturing, the fruits of the national industry will be diminished by manufacturing. Such is precisely the situation of this country. None are so ignorant as not to know that we import better and cheaper than we can manufacture ourselves. Indeed, the simple fact of the requisition of prohibitory duties speaks more than a volume on the subject. If our own manufactures were of equal quality with and cheaper than those imported, they would have nothing to fear from foreign competition; but it is because they are inferior and dearer that their sickly tone is heard praying for protection.

Your memorialists would beg leave to direct your attention to what has been said of our *protecting duties* by European politicians of great celebrity. The Edinburgh reviewers, speaking of our manufacturing interest, remark: "Had the Americans acted wisely, they would have left this new interest to defend its own resources; but, in humble imitation of the wisdom of their ancestors, they immediately set about fostering and dandling the ricketty bantling; and, to save it from the effect of foreign competition, increased the duty on imported cotton and woollen goods from 12½ to 25 per cent. This increase of duty, (or, which is the same thing, this addition of 12½ per cent. to the price of all the cotton and woollen cloths made use of by the American people,) not having been found sufficient to protect those rash and imprudent speculators who had engaged in a branch of industry which, they must have been certain, could only exist by means of a monopoly, Congress have favorably entertained a proposal for making so large an addition to the present duties as will go far to render them prohibitory. Now, we feel perfectly assured that nothing but the example of Great Britain could ever have induced the American Legislature to listen for a moment to so *monstrous* a proposal. The boundless extent of fertile and unappropriated land in that country must, for ages to come, render the raising of raw produce the most profitable species of industry in which her citizens can possibly engage; and any attempt to encourage the premature growth of manufactures, by forcing the investment of a very large proportion of the capital of the country in a less productive employment, must occasion a proportional diminution of the power to accumulate stock, and of the wealth and riches of the country."

Deeply impressed with the truth of these remarks, your memorialists are compelled to ascribe to feelings of favoritism alone the officious care which has been manifested of this "new interest." For the purpose of forcing and pampering a puny and comparatively insignificant manufacturing interest, agriculture is attempted to be grievously taxed, our revenue diminished, and commerce, in a great measure, destroyed. Thus raised, it will be like the production of a hot-bed forced out of season; its curiosity may surprise, but it can never ripen into any degree of usefulness.

But there are other considerations, connected with our political institutions and situation, which may be suggested. No condition is so well calculated to inspire feelings of freedom and independence as that of the agriculturist who cultivates his own soil; none so fitted to debase and to degrade as that of the hireling manufacturer, who depends for his sustenance on the scanty wages afforded him by his wealthy employer. To keep alive those feelings is deemed indispensable to the preservation of our republican frame of government. Every measure, then, which has a tendency to increase the number of the latter, and decrease that of the former description of population, weakens the pillars by which that frame of government is supported. To your wisdom it is left to determine whether, in the hour of impending peril, we should look for defence to the sweepings of our manufactures or to the yeomanry of our country.

Again: identity of feeling and interest is the cement of our Union. Without it, the component parts of our confederacy must hang too loosely together to withstand the jars to which it must be exposed. That identity would be destroyed by a rigid system of prohibitory duties. In the nature of man, it cannot be expected that the agricultural and commercial portions of the Union could experience any other feeling than that of the bitterest hatred towards the manufacturing interest, by whom they would be burdened to the utmost of their power to bear: they would cease to feel as members of one great family.

We have no favors to ask at the hands of Government. All we require is, to be left to ourselves and to our own resources. As we desire not to interfere with others, we hope and trust not to be interfered with.

We therefore respectfully pray that no augmentation of duties may take place which will have any other object than an increase of revenue.

THOMAS M. NELSON, *President.*

CHARLES L. WINGFIELD, *Secretary.*

16th Congress.] No. 605. [2d Session.

ERRORS IN THE ESTIMATES FOR 1821 CORRECTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 28, 1820.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 21, 1820.

In conformity with the provisions of the eighth section of the act of the 1st of May, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," statements are annexed to the estimates of the public expenditure for the year 1821, which are herewith transmitted, showing—

1. That the permanent appropriations, and those for a term of years not yet expired, amount to	$11,381,975 00
2. That, of the sums appropriated for 1820 and previous years, it is estimated that there will remain on the books of the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821,	6,907,619 03
3. That there will be on that day in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the War and Navy Departments,	927,241 29
4. That the whole amount of unexpended balances of appropriations, subject to the disposition of the Executive Government during the year 1821, is estimated at	7,834,860 32
5. That, of that sum, there will be required to defray the expenses incurred in 1820, or necessary to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made,	3,632,659 41
6. And that there will remain unexpended, and not necessary to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made,	4,202,200 91

As it is ascertained that the sum of $4,202,200 91, with the exception of $1,860,437 57, which has been deducted from the estimates of the War Department for 1821, and which will form a part of the expenditure of that Department during the year, will not be required, if that amount should be directed to be carried to the account of the surplus fund, the estimates for the year 1821, and the balance against the Treasury on the first day of that year, as presented in this report, will remain to be provided for.

It may be proper to observe, that all sums which will be carried to the account of the surplus fund on the 31st day of this month are not comprehended in any of the foregoing statements.

Inaccuracies having been discovered in the estimate of the probable expenditure of the year 1821, presented in the annual Treasury report of the 1st instant, resulting, principally, from the different manner of keeping the warrant and appropriation accounts in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, I avail myself of this occasion to correct those inaccuracies, and to present the amount of the deficiency which will have to be provided for during the ensuing year.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1820, and the amount remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January of that year, were estimated in the annual report at			$22,326,244 63
The payments from the Treasury, to the 30th of September last, amounted to			16,908,413 80
Which being deducted from the aggregate amount above stated, leaves for the service of the fourth quarter			5,417,830 83
The payments made in the fourth quarter, and those which are required to complete the service of the year 1820, are as follows:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, already made,	$476,920 05		
And to be made,	930,293 51		
		$1,407,213 56	
Military Department, already made,	93,688 90		
And to be made,	665,164 61		
		758,853 51	
Naval Department, already made,	1,446,228 00		
And to be made,	1,110,000 00		
		2,556,228 00	
Public debt: payments already made, and to be made,		4,900,000 00	
Making the aggregate sum of			9,622,295 07
And leaving a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1821, of			$4,204,464 24

To avoid complexity, the sums estimated to be necessary to complete the service of the year 1820, or to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, are, in the above statement, considered a charge upon the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year; although it is probable that a portion of those sums may not be drawn until late in the ensuing year, and, possibly, a small part not before the year 1822. In the annual report, no sum was charged upon the fourth quarter but what was understood would be drawn.

The estimate of the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1821, presented in the annual report of the Treasury, amounts to		$16,550,000 00
The estimate of the public expenditure for that year is as follows:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$1,769,850 04	
Civilizing the Indians, and Indian trade,	29,200 00	
Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817, and the sum of $1,860,437 57, which has been deducted from the estimates, and is not included in the above balance against the Treasury,	6,798,515 18	

Naval Department, including the gradual increase of the navy,	$3,428,676 81		
Public debt, being the amount of principal and interest payable in the year 1821, - - -	5,477,776 76		
Amounting, together, to - - - -		$17,504,018 79	
Which presents an excess of expenditure beyond the receipts of - - -			$954,018 79
Which, added to the balance estimated against the Treasury on the 1st January, 1821, of -			4,204,464 24
Leaves to be provided for the sum of - - - - -			5,158,483 03
But the Secretary of the Navy has stated, in his letter of the 18th instant, herewith transmitted, that, of the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the gradual increase of the navy, not more than $500,000 will be required in 1821; and the residue being deducted, - - -			500,000 00
Will leave a balance against the Treasury of - - - - -			$4,658,483 03

It will be perceived that this balance is less than that presented in the annual report of the Treasury by $2,793,103 74, which amount consists—1st, of the sum which it has since been found will not be wanted for the naval service; 2d, of balances of appropriations for civil list and miscellaneous objects, which it appears, upon subsequent examination, will not be required; 3d, of an excess in the estimate of the charge for the military service, resulting from the different modes of keeping the warrant and appropriation accounts in the different Departments; and 4th, of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1820, as agent of the War Department, which ought to have been deducted from that charge, as it had already been drawn from the Treasury.

In determining the amount of the loan which will be necessary for the service of the year 1821, if that shall be the only mode resorted to for meeting the deficiency, it is proper to state, that, of the sum now in the Treasury, there are upwards of $600,000 of special deposite, which cannot be available during the year. The time necessary to transfer the revenue collected in the Western States, and in those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, beyond what is expended in those States, to the places where it will be expended, may be estimated, upon an average, at six months. One-half of the sums collected in those States may, therefore, be considered through the year as in a situation not to be applicable to the demands upon the Treasury, as it will be *in transitu* between the places of collection and those of expenditure. If this amount be stated at $600,000, there will be, through the year, the sum of $1,200,000 which cannot be considered as available.

To insure the prompt discharge of all demands upon the Treasury, and to place the public credit beyond the reach of accident, the sum of $1,000,000 ought to remain in the Treasury. It is probable that, of the appropriations for 1821, nearly that amount will remain in the Treasury, or in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent, at the end of the year; but it is considered unsafe to trust to that contingency. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that provision be made for raising the sum of $7,000,000 in aid of the funds which it is estimated will be received into the Treasury during the year 1821. If that amount should be raised by loan, the interest of the debt thus created will increase the public expenditure, and render the amount proposed to be raised indispensable.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 13, 1820.

In presenting the estimates for the service of the year 1821, it is necessary, under the act of the last session, to estimate the sum remaining from former appropriations for the Navy Department which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in the present year.

To enable me to perform this duty, I have the honor to request that you will state what amount of the balance on hand of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, and of the appropriation for 1821, will be required by the Department in the course of that year.

The balance now in the Treasury is estimated at $1,610,000.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

SIR: NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December* 18, 1820.

In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., in relation to the amount that will be required in 1821 of the balance on hand of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, and of the appropriation for the same object for that year, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, which contains the information required; and I would respectfully add, that it is believed there will be no necessity for equipping, during the year 1821, any of the vessels authorized to be built under the act for the gradual increase of the navy, so that it may be safely calculated that only one-half of the appropriation under that act for the ensuing year will be required.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *December* 15, 1820.

The Commissioners of the Navy, in reply to the letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to you, dated 13th instant, which you were pleased to refer to this board, have the honor to state:

That if the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy was at this time $1,610,000, and it should not be decided to equip, during the year 1821, any of the ships built under the gradual increase law, then this unexpended balance would be amply sufficient to cover all the probable expenditures during the year 1821, without the aid of any part of the appropriation for 1821. But it is understood that, of this unexpended balance, only $1,030,000 belong to the gradual increase: hence, it is probable that this unexpended balance

*Subsequent to the date of this letter, there was drawn from the Treasury $500,000 on account of the gradual increase of the navy.

and $500,000 of the appropriation for the year 1821 will be required to meet existing engagements, and enable the Department to proceed in the execution of the law of 29th April, 1816; and, if it should be determined to equip any of the ships built under this law during the year 1821, an additional sum, proportioned to the number of ships to be equipped, would be required. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 14, 1820.

I herewith transmit the estimates of this Department for the year 1821, amounting to $4,585,352 61, of which $2,590,136 17 is on account of the army, including the Military Academy; $1,381,079 on account of fortifications and ordnance; $614,137 44 on account of pensions, arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, and the Indian Department; and, agreeably to your request, I have annexed to the estimates the probable amount of the balances of the appropriations which will remain at the termination of this year, and may be made applicable to the service of the year 1821.

The estimate for the pay of the army is made on the supposition that the military establishment will be full; but as, in point in fact, that never is the case, and as the military establishment, including officers, will probably not much exceed ten thousand, in the aggregate, at the commencement of the next year, it is believed that the sum of $1,136,784 will be sufficient under this head for the year 1821; from which the probable balance remaining on the 1st of January next, amounting to $166,029, being deducted, will give $970,755 to be appropriated for pay.

Under the head of appropriation for forage, there will probably be a deficit of $8,973, which, added to the estimate, gives the sum of $51,573 to be appropriated for the service of the next year. It is proper to observe, that it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount under this head of disbursement, as, under the act of Congress, and the regulations of the Department, the officers have, to a limited extent, the right of drawing forage in kind, or commuting it at the rate of $8 per month for each horse; and that it is only in the latter case that it is paid out of the appropriation for forage. The expense in the former case is charged to the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department.

The balance of the appropriation for retained bounties, &c. which will probably remain at the end of the year will about equal the estimate, and, consequently, no appropriation will be required for the next year.

Appropriations equal to the estimates will be required for subsistence to the officers and clothing for their servants.

Of the appropriation for bounties and premiums, there will be a probable balance of $52,082, which will be more than sufficient to meet the estimate for next year, and, consequently, no appropriation will be required. The large amount which will remain under this head of appropriation is principally to be accounted for by a credit amounting to $35,364 56, with which it was credited, and subsistence debited, in the settlement of the account of Robert Brent, late paymaster general of the army; the effect of which has been to increase by that amount the former, and diminish the latter appropriation.

A balance of $12,489 will probably remain of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service; which being deducted from the estimate for the next year, leaves $14,511 to be appropriated.

No balance will remain of the appropriation for contingences of the army.

The appropriation for subsistence, on the settlement since the last session of Congress of the accounts of Ward and Johnson, under their contract of the 20th July, 1815, and those of William T. Rathbone, under his contract of the 5th November, 1817, has become entitled to a credit of $130,205 44 against the Indian Department; which accounts, for the want of a sufficient appropriation in the latter department, remain suspended at the office of the Second Comptroller, and will require for their passage an increase of appropriation for Indian affairs equal to that amount. Of the sum thus brought to the credit of subsistence, about $65,000 will be required for the service of this year, (subsistence having been debited nearly to that amount in the settlement of other accounts;) and the remainder, viz: $65,205 44, may be considered as a balance at the end of the year, and deducted from the estimate; which will leave to be appropriated for the subsistence of the army in the year 1821 $301,304 56. Of the appropriation for clothing, a balance will remain, amounting probably to $13,162, which, deducted from the estimate, will leave $369,125 56 to be appropriated.

About $6,000 will remain unexpended of the appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department, which, being taken from the estimate, will leave $40,527 93 to be appropriated.

In the Quartermaster's Department there will be a deficiency of about $20,000. It has been found impossible to bring the expenditure within the sum appropriated by that amount, which being added to the sum estimated will give $483,540 to be appropriated.

The expenditure under the appropriations for the Military Academy and for fortifications will about equal the appropriation.

A balance will remain of the current expenses of the Ordnance Department of about $42,671, which taken from the estimate will leave to be appropriated $57,329.

Of the appropriation for the national armories, a balance will remain of about $10,000, which will leave $350,000 to be appropriated.

The payments under the appropriation for arrearages previous to the 1st January, 1817, will about equal the appropriation.

Under the operation of the act of the 1st May last, a balance will remain of the appropriation for revolutionary pensions of $1,391,731, 13, which, it is believed, will be more than sufficient to meet the disbursements of the next year, and no appropriation will accordingly be required.

A balance of $101,068 will remain of the appropriation for invalid and commutation pensions, which deducted from the estimate will leave $213,932 to be appropriated.

The payments under the appropriation for half-pay pensions will about equal the appropriation.

The expenditure under the appropriation for Indian affairs will not equal the appropriation of the last session by a few thousand dollars; but, as that appropriation will be debited as soon as there is a sufficient appropriation by the sum of $130,205 44, as has already been stated under the head of subsistence, it will be necessary to make provision in the next year's appropriation to meet this debt. It is believed that $170,000 will be sufficient to meet the current disbursements of next year, to which add $130,205 44, and it will give $300,205 44 to be appropriated for the next year. It is proper to observe, that this debit against the Indian Department has arisen principally from provisions issued in holding Indian treaties, which, being issued by the contractors, were in the first instance paid for out of the appropriation for subsistence, but, on the settlement of their accounts, it was brought to the debit of the appropriation for Indian affairs. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

16th Congress.] No. 606. [2d Session.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 28, 1820.

Sir: Treasury Department, *December* 28, 1820.

In reply to your letter, stating that a bill had been reported making partial appropriations for the War Department for the year 1821, and requesting to be informed whether the Treasury would be prepared to meet such payments, if authorized, I have the honor to state that the demands upon the Treasury already authorized greatly exceed the amount which is now in it. It is, however, respectfully submitted that that circumstance furnishes no ground for refusing the appropriation requested by the War Department. It would only place in the power of the Secretary of that Department to determine which of the demands upon the Treasury which he is authorized to make should be first satisfied out of the limited means which it possesses.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Samuel Smith, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

16th Congress.] No. 607. [2d Session.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A DUTY ON SALES AT AUCTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 4, 1821.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the subscribers, auctioneers of the city of New York, respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists are engaged in an extensive business, whose general influence upon other branches of trade has of late become a subject of much controversy. Your honorable bodies were, at your last session, petitioned, by those who consider the interests of commerce as unfavorably affected by the great extent of auction sales, to adopt such restrictive measures as would tend to limit or suppress them. On the failure of the effort at that time, no means were left unattempted by which the discordant interests of the different classes of the community might be united in furtherance of this enterprise; and the application is now renewed, supported by more powerful influence, and urged with greater zeal.

Your memorialists respectfully disclaim the intention of urging their unimportant interests upon the attention of your honorable bodies. Their remonstrance is grounded upon principles distinct from any motives of private consideration, which, they are aware, would have but little influence on your decision. Their object in addressing you is to give such practical information as will lead to a just estimate of the nature of their business, and correct the misconceptions that may have prejudiced the inquiry.

The result of your deliberations on this important subject will materially affect the whole course of trade. A system which has gradually grown into importance; which has been improved, matured, and, they might almost say, perfected; which necessity originated, and acknowledged advantages have continued and enlarged, will be established as a safe and salutary medium of sale, or suppressed as a dangerous and pernicious agency. Your memorialists cheerfully submit their interests to the decision of your honorable bodies on the merits of this question, and would humbly suggest whether a subject of this moment should not be approached with respect and delicacy; whether it does not merit the most careful deliberation; and whether the argument and evidence that involve the interests of the whole should not outweigh the clamors of a few.

Your memorialists respectfully request the indulgent attention of your honorable bodies to a brief exposition of the general nature of their business, and of their manner of conducting it; and to the correctness of their representations they pledge their individual and collective respectability. Your honorable bodies will perceive, from this detail of their general practice, that there is nothing to warrant the charges of fraud and deception which have been urged against sales at auction, and that, in yielding to popular impressions derived from the objectionable mode of conducting the business which formerly prevailed, the opponents of the trade must have overlooked its actual importance and respectability. Were evidence necessary to disprove these calumnies, it would be found in the unlimited confidence reposed in your memorialists; and the slightest investigation would have corrected a position at variance with the very nature of the business.

Your memorialists, in the statement offered to your honorable bodies, have confined themselves to that branch of the trade which has been represented as productive of the most extensive injury—that is, the public sale of imported dry goods. Other commodities of every kind are sold under similar regulations; it would be obtrusive on your patience to particularize each.

Sales of dry goods are made at auction by the package or by the piece; and this is the only important distinction to be observed in all the varieties of the trade. Package sales, being more important in amount, and more attractive, by the assortments of merchandise they combine, excite most interest, and are attended with greatest competition. When the sale is of magnitude, it is generally advertised in the principal commercial cities, with an enumeration of the articles to be sold. Printed catalogues are prepared, specifying the term of credit, with the other conditions of sale, and detailing the contents of each package, the number of pieces, the varieties of quality, by number or otherwise, and the lengths; all of which are guarantied to the purchasers. The widths are also in some instances specified, but always with a reservation expressed in the conditions of the sale, on the printed catalogues, or published by verbal explanation, that there is on that point no warranty, except that the goods not exhibited shall correspond in this as well as in every other respect with the samples shown. This exception is made to the

general guaranty to the purchaser, as well to protect the seller from arbitrary and unreasonable claims as to establish the general rule that no description of width can be depended upon with as much security as the evidence of actual observation; it being well understood that British cotton goods are universally invoiced at more than their actual width, whether they are of the finest or most inferior quality, put up for public or private sale. The misrepresentation has become sanctioned by universal practice, and is innocent because notorious. It is no more supposed that goods invoiced as six-fourths of a yard, and measuring but a yard, will produce more in consequence of the exaggeration, than that the United States' duty will be calculated by the custom-house on the invoice width rather than upon the actual measurement.

The packages are arranged in lots corresponding with their numbers on the catalogue, and are exhibited sometimes two entire days before the sale, sometimes but one; the length of the exhibition being regulated by the magnitude of the sale. When the goods are prepared for inspection, the purchasers are invited by public notice in the papers to examine them. Where it is necessary for an advantageous examination, whole packages are opened and displayed; where it can be made with more convenience from samples, one or more pieces of each quality are exhibited; and where there are many packages exactly corresponding, one only is shown.

Pattern cards are exhibited displaying the assortment of colors, &c. The purchaser receives every information and facility that can contribute to his convenience and protect him from mistake. The goods are arranged with so much attention to the accommodation of the purchasers, that three or four hundred packages may be examined with care and accuracy in one day.

On the day of sale the purchasers assemble, each prepared with a catalogue marked with his estimate of the value of the articles wanted; a practice that not only guards the buyer against any disadvantageous excitement which competition naturally produces, and refers him to the deliberate opinion formed upon careful examination before the sale, but also promotes a general knowledge of merchandise in every variety, and creates a useful register of the fluctuations of the market, as these catalogues are generally preserved, with notes in the margin of the prices at which every article has been sold. At the commencement of the sale the conditions are recapitulated by the auctioneer, among which is a provision that no allowance will be made for damage or deficiency after the goods have left the city, (a regulation at once equitable and necessary,) as otherwise there would be no protection for the auctioneer in the settlement of his accounts, or for the seller against the fraudulent claims of strangers. This being, however, at all times a declared condition, the publicity of the rule insures the prompt examination of the goods. All merchandise sold at public auction is warranted by the auctioneer to be perfect in the manufacture, free from damage and imperfection, of the quantity specified, and of fair merchantable character, as regards the description of width and size. For this the auctioneer is held liable, as well as for every delusion calculated to deceive the senses or betray the judgment. The auctioneer is not only legally and by common practice responsible for the correctness of his merchandise, but it is deemed a point of honor and of common justice to expose every art by which the interests of the purchaser would be sacrificed; and it is no uncommon thing for the buyer to acquire the first information of fraud from the auctioneer himself. This security to the purchaser is, however, necessarily subject to limitation; and public notice is always given that claims of all kinds must be made within a specified period. Immediate redress is obtained for deficiencies and damages reported within that time. The deficiencies, being properly certified, are promptly allowed: the damages are settled by return of the goods, or by the appraisement of disinterested persons appointed by the auctioneer and the purchaser. The period established for the required report of claims is a matter of convention between the auctioneer and the buyers at the sale; it being, however, understood that errors of all kinds which arise from the neglect or inaccuracy of the seller or his agent will at any time be corrected.

The nature of this business, by which sales are effected and accounts closed with so much despatch, absolutely requires that the stipulations specified should be rigidly enforced; and those regulations cannot be deemed disadvantageous by which care, punctuality, and promptitude are promoted.

Your memorialists have entered into a more particular detail of this part of their system, because the frauds of British agents and others are alleged as the prominent objection against auction sales.

Practical evidence is not wanting that imposition is most effectually guarded against by the very means which it is said encourage and promote it. The average amount of deductions made from package sales of British dry goods, for claims of every nature, will not equal the one-sixteenth of one per cent.; and it is rarely that any other causes of complaint occur than an accidental deficiency or an unavoidable damage. Claims based upon the suspicion or the discovery of fraud are so unusual, and would tend so much to the discredit of the proprietor of the goods, that many, if not all of your memorialists, would esteem it sufficient grounds to decline the transaction of further business with the person attempting the deceit. Your honorable bodies will perceive, from this simple statement, how groundless is the charge against auction sales of encouraging deception, and that the evil which is made the basis of all the objections against them is but imaginary.

Your memorialists have detailed every part of their practice in the management of package sales which can be of any importance in establishing a correct understanding of the nature of their business. Rice sales are conducted on the same general principles, but differ in many particulars. Package sales are resorted to when entire cargoes are to be sold, or where the quantity of goods is too great to be disposed of in detail. Large assortments of merchandise are daily offered at the piece sales, where packages are opened, and the goods sold in small or large lots, as may most tend to the interest of the seller and the convenience of the purchaser. These sales are regular and systematic, being held by each auctioneer of extensive business on two or more specified days in each week, and are principally depended upon by the retailers as well as the larger dealers for their uniform supplies; they are held under the same implied regulations which govern sales by the package. Every article is opened and exhibited on shelves on the morning of the sale; a sample piece of every package, as it is offered by the auctioneer, is displayed upon a counter for examination, and several others distributed among the company in the original folds; the rest of the package, if of similar quality, is sold in order; but the same process takes place whenever any difference in value exists, or where the accommodation of the purchasers makes it necessary. Ample time is given during the sale to examine accurately every article as it is offered; and the purchaser, in every respect, is secured against error and imposition, by an open and unlimited display of the merchandise, and by the public proclamation of every circumstance known to the auctioneer which may tend to enhance or depreciate its value. Where concealment has been used by the proprietor of the goods, it is necessarily detected in their free exposure to inspection. Articles imported of a specific length, which are sold by the piece, are guarantied of the usual length. By these means the purchaser has the double advantage of being allowed in the first instance to examine minutely, and of afterwards being relieved, if he has been unwarily deceived. It is a general regulation, that claims for deductions must be made the day after the sale; but they are generally allowed if notice is given before the settlement. These precautions operate only upon obvious damage, or upon deficiencies which are evident, or might with ease have been ascertained: they are intended to guard against the neglect of the purchaser, not to protect the frauds of the seller. In cases where it can be satisfactorily proved that goods have been put up with intent to deceive, no exertion is wanting on the part of the auctioneer to remedy any injury sustained in consequence.

A credit of three, four, or six months, is usually given on sales by the piece, where the amount purchased exceeds $100, and approved security is always required by the auctioneer. Legal interest is allowed for cash payments; and men of limited means, by a combination of their purchases, secure the credit which is at all times convenient, and frequently necessary; their united responsibility being admitted for amounts for which either individual would not be accepted. When it is considered that these transactions take place daily, and that the supplies so obtained are essential to the support of numerous inferior establishments, the importance and value of the accommodation will be evident.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that the system of public sales, in theory combining advantages and facilities which establish its utility in extensive markets, is attended in practice with that despatch, accuracy, and convenience, which alone have extended its operations and confirmed its necessity. It has long been the honorable distinction of our commercial transactions, that frauds on the revenue are scarcely known; it cannot be doubted that auction sales have had an influence in establishing this character for mercantile purity, inasmuch as they encourage so strict and impartial an examination of all imported merchandise, that if imposition should elude the vigilance of custom-house officers, it cannot escape the industrious observation of a trading community, which is ever watchful to detect fraud, and prompt in proclaiming it. Let not, then, auction sales be charged with the encouragement of a species of iniquity which does not in truth exist, and which it is at least presumable they have had an influence in suppressing.

As the public revenue is guarded from injury by the intervention of auction sales, so also do the purchaser and consumer obtain, through this impartial medium, undoubted assurance of the security of their transactions. No artful mode of exhibition can be used to ensnare the inexperienced; the examination of goods is deliberate and cautious; and it is fully in the power of the buyer to protect himself against the possibility of error. He deals not, as in private contract, with one whose interest it is to deceive; his bargain is made with an unbiassed agent, whose interest it is to expose deception; and in all cases of injury he looks for redress from a disinterested source.

Goods of inferior quality, of cheap and temporary dye, of specious appearance, and slight fabric, may be collected and exhibited as evidences of deception encouraged by auction sales.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that the evidence submitted by them to your honorable bodies must, if admitted as correct, be conclusive that merchandise exhibited for public sale cannot be estimated otherwise than at its actual value; or, if its apparent value be heightened by artificial means, that the responsibility of the auctioneer is pledged for the exposure of the artifice. What is it, then, that encourages the introduction into our market of articles of worthless fabric? Undoubtedly it must be their currency with the consumer, who has no immediate and direct dealings with the auctioneer, but obtains them from the jobber, who, himself perfectly aware of their intrinsic value, promotes their importation, by being the principal agent in their distribution. Your memorialists do not, by any means, intend to repel this charge by the imputation of unworthy motives to any other class of men; they are of opinion that goods of inferior fabric are necessary for the consumption of the country, and that the prices at which they are sold universally correspond with their value. The dressing, the glazing, and decorations employed in the preparation of inferior British manufactures for this and other markets are so notorious that they do not deceive the most inexperienced. These are not new inventions; nor have the humbler classes of the community but lately learned to clothe themselves in articles of cheap but showy fabric. The custom, however, is falling into disuse, and a taste for more simple and substantial merchandise begins to prevail. As far as regards the employment of fraud in the sale of goods through the medium of auctions, it presents itself so rarely to the observation of your memorialists that they cannot but doubt its prevalence, and would rather, from their experience, esteem it a matter of congratulation that the country merchant can come into the market in the confidence of ascertained good faith and fairness, than believe there can be reason to call either in question.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that the periodical exposure of large and general assortments of merchandise at public sale must have a tendency to promote the convenience of those who resort to the great commercial marts for their supplies, while it benefits the importer by the consequent increase of competition. If distant purchasers are attracted by public notice to large and valuable sales, where they may carefully examine the assortments that are offered, effect their purchases, and accomplish all their business in so short a period; if the holders of goods may, with so much despatch and certainty, complete the sale of whole invoices, at the current market prices, with full protection against all risk, and secure the advantages of prompt remittances, accommodations and benefits must result that would at least counterbalance many evils, if, indeed, the existence of any had been proved. When new plans or principles are suggested, encouraged, and established; when men of different interests and views coincide in their adoption; when, after long and successful experiment, they are confirmed and become universal, it is a common and reasonable inference that their popularity is the result of admitted utility. On what other reasoning can it be explained, that, with a powerful interest in opposition, auctions have become, in most of our commercial cities, so considerable a medium of sale, that both classes of the mercantile community, the buyers and sellers, have united in supporting them? There can be no doubt that when public convenience no longer requires their interference, they will naturally and rapidly decline, without legislative interposition.

To those whose operations are conducted on an humble scale, the amount of whose purchases must necessarily be regulated by their daily sales, the suppression of auctions would be a fatal and distressing blow. This numerous class is dependant on public sales for their regular assortments; their responsibility, though not adequate to purchases of magnitude, is yet sufficient, by mutual union and support, for their small but frequent obligations; having an established credit, they are assisted in the advantageous employment of their small capital, while their intercourse with the auctioneer gives him that constant information which is *his* best security, and insures the prudence of *their* engagements. In common with the country merchant, they owe to auctions the advantage of procuring their supplies without the necessity of intermediate profits, which are evidently a tax upon the consumer; they buy their goods at auction, and the fifteen or twenty per cent. which would have formed the profits of an intervening class is saved to that part of the population by whom the difference would be most sensibly felt. The country merchants go into the market on the best terms; the labor and difficulty of their purchases are reduced; they select from the daily assortments their necessary and regular supply, in quantities to suit their convenience. The price of commodities is equalized between the city and country consumer, and reduced to both; and the country gains in the saving of the time, the industry, and the resources of her most valuable citizens. But it is not only in their immediate advantages that auctions are a public benefit; the influence of the great body of strangers, invited by their facilities, is profitably felt in every department of useful industry, and imparts activity and animation to every branch of trade.

If, then, the population of the country is, through auctions, supplied with comforts and necessaries at the cheapest rate; if a saving be effected in the most valuable resources of the nation, of what moment is it that a wealthy and influential class of men, who are provoked to hostility by the loss of a productive business, denounce auctions as a public calamity, and influence others to unite with them?

Your memorialists respectfully represent that it is to the influence of auction sales that our domestic manufactures owe their introduction to general notice and that encouragement and aid which has, in some measure, over-

come the prejudices that opposed their advancement; that the valuable products of native industry, which public opinion discouraged and condemned, were forced into use and estimation. To the manufacturer, the aid of the auction business, as a medium of sale, is almost indispensable. A law of our State has been obtained for their encouragement, by which the sale of domestic goods has been exempted from duty; and the great disproportion in amount between the public and private sales of our home manufactures sufficiently disproves the supposition that auctions operate to their disadvantage. Those manufacturing establishments whose operations are sustained by great resources may, perhaps, view with indifference the decision of this question; but to those of humbler means, whose business is almost exclusively transacted through the agency of auctioneers, it is of vast importance.

The small resources that would be quickly exhausted in limited enterprise are, by the aid of auctions, continued in active circulation. The distress consequent upon the failure of employment, during the tedious disposal of the merchandise and collection of the proceeds, is prevented by the promptitude of the sale and payments. The manufacturer is aided by the judgment and experience of his agent, which render his presence and attendance unnecessary; so that his goods are sold, the raw material purchased, or his funds remitted, while there is no interruption to his industry; and the time and labor are saved which would be consumed by making sales of his merchandise in detail.

It is objected against auction sales that they have produced a revolution in the commerce of the country, and originated the difficulties which it is said now oppress it. Your memorialists would respectfully urge that the decline of business may be attributed to more probable and evident causes than the extension of auction sales, which has, in fact, resulted from the same circumstances that produced the decline in our commercial prosperity, and has tended greatly to relieve the general distress. It is to the extravagant introduction of foreign fabrics after the late war, when profitable sales allured to importations far exceeding the ordinary consumption; to the fall in the cost of goods abroad, when our merchants were overburdened with a heavy stock; to the injudicious extension of business at a period of hazard and uncertainty; to the loss of several important and profitable branches of trade, which employed our ships and seamen, and enriched our merchants and our country, but of which the universal restoration of peace throughout Europe deprived us; to the extensive scale on which the precarious experiment of domestic manufactures was commenced; and to the embarrassments of a disordered exchange, that commercial distress is to be referred: and practical men are aware that the interference of auction sales alone could have prevented a more extensive ruin, by their forced distribution of goods throughout the country, at a rate which relieved our importers, though at an admitted sacrifice. Such were the causes which produced the gradual decline of our commercial prosperity, and created that reaction in our mercantile situation from whose shock we are but now recovering. But on what grounds can it be urged that the present character of our trade is ruinous? The day of commercial disaster has passed away with the extravagant enterprise that produced it; and commerce, reviving, asks but freedom from restraint and liberty of action. A safe and advantageous internal trade employs the capital and industry of one part of the mercantile community; while our foreign intercourse, established upon secure and beneficial principles, invites the enterprise of the other. The mass of old goods, the surplus of former excessive importations, has been disposed of, and a field opened for a lucrative trade. Commercial credit and confidence are established; and though our own produce but scantily rewards the labor of the husbandman, (an evil certainly not attributable to auction sales,) yet foreign manufactures and produce generally have fallen proportionably, while the improvement of our domestic exchanges denotes a composed and settled state of things.

Our importers have, during the last season, enjoyed a trade that has well rewarded their enterprise. Our market has been enlivened by strangers from every quarter of the Union, and presented a scene of activity and successful industry that sufficiently relieves auctions from the charge of having effected a ruinous change in the character of our trade.

Your memorialists are represented as holding an important and dangerous monopoly. On the contrary, it is their influence in destroying the power of monopolizing that renders them of public service. They are a barrier to that inordinate warmth of speculation which is in direct opposition to the principles of a secure and moderate trade. They prevent the involvement of capital in the attempt to engross scarce and desirable articles, and those ruinous combinations of extensive dealers which frequently distress a whole community.

From these considerations, your memorialists respectfully remonstrate against the imposition of legislative restrictions upon a business whose advantages have been carefully thrown into the shade, while none but groundless objections have been urged against it. Public sales, in their general character, are no longer the resort of the necessitous, who are compelled to the sacrifice of property by the pressure of distress. Buyer and seller now meet on neutral ground for their mutual advantage; auctions are employed as the most secure and convenient medium for the sale and purchase of merchandise at the current market rate; and any addition to the present charges, however trifling, so far from being a productive source of public revenue, would force the business into another channel, introduce the practice of selling inconsiderable samples at auction, by which the prices of large parcels at private sale would be regulated, encourage frauds on the revenue, and operate directly as a tax upon the yeomanry of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

FRANKLIN & MINTURN, *and others.*

16th Congress.] No. 608. [2d Session.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 12, 1821.

To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the stockholders of the said bank, respectfully showeth:

That the institution of which they are managers is laboring under several grievances, not only injurious to the bank, but, as they respectfully conceive, to the nation also, which call for legislative relief. Some of these arise from the original omission of appropriate legal enactments; others, from certain provisions of the charter not suited

to the condition and circumstances of the bank; and one, of a very important character, from a regulation concerning the fiscal receipts of the Government of the Union. For the remedy of these evils, the stockholders of the Bank of the United States can only look to Congress. Under the pledge of its sacred faith, and by its authority, the institution was established; and their natural refuge is, therefore, to the National Legislature for that relief and protection which the citizen has a right to claim of his Government. Of that body they know they can obtain nothing forbidden by the sound policy of the State; and could their interest dictate a request inconsistent with that policy, they would forbear to make it; but it is under a conviction of the justness and correctness of their requests, that, as citizens, and as a portion of those whose prosperity constitutes the public good, they respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the grievances under which they labor. They ask relief only if it be found to be consistent with the public welfare; and if it be, they will, they are convinced, not ask in vain; while they feel satisfied that they will be able to show to your honorable body not only that their claims are consistent with it, but that they are eminently calculated to advance and promote it.

Your petitioners are aware that strong prejudices have existed against the Bank of the United States, and certainly there has been abundant cause for more than prejudice against some of the acts which have marked the progress of the institution. But these acts have been offences not against the public or the Government, (except as it is a stockholder,) but against the innocent and undesigning stockholders, on whose behalf your petitioners now ask protection and relief. Offences of inferior turpitude and of inferior public injury, under almost all Governments, have been restrained by severe punishments. By the charter granted by the Congress of the Confederation to the Bank of North America, it was proposed to make some of these offences felony, and they were accordingly made felony by the several acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. But though, in the progressive experience of this institution, one example of infidelity, peculation, and fraud has produced another, and that another and another, and though it has been defrauded of millions of dollars, it is yet entirely without the preventive protection of effective and appropriate penal laws. Will it be believed, too, that these acts, so injurious to the bank—that these losses, so afflictive to the innocent and suffering stockholders, have excited against the institution the prejudices which your petitioners now so anxiously deprecate? Yet it is a truth, that those are the sole causes of which your petitioners have any knowledge. For they cannot believe that it is considered a crime (at least not in the eyes of that Legislature from whom they purchased their privileges) for the stockholders to have associated together and to have placed their property under the protection of the most solemnly considered act that has marked the existence of the Government—an act, the validity of which all political denominations of men in the country, (at long intervals of time, giving ample room for reflection and investigation,) and all departments of the Government, have repeatedly and solemnly considered and confirmed. The usefulness of the bank to the Government and to the country, its purifying effect upon and sustaining aid of the currency, its support of the public credit, and its general benign influence on the interests of every solvent man and every solvent institution in the country, if not readily acknowledged, your petitioners believe can be satisfactorily shown. But, more effectually to dissipate the public prejudices, if any remain, your petitioners entreat your honorable body to inquire who now are the persons really interested in this much injured institution? They will be found to be, with few exceptions, original subscribers, who have continued to hold their stock, alike ignorant and innocent of the frauds to which their interests were a prey; or they are unfortunate purchasers, who, deceived by the false appearances which the affairs of the institution exhibited, gave an advance of from twenty to fifty per cent. on their purchases. Among those now interested are all the classes of human helplessness; and among the funds involved in the fate of the institution are those of charity and religion to no inconsiderable amount. Of these facts your petitioners are ready to give satisfactory proof to your honorable body, and crave to be permitted to do so, if it shall be doubted or deemed material.

Under these circumstances, your petitioners will proceed succinctly to state the particular objects on which they respectfully request relief and protection from Congress.

First. The charter provides that no director, except the president, shall be eligible for more than three years in four. This provision has, in practice, been found to deny to the bank the services of those men who are best qualified to administer its affairs with safety and profit to the institution. It is a provision not contained, your petitioners believe, in the charter of any other respectable banking institution. It was not contained in the charter of the former Bank of the United States; and it would seem that the provision of the charter which forbids the re-election of more than three-fourths of the directors in office, at the time of an annual election, (to which your petitioners have no objection,) is calculated to effect all the ends of the embarrassing provision from which your petitioners now crave relief.

Second. At present there is no authority, under the laws of Congress, to punish any fraud, peculation, or violation of trust, committed by any of the officers of the bank or its offices; and, on this point, the State laws are also supposed to be deficient. Nor is there any adequate civil remedy for the bank against its faithless agents, who may, the hour before their dismissal from office, while the investigations necessary to their removal indicate to them that result, take the property of the bank from its vaults and withhold it, spend it, and, if they please, give it in payment to their other creditors, in exclusion of the bank, from which it has been thus purloined.

Third. Under the charter, it has been doubted whether the bank has power to authorize the issuing of notes not signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier. The labor and the time necessary to sign notes for the bank and all its branches are much greater than either of those officers can bestow upon that object; and hence, the bank has been unable to put in circulation a sufficient amount of notes of the smaller denominations, which the public most want, and which are best calculated to serve the interest of the bank. If authority were given to the board from time to time to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denominations at the parent bank, under the superintendence and direction of the board and its principal officers, there would be no public risk, and it would afford all the aid which your petitioners desire on that point.

Fourth. Under the fourteenth section of the act incorporating the bank, the bills or notes of the bank originally made payable, or which shall have become payable, on demand, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress. Under this regulation, the power of the bank to make its capital available, either for its own profit or the public good, is greatly abridged. The sphere of its circulation is limited to those places where it is least wanted, and made to exclude those where it would be eminently useful, while the whole currency of vast sections of the country is thereby frequently greatly embarrassed.

Your petitioners forbear to enter, at this time, into a further exposition of the grounds of their application for relief on these points; but respectfully hope and request that your honorable body will so dispose of the subject as to give them an opportunity of manifesting the justice, as it regards the bank, and the policy, as it regards the public, of the relief and protection which they respectfully claim.

On behalf of the board of directors.

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Attest: THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MEMORIAL.

The Committee of the Bank of the United States beg leave respectfully to represent to the committees of Congress, to whom the memorial of the bank has been referred, that the directors of the bank were forbidden, by the nature of the instrument, from developing in their memorial, at length and in detail, the particulars of the grievances under which the establishment labors, or the reasons which, in their opinion, authorize and recommend the measures of relief which they seek. To supply this deficiency, the committee now desire respectfully to bring before the committees of Congress some of those details and reasons, which they will do as briefly as the nature of the subject will permit. They will notice the several points in the order in which they are stated in the memorial.

I. *The ineligibility of directors who have served three years in succession.*

On this point, the committee beg leave to consider, 1st, The evil; 2d, The relief desired; 3d, The possible objections to that relief.

1. The memorial states, very truly, that the most competent and safe men cannot generally be induced to accept seats at the respective boards of the bank and its offices. The directors of such an institution ought to be, if possible, of undoubted credit, great experience, and extensive business. Neither integrity nor abstract talent, nor both, are enough. They ought, at least a considerable portion of them, to be men extensively engaged in business, and well acquainted with men of business. Such men not only are better qualified to govern the affairs of the bank, but give to it their own business, which is valuable, not merely on account of its extent, but also on account of its character, and attract to it numerous customers like themselves; and thus secure to it, in the aggregate, business to a greater extent, and of a better character, than men of a different description can do. Not to obtain the services of such men, is to fail in managing the institution to the best advantage, and to limit its usefulness and its benefits, both public and private. But, under the existing provisions of the charter, such men decline, too generally, the station of directors of the bank and its branches, when they can (as they always can) obtain seats at the boards of respectable local banks, from which they will not be periodically removed. The reasons of their preference are obvious. It is desirable with such men always to have seats at the boards of respectable banks; and to remove them periodically is to suspend periodically the advantage which they seek. But, besides the motive of interest or convenience which may govern them, they have a much greater objection to the necessary removal required by the charter of the Bank of the United States, founded on the unpleasant feelings which it excites. The bank may succeed in a first appointment, but at the end of one year it displaces one-fourth. This offends those who see themselves removed, without admitting or believing that the preference which excludes them is just, and places them in a light of inferiority, which mortifies their pride, and often provokes their resentment; nor are these feelings assuaged or subdued by exhibiting to them the original charter, which renders it necessary. This, however, it is admitted, must be borne to meet the demands of a prudent jealousy. But the evil increases almost in geometrical proportion, as the process of exclusion annually occurs, until, at the quadrennial appointments, it ends in a state of things absolutely incompatible with the good management of the bank; for as many of the best directors who were first appointed will be retained as the law permits, and, on the fourth appointment, the whole of them will be excluded; leaving but one-fourth of the preceding board, and those who compose that small portion will have had but one year's experience. Undoubtedly the bank has succeeded, in many instances, in procuring the services of fit men, under all these difficulties; but it has been the result of good fortune, and in opposition to causes which almost necessitate a contrary effect; and it is hoped the National Legislature, in its wisdom, will not see fit to leave such great national and private interests to the sport of chance.

The committee find it quite impossible fully to express the magnitude of the practical evil, which can only be understood and felt by marking attentively the operation and progress of it. In their humble opinion, the change desired is altogether indispensable to a prosperous and safe management of the bank.

2. The relief desired is simply that length of service, which may be considered as expressive of extraordinary usefulness and capacity, shall not create ineligibility. The request does not embrace the Government directors, nor any change in the provision which excludes a numerical proportion (one-fourth) of the board of the year preceding each appointment; guards which, the committee cannot doubt, will fully carry into effect the policy and object of the Legislature on this point.

3. It is not denied, the committee believe, that the change desired is calculated to promote the interest of the stockholders. But it is alleged that banks generally, and particularly this bank, are to be viewed in the double aspect of instruments of private advantage and national good, and that it ought to be shown that the tendency of the change is not likely to be injurious in the latter view. The committee do not hesitate to admit the justice of the remarks; but they entreat that it may be considered whether both ends are not attainable by the same means, and whether the means proposed are not the most fit to accomplish both. The desire of the stockholders is to have the institution managed by the most honest and most capable men that can be procured. If this end be attained, the national object will undoubtedly be attained. That commendable jealousy which has been before alluded to may cease to be wise, if carried too far. If carried so far as to exclude the most fit men from the management of the bank and its branches, it will, undoubtedly, be carried too far. It may put the affairs of the institution into the hands of designing and unprincipled men; and, against their arts, the provision of ineligibility from length of service will be a security feebler than a cobweb. If, then, the committees of Congress shall be satisfied that the provision which renders the best men ineligible periodically is not calculated to keep the management in the hands of men of the highest integrity and capacity, it will follow that, to meet the public object, the change ought to be adopted. And as a matter of fact and experience, in the past management of the bank and its offices, it has failed to do so.

II. *The punishment of frauds upon the bank by its officers.*

On the policy and propriety of punishing, by penal enactments, frauds and peculation committed on the bank by its officers, the committee deem it unnecessary to enlarge.

III. *On the substitution of agents instead of the president and cashier, to sign the notes of the bank of the lower denominations.*

On this point, also, the committee deem it unnecessary to dwell at much length. The request now made is unlike that which was some time since made of Congress and refused. That was to delegate the authority required to the officers of the branches as well as those of the bank. The present is merely to authorize other persons than the president and cashier, who shall be, however, equally responsible agents, to act under the immediate eye of the mother bank, and only to a limited extent. It has been suggested that the authority which is desired might diminish the securities against counterfeiting. This would be true if the officers designated were to be temporary

or numerous; but the objection will be entirely removed if they be not more numerous, and be as permanent in their appointments as the officers who now discharge the same duties. All this the bank, with a view to its own interest and security, would order, should it not be prescribed by law, which, however, may be done. That the authority desired may not be misunderstood, the committee will remark, (though it is probably unnecessary,) that it is not desired that the bank shall be allowed to issue notes of lower denominations than those now authorized by the charter, nor is it desired that the substituted agents shall be allowed to sign notes of a higher denomination than $20. Indeed, the power may be limited to those of the denomination of $10 and under. Or, if it shall be deemed any additional security, or a preferable plan, to abolish entirely the authority of the president and cashier on this point, and require all the notes of the bank and its offices to be signed by the substituted agents, there can be no objection to it on the part of the bank. Under these guards, it will surely appear that there can be no objection of public policy to this request of the bank. But the grant of it is required by the public interest as well as the convenience of the bank. It will scarcely be questioned that the extension of the circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States of the lower denominations would be a public benefit. This, however, cannot be effected, if it be required that the president and cashier shall sign each note. The duties of each of these officers, in relation to the mother bank alone, including the transfer department of the bank and the loan office, and a complicated voluminous daily correspondence, are greater than are assigned to any like officers in the United States; but when to these are added a minute and vigilant superintendence of the business, accounts, and general management of seventeen offices, the aggregate constitutes a mass of labor that can leave no time for signing notes.

IV. *Circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States.*

No subject connected with the currency can be of more importance than the circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States. They may be made infinitely useful in purifying, sustaining, and increasing the sound currency of the Union. But they are but partially so at present; and it is not in the power of the bank, so long as they are receivable by the Government at all points where they may be tendered, instead of being received only where they may be payable, to make them co-extensively useful with the Union. Thus, for example, the notes of the Western and Southern offices are receivable in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., in payment of all debts to the Government. The bank is not bound to pay to the Government except where its notes are payable, though they may be received elsewhere; but it is bound to transfer the funds of the Government from place to place, and could only gain a little time, perhaps with inconvenience to the Government, by refusing to pay where they may be received. It has, accordingly, always (except for a moment, when the safety of the bank rendered it necessary to ask the time to which it is entitled,) paid where the notes were received, without reference to the places where they were payable. The result is very embarrassing to the bank, and frequently very distressing to the community. There are some facts which it will be proper to state, before we present a more detailed view of the evil.

The exchanges between the West and the Atlantic are always against the former, which is a large debtor habitually to the latter. The exchanges between the North and the South run for one portion of the year against the latter, and for another in its favor. When the exchanges are unfavorable to the South and West, the notes of the Southern and Western branches all pass to the North, as a substitute for exchange. They are equal to cash, or very nearly so, in all the principal cities north of the Potomac. They are so, because they are receivable in payment of duties to the Government, the portion of which payable to the north of the Potomac in any quarter of the fiscal year of 1819 was, taking that year as an example, nearly as much as the whole circulation of the Bank of the United States at the same time, and, of course, kept up a steady demand for the notes of the Southern and Western branches. The union of this demand with the course of exchanges draws the whole of the notes of the Western offices to the Atlantic, and, at particular seasons of the year, the greater part of the notes of the Southern offices to the North. The revenue collected to the South being comparatively small, there can never be any material reflux of their notes, because they will be absorbed by the Northern demand before the exchanges turn; and the balance of payments being always against the West, there is never any towards that quarter. We will now proceed to enumerate some of the evils resulting from the receipt of the notes of the bank and its branches, in this manner, and under these circumstances.

1st. It greatly deranges and distresses the money market, both of the places where the notes are received and where they are payable. The Bank at Philadelphia, and the offices at New York and Boston, did not receive less than between five and six millions of the notes of the offices south and west of them in the short period of fourteen months, exclusive of the notes of the office at Washington. These points were obliged to pay the Government the amount of these notes, and in vain sought for speedy reimbursement from the offices where they were payable. The state of the exchanges, which caused this flux of their notes, created an inability to reimburse the offices which had received them until the exchanges turned. The offices receiving them were, of necessity, obliged to curtail their business suddenly, to provide the means of paying them. Accordingly, the curtailments at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, within the same period, amounted to upwards of four and a half millions of dollars, and exhausted almost the whole of the capital placed at these points. The capital of New York and Boston united was, at some periods, less than nothing. What distress and embarrassment must have been caused by these circumstances will easily be conceived by those who have reflected on the nature and effects of the sudden withdrawal of a large portion of the active capital of a trading community.

The evil suffered in the community where the notes were thus received and paid was not all. The offices whose notes were thus received and paid were necessarily called upon to provide the means of reimbursement, and curtailments to a corresponding amount were ordered in them, and like distress and embarrassment produced in the communities where they were located. Double the amount of the notes thus circulated was, in this way, withdrawn from use to provide for their payment. The aggregate curtailments in the fourteen months before alluded to (from 1st September, 1818, to 1st November, 1819) were upwards of ten and a half millions of dollars; and, it is confidently believed, it would not have been necessary to reduce the discounts of the bank a single cent but for this cause. When these reductions commenced, the discounts were very moderate for the capital of the bank. They did not amount to $42,000,000.

Nor is the extent of the distress and embarrassment measured by the immediate effects of the reduction of the discounts of the bank and its branches. These reductions, in their operation, throw back upon the State banks a portion of their circulation, and reduce their deposites; and they also are obliged to curtail their business, and add to the general mass of distress.

The uncertain liability of the bank and its branches, (as each is, in a certain degree, liable to pay the notes of all the rest,) and the perpetual alteration of the capital of each, by paying the notes of the others, and having its notes paid by them, put it beyond the power of calculation to determine the extent of business which can be safely done, and leave the bank to vacillate between the hazards of rashness and the fruitless results of a torpid prudence. To-day a branch shall have a million of capital, and in three months it may be without a cent.

2d. It diminishes and deranges the currency of the whole country. The bank was under the necessity, to protect itself from danger, and to avoid charging itself to an unlimited amount with the cost of adverse exchanges, to forbid the offices with which the exchanges were unfavorable to issue their notes. It, however, issued its own notes; and the offices against which the exchanges did not run issued their notes without any limit but that of the demand; yet the circulation of the bank was, by this cause, greatly decreased. Thus, for example, in the short space of five months (from the 1st April, 1819, to the 30th August, 1819) it was reduced from $6,045,428 to $3,838,386.

This, however, does not show the entire extent of the abstraction from the currency which this cause produces. Let it be supposed that the circulation of the bank is four millions of dollars, and that one-half of it has been issued by offices to the south and west, and is in use for the purposes of being remitted to the north and east. It is thereby as much taken out of the currency as if it were destroyed; and it leaves only two millions of currency furnished by the bank. But the bank will, probably, have four millions of specie in its vaults; and it cannot safely have less, under these peculiar circumstances: this sum, also, is withdrawn from circulation. Thus, the bank, not by its fault, but by the necessity which is imposed upon it, has withdrawn four millions of specie from the currency, and has given a substitute, in its notes, only to the amount of two millions. In this view, the currency has been diminished two millions. But even this is not the worst view of it. Let us suppose that the notes of the bank and its branches could not be converted into bills of exchange, (and there is no doubt, it is presumed, that, with its high credit, it could easily do what many local banks have accomplished,) it could circulate two dollars of its bills for every dollar it should have in its vaults. Then it is supposed to have four millions of dollars in its vaults, and could circulate eight millions of its notes, which would be equal to gold and silver. It then would have added four millions to the currency, while, at present, it diminishes it to the amount of two millions: making a practical difference of no less than six millions in the sound currency of the country. The view may even be extended, because the Bank of the United States could, had its capital not been deranged by this very cause, have given a greater addition to the currency with the greatest ease and safety, if a demand had existed for it, by increasing its specie. No evil can be greater than a decreasing currency. In the words of a great man, "poverty, and beggary, and sloth" follow in its train.

But this evil of a decreasing currency will not occur as a rare calamity once, perhaps, in a century; but will be renewed with every flux and reflux of the exchanges between the different portions of the country, as long as the bills of the Bank of the United States are thus receivable by the Government.

3d. It makes the necessary public burdens, in some instances, doubly oppressive. In all the States south of Virginia, and in nearly (if not all) the Western States, the Government of the United States does not expend half the revenue it collects; the surplus must be remitted to other points, where it is necessarily to be expended. This draws so much of the capital of those States from them, and adds it to the capital of another—New York, for example. This is not a subject of complaint, though it is certainly an evil. But when the revenue of New York is collected in the notes of the offices of the South and the West, perhaps to an equal amount, and drawn from the necessary currency of these portions of the country, the evil produced by the remittance of the surplus revenue becomes intolerable, because the means of making it have been taken away. The capital of these States is fettered by the necessary curtailments of their banks; their currency is diminished, and that state of things which is called a scarcity of money is produced; exchange rises, and, when the revenue is to be remitted, the means of doing it no longer exist.

These are the principal disadvantages arising from the receipt by the Government of the notes of the bank and its offices where they are not payable. There are many others, some of which are scarcely inferior in importance. Among them, none, perhaps, are more worthy of notice than the disadvantages suffered in those very particulars in which it is supposed the present practice is beneficial to the Government and the country.

The following are the advantages which have been supposed to result from the existing regulation:

1st. It is supposed that the notes form, as at present received, a currency co-extensive in its sphere with the limits of the Union.

2d. That they form a substitute for exchange, free of the usual expense.

3d. That they form a sound currency, specially calculated for the payment of debts to the Government.

1st. The notes of the bank and its offices certainly do possess, as at present received, a credit co-extensive with the limits of the Union, but they are by no means invariably of their nominal value at all times and places. From the middle of December to the middle of March or April the notes of the bank and the Northern offices will generally be at a discount in the South. And there will be many other instances of their being under their nominal value. They are, however, always only a commodity where they are not payable, and their price will depend on the quantity in market and the demand for them; the demand for them will depend on the amount of revenue payable in the place where they are held compared with the quantity in the market. They will serve no purpose of a general currency against the current of exchange; nor will they ever, under any circumstances, serve the purposes of a currency, in a correct sense, where they are not payable. They will be at par, bear a premium, or be below par, according to circumstances. Even on the spot where they are issued they will frequently bear a premium, unless they are freely issued. In Ohio, for example, they are said to have commanded fifty per cent. premium in the current money of the State. But the overruling difficulty will be that the bank, in its own defence, will not issue its notes where they are to be used as a substitute for exchange; and it is only when they can be thus advantageously used that they are supposed to serve the purpose of a general currency. But this will be more properly considered under the next head.

For one object of a general currency, (the only one for which such a currency is either desirable or practicable,) the Bank of the United States has furnished the most admirable expedient that has ever existed in any country—we mean a currency for the use of travellers. By making its five dollar bills payable at all its branches, there is no spot in the twenty-two States of the Union at which they will not be preferable to gold and silver; and there will be few places where they will not be instantly convertible into these metals. More in this way need not be done than to multiply them, which the bank will no doubt do to the extent of the demand, if the receipt of its other notes by the Government, at all points, be not allowed to continue embarrassments which may lessen or destroy its ability to do so.

2d. They do serve the purpose of exchange, and, if they can be drawn directly from the bank or its offices, they will of course be free of the usual expense of exchange. But this very rarely happens. The person who uses them as exchange has generally to pay to some low or cunning dealer in money a premium higher than a just premium on exchange in its accustomed form. And though there was, until the last twenty months, no restraint on the issue of notes by the offices, the bank, unless it choose wantonly to waste the capital of the stockholders, cannot, and will not in future, suffer its notes, under an adverse state of exchange, to be issued at one office, to create a demand at another, where money is from five to ten per cent. more valuable. This is no part of the duty of the bank, and its burdens are sufficiently great without adding to them. The bank will, with a view to its own just interests, furnish exchange, whenever and wherever it may have the ability to do so, at fair and reasonable rates.

Exchange, like all other mercantile transactions, but in a more especial degree, depends for its fair operation on an unembarrassed money market, on a well-adjusted currency, and on a state of established confidence. We have seen that the receipt by the Government of the notes of the bank and its branches where they are not payable has a powerful effect in distressing the money market, diminishing the currency, and impairing the pecuniary ability of the States from whence they are drawn to be used as a substitute for exchange; and we must therefore infer that it is a most unhappy means of supplying or facilitating exchanges. But why should the bank furnish exchange free of expense? Is not the premium of exchange as justly chargeable on the operations of commerce as any other charge? Why make the bank pay the price of exchange on the funds with which a cargo may be purchased in South Carolina or Georgia, and not the freight? Why should a desire exist—how can a desire justly exist—to throw this charge on the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, rather than on any other portion of the people? They are certainly, in a very peculiar degree, entitled to the protection of the General Government. With it the bank originated. It was in the confidence of its strength, of its faith, and of its wisdom, that the present holders subscribed for or bought the stock they hold. There was, unfortunately, gross and unprincipled gambling in the stock, but not by those who now hold it. Few of them would probably have become interested in the institution, had it not been for the high degree of confidence they placed in the management of an establishment which was under the immediate eye and protection of the Government. The present holders are either original subscribers, innocent of the frauds and speculations which have been so justly the subject of reprobation; or they are injured persons, who have given twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty per cent. advance for the stock. If this fact be doubted, let it be inquired into.

If the stock list be regarded, it will be seen that large portions of the stock are held by all the classes of human helplessness—by the aged and infirm, by the widow and the infant, and by charitable and religious institutions. Are they fit subjects to be charged with the burdens of commerce, and with the equalizing of the exchanges? The people of the United States, generally, are direct owners of one-fifth part of this stock. Is there any reason why they should bear one-fifth of this particular charge on commerce? Is this charge to be imposed on the bank, on the ground of enormous profits? That, unfortunately, cannot be pretended. The present stockholders have been heavy losers, and have had their capital diminished; while the bank has paid large pecuniary considerations for its privileges, and has rendered invaluable services to the Government. On what ground, then, it is respectfully asked, can a desire exist to heap so unreasonable a burden on this institution? But these pages are not intended to supplicate an exemption from any obligation that can be legally imposed, though it be harsh or distressing, if it have any foundation in public policy. If it have any foundation in public policy, disregard that fostering protection of the Government, which the citizen ought to be taught to expect, and which attracted, no doubt, the honest portion of the stockholders to a bank which was national, in which the Government was a partner, and in the management of which it largely participates through its directors. Spare not the fund of charity, the sacred deposite of the church, the bread of the hungry, or the pittance of the wretched. Let these hallowed funds be made to bear exclusively the burden of paying the expense of a common mercantile operation, if they can be made to serve the end; but, before this sacrifice be made, (which surely cannot be made without some compunctious visitations,) let us dispassionately inquire, can they be made to serve the purpose intended?

We have said, that if a local circulation were allowed to the bank, it would furnish exchange on fairer terms, and at a lower rate, than is now paid for its notes; that its own interest would limit it to fair and moderate premiums; and that these would be enforced by an unembarrassed money market, a well adjusted currency, and an established confidence. All this we conceive to be demonstrable. Some, however, think differently, and suppose that private competition would be unavailing against the Bank of the United States, and that it might demand exorbitant premiums; but, perceiving the evils of driving the bank out of the exchange market, and of the derangements of the money and currency, which we have pointed out, they agree that, if a maximum of exchange were established, the notes of the bank should cease to be receivable, as at present. The first answer to this suggestion is, that it is absolutely impracticable. What would be the maximum of exchange, if the peace of the country were to become doubtful, and under a great variety of other circumstances, which may be easily imagined? It is useless to multiply examples; the point is too clear to require discussion: forty and fifty per cent. have been paid in the current medium in some parts of the Western States for the notes of the branches of the Bank of the United States. If the notes of the branches had been made a local currency from their first establishment, the business of the bank would have been under control, and would, no doubt, have been so regulated as to have judiciously distributed the capital of the bank. Under such circumstances, for example, there is no doubt it would have been the interest of the bank to have sold exchange in the Western States, on the Atlantic, at a light premium, and to have received its payment by another operation of exchange on New Orleans, where the products of the Western States find their market. The premium of exchange, whatever it may at any time be, will be fixed by uncontrollable causes, which are perfectly just, and almost perfectly accurate. It must inevitably be as equitably and correctly fixed as the price of wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, or any other commodity. It is an utter misconception of the principles of exchange to suppose that the Bank of the United States, with any capital, or any means, for terms of any material duration, could exact an unreasonable premium, *if the currency be sound.* If that be unsound, there is no basis for fair dealing, and it is idle to project remedies against unfair practices. The discerning will easily perceive, and the candid will readily admit, that the bank is more likely to suffer than gain in such a state of things; *but if the currency be sound, the rates of exchange can never be excessive*, because they can never materially, and for any considerable length of time, exceed the expense, risk, and loss of interest incurred by the transportation of specie. The person desirous of purchasing exchange will either have the specie in his hands, or will receive it on demand from some bank whose notes he holds. Who, then, will be guilty of the folly of giving much more than the expense of transportation, &c.? There will be competition, too, wherever there is gain, which will be carried on as far, and continued as long, as it continues to be gainful. It is true that exchanges between some of the States have, for a considerable time past, been very high. But wherever it was high, the currency was in a greater or less degree unsound; the banks were curtailing, and the currency decreasing. These causes could produce no other result. Had these causes not existed, the premiums of exchange would not have been high. In some places, though the banks pretended to pay specie for their notes, they evaded it in effect. Let specie be paid promptly and *bona fide* to-morrow in places where exchange is high, and the premiums of exchange will immediately fall to rates founded on the charges and risk of transporting specie, and a trifle, perhaps, beyond their aggregate. That this is an inevitable result, it is believed, has never been denied. In England, it was denied that the adverse state of exchanges which that country suffered while its notes were inconvertible depended on the suspension of cash payments; but it was never denied that, if the currency could at any time be converted into the precious metals, the rates would be governed by the cost of transportation, &c. Let the currency be sound, and the premiums of exchange must be precisely just. To attempt to equalize exchange, or to place the charge of it on any other operations than those which shall cause a demand for it, will be as impracticable as it will be unjust.

3d. The next ground on which the receipt of the notes of the Bank of the United States, at all points, is considered politic, is, that they form a sound currency, in which the revenue may be collected. Any discrimination between the currency in which the demands of the Government may be collected, and the general currency of the country, is founded on a very limited view of the subject. The Government should never wish to collect its revenue in a better currency than that which its policy provides, and its laws ordain, for the purposes of the citizen. It is a distinction that never can be made with justice. The object of the Government should always be to establish a sound currency for the general uses of society, in the advantages of which the revenue should only incidentally participate. If the Government does not insure a sound currency to its citizens, it can have no right to demand of them a sound currency. They can only pay in such currency as they are enabled to procure. The sole inquiry, then, ought to be, whether the state of the currency is benefited or injured by the present regulation. This inquiry we have sufficiently attended to already. But we will go further, and show that the advantage supposed to be gained in the collection of the revenue is not gained; that it is, on the contrary, defeated by the very regulation which is supposed to afford it. Where the notes of the Bank of the United States will circulate as a currency, they are thrown out in abundance, and, in common with other good currency, are used in payment of the revenue. But where this is the case, there is no bad currency, and they yield no great immediate and local advantage that is not afforded by other notes. They, no doubt, keep the others in the sound state in which they are found, and that is probably what was really expected when it was supposed they would enable the Government to collect its revenue in a sound currency: that construction would be most consistent with good sense and sound policy. But if the object was that they should furnish a currency in which the revenue might be collected where there was no other good currency, certainly that object is frustrated by the present regulation. In the Western States, for example, the currency is unsound, and the regulation ought to have a tendency to keep the notes of the Bank of the United States there, that the revenue might be collected in them. But the tendency of it is directly the contrary; it is to remove them to a returnless distance from the place where they are wanted.

There is a mistake on this subject, in relation to the local banks, which it may be fit to notice. It is apprehended by some, that, by rendering the circulation of the offices of the Bank of the United States in a certain degree local, it would diminish and embarrass the circulation of the local banks. If this were true, it would hardly be a sufficient reason to contravene an act of national policy, laying the claims of the Bank of the United States, merely in its corporate capacity, entirely out of the question; but the effect would be directly contrary where the regulation proposed would be at all operative. To the north of the Potomac it would have no operation at all, or none worth consideration; there, the bills of the Bank of the United States now remain, in common with the notes of the local banks, in a local circulation, without inconvenience to these banks, and with all the benefits which were expected from the establishment of the bank to the community. In the South and West, the change proposed, far from being injurious to the local banks, would be greatly beneficial. It is no doubt true, that, could they be permitted to furnish the whole circulation, and have that undisturbed by the receipts and remittances of the revenue, they would be gainers by the exclusion of the notes of the Bank of the United States; but both these advantages they cannot enjoy. If the revenue be collected exclusively in their notes, because the Bank of the United States shall be unable to issue any, they must pay the whole to that bank, as the public receiver, in specie; or it must remain their creditor, and pay the Government the amount without receiving it. There is no alternative. Not being thrown back again into circulation, the masses of their notes, thus withdrawn in the heavy collections of the Government, will not only diminish the aggregate of the general circulation, to the great injury of the country, but will, from destroying its equilibrium, and perverting the operation of its principles, actually reduce the circulation of those banks below the probable amount which they would enjoy in a joint and equally protected participation in the privilege with the Bank of the United States. This embarrassment has been felt by many of the local banks to the South, which have complained that the branches of the Bank of the United States did not issue their notes to relieve them from it; not perceiving that, had they done so, these notes would immediately have been converted into instruments of exchange, and, instead of relieving them, would have increased the evil, by adding to the embarrassments of the moneyed concerns of the community.

It is not true, as has been frequently but falsely alleged, that the Bank of the United States has any hostility to the local banks; and this committee is ready to demonstrate to the committees of Congress, if particular instances shall be stated, so as to render the subject susceptible of proof, that this is a calumny without the most slender foundation; and, on the contrary, they are ready to show signal instances in which it has fostered and sustained the local institutions. The Bank of the United States has always acted under the impression that its own prosperity was inseparably connected with the general prosperity of the country. It is needless, therefore, to say that the change proposed is not intended (while it is very obvious it will have a contrary effect) to lessen the advantages of the local institutions. Its object is to use its privileges with fair and reasonable advantage, in a manner which will not impair, but advance the public good. The regulation of which it complains is practically equivalent to an absolute prohibition to issue any notes in the Western States, and to a like prohibition to issue them to the South of the Potomac, during six months in the year, while the collection of the revenue, the convenience of all classes of the people in these quarters of the Union, and the restoration and perpetuation of a sound currency, all require them to be issued largely and diffused widely.

The remedy for all these evils is to make the notes receivable by the Government only where they are payable. To this general rule, without materially impeding the attainment of the object, there may be some exceptions. Indeed, these exceptions may even advance the general object, while they will serve other important purposes. The following may be safely allowed:

1. Let the notes of the parent bank be received every where.
2. Let the notes of the office at Washington be received every where.
3. Let all the notes of the bank and its offices be received in the States and Territories where the bank has no establishment.
4. Let the five dollar bills of the bank and all the offices be received every where.

These exceptions ought to satisfy the advocates of the present regulation, because they will much more effectually than the general rule carry their views into effect, while they will produce few or none of the evils resulting from that regulation. The privilege given to the notes of the office at Washington alone will be, in itself, a much greater advantage to the Government and its agents than all the conceivable advantages (the evils aside) of the present regulation. It will render unnecessary a direct and sudden draught of the Government funds from the places where they may have been collected, to Washington, where they will be wanted: and it will save the bank the trouble and expense, and the bank and Government the odium of the transfer. The exception of five dollar notes will confirm and enforce the existing regulation of the bank which directs the receipt and payment of notes of this denomination, as well of the bank as of the offices, at all the establishments of the bank. The proposed change rests entirely with the Government. It affects no part of the charter. The existing rule is a regulation entirely under the control of Congress. Let it, therefore, be remembered, that if the proposed change be made, and it be

found not to be useful and salutary, it may be repealed at the next, or any other session of Congress; it will confer no right upon the bank. Is it not, then, manifest that great evils exist from the present regulation? Is there any concomitant advantage, except that enjoyed by the lowest class of money-dealers? Is there any possible danger that can result from a change by way of experiment? May we not hope, then, that the experiment may be made?

Finally, the committee beg leave to remark that it is not true, as has been represented, that the bank is asking new privileges of Congress. Is it a new privilege which would remove a restraint whose operation denies to the institution the services of safe and competent managers? Is it a new privilege which would punish great crimes with adequate punishments? Is it a new privilege which would merely substitute one class of agents in the place of another for the discharge of a duty consisting entirely of manual labor? In fine, is it a new privilege to the bank for the Government not to receive its notes in a manner productive of great public evil, because it will combine a benefit to the bank with the public good? Are they not mere modifications of existing privileges, or the exclusive exercise by Government of its own rights, for the public advantage?

The statement annexed marked A will show the evil and embarrassing effects of the existing regulation, when the notes of the offices to the South and West were freely issued, on the distribution of the capital of the bank. It will appear from it, that, at the date of that statement, notwithstanding great exertions had been made to place and keep capital at Boston, the effect not only failed, but that the office at that place had less than no capital by $372,000—that is to say, that the bank was indebted to it that sum; and that the office established in the great commercial city of New York had no more than $245,000 of the immense capital of the bank.

The statement annexed marked B will show the immense amount of the branch notes which have been redeemed where they were not payable.

Accompanying this communication, the committee of Congress will also receive a list of the stockholders* of the bank on the 1st October, 1820, which will enable them to see who are now the stockholders; from which it will, it is believed, appear that they have been justly characterized by the memorial.

A.

Distribution of the capital of the Bank of the United States, May 28, 1819.

Portsmouth,	$117,678 70		Lexington,		$1,502,388 44
Providence,	335,208 54		Cincinnati,		2,400,987 30
Middletown,	255,985 11		Louisville,		1,129,009 00
New York,	245,287 81		Chilicothe,		649,858 83
Baltimore,	5,646,325 28		Pittsburg,		769,031 36
Washington,	555,737 97		Philadelphia,	$13,418,742 96	
Richmond,	1,760,502 88		Deduct this sum due to the office at Boston,	372,825 79	
Norfolk,	861,764 16				
Fayetteville,	677,963 81				13,045,917 17
Charleston,	1,935,042 35				
Savannah,	1,420,543 45				
New Orleans,	1,664,596 47				$34,973,828 63

This statement of the capital at Philadelphia is merely nominal, if considered as a capital for the proper operations of banking, as in the above sum are embraced all the property and debts due the institution, including therein the five per cent. stock which the Government subscribed, debts due by State banks, &c.

It is proper to add, that, since the date of this statement, the necessary restraint put upon the issues of the notes of the offices to the South, at seasons when the exchanges are unfavorable to them, and upon those of the West, at all seasons, the exchanges being always unfavorable to them, has enabled the bank, by great efforts and great vigilance, to place and keep adequate capitals at all points.

B.

The following sums, in branch notes, received at the Bank of the United States, have been disposed of as follows:

Offices.	Returned to offices.	Notes of offices destroyed.	Notes of offices on hand.	Total redeemed at parent bank.
Portsmouth,	25,310	100	2,775	28,185
Boston,	32,575	142,655	3,215	178,445
Providence,	21,640	570	1,780	23,990
Middletown,	42,920	920	10,885	54,225
New York,	373,490	812,330	29,240	1,215,060
Baltimore,	2,111,405	214,540	1,730	2,327,675
Washington,	3,467,370	28,375	54,885	3,550,630
Norfolk,	451,550	13,520	18,725	483,795
Richmond,	922,439	9,610	16,120	948,169
Fayetteville,	301,308	259,980	7,190	568,478
Charleston,	611,799	128,580	12,850	753,229
Savannah,	969,055	479,440	11,730	1,460,225
New Orleans,	420,115	195,010	30,040	645,165
Louisville,	27,550	222,210	94,340	344,100
Lexington,	170,280	379,500	84,800	634,580
Cincinnati,	198,000	492,540	119,010	809,550
Chilicothe,	26,000	227,360	33,850	287,210
Pittsburg,	248,750	290,790	41,410	580,950
	$10,421,556	$3,898,030	$574,075	$14,893,661

* The list is omitted.

To the foregoing amount of - - - - - - -	$14,893,661 00
there ought to be added this amount of post-notes issued by the parent bank, and destroyed, because they were used in the Southern and Western States in lieu of branch notes, - - -	5,528,981 96
Amount redeemed, - - -	$20,422,642 96

The sum thus redeemed is exclusive of considerable sums in branch notes, received at offices other than those which issued them, and which were not returned through the parent bank, but directly from the offices which redeemed them to the offices which had issued them.

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 7, 1820.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 609. [2d SESSION.

PROTECTION TO MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 15, 1821.

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom have been referred the various memorials praying for and remonstrating against an increase of the duties on imports, respectfully report:

That they have directed their best attention to the subjects submitted to them by the House, and feel it their duty to state their views fully and freely, so that it may be enabled to act with promptitude. It is certainly time that the propriety of extending protection to the objects now claiming it should be finally settled; the nation expects, and their interest demands it.

It is not a matter of very great consolation to the committee to know that, at the end of thirty years of its operation, this Government finds its debt increased $20,000,000, and its revenue inadequate to its expenditure; the national domain impaired, and $20,000,000 of its proceeds expended; $35,000,000 drawn from the people by internal taxation, $341,000,000 by impost, yet the public treasury dependant on loans; in profound peace, and without any national calamity, the country embarrassed with debts, and real estate under rapid depreciation; the markets of agriculture, the pursuits of manufactures, diminished and declining; commerce struggling, not to retain the carrying the produce of other countries, but our own. There is no national interest which is in a healthful, thriving condition; the nation at large is not so; the operations of the Government and individuals alike labor under difficulties which are felt by all, and for which some remedy must be discovered. It is not a common occurrence in the history of nations, that in peace the people should call on the Government to relieve their distresses; the Government reciprocate the call, by asking the people to relieve theirs; the resources of both exhausted; both marching to poverty or wealth (as opinions may vary) in the same road, on the same principles; their expenses exceeding their receipts; unable to discover, or unwilling to develop, new sources of wealth or industry; pursuing theories too far, or not far enough; too much or too little guided by the opinion of foreign authors and reviewers or domestic statesmen, (as each mind may fancy;) unmindful of the policy which has secured the great interests of other nations, or unable to devise a better for ours; too unwise to profit by the lessons of experience; too wise to need them, or unable to agree as to their dictates—we are certainly not at that point of public or private prosperity which can be a source of satisfaction. Others "rejoice at the beams of peace" which bring their attendant blessings; but, if the people of this country may judge of the five next by the five last years, war will be peace to them. Five years of peace on the continent of Europe have nearly repaired the ravages of twenty-five years of war; four years of peace in this authorized the official declaration "that but few examples have occurred of distress so general and severe as that which has been exhibited in the United States."

For the first twenty-two years we enjoyed all the advantages of peace at home, and war abroad; we prospered amidst the distresses of others. But it ought not to be said of a republic that its institutions are calculated only for a state of foreign convulsion; that it can flourish only when others suffer. Our history justifies the observation that our prosperity is in a ratio inverse to that of Europe; when it is in a state of convulsion, we rise to greatness in proportion to its throes; its repose causes a revulsion which shakes all our interests to their foundation. If it be really true that we have adapted our systems to a state of war in Europe, that they are inconsistent with the relations which flow from general peace, it behooves us to pause, and ask if this is a prudent basis for legislation? if it is not a bold and a dangerous experiment to make all our calculations on a state of things which no longer exists, and was forced and unnatural? We are too apt to think the events of our own times common ones. We become familiarized to them by their continuance, and cease to appreciate their magnitude. History has never presented to our contemplation such a succession of great events as in the last thirty years. Future generations will wonder at them, and wish they had occurred in their days. We, under whose observation they have passed, bestow less of our attention to their nature, and are not sufficiently convinced that, in proportion to their importance, their recurrence is less probable. When the fancy or pride of the historian shall have swelled them beyond truth, those which we now contemplate with so much admiration will lose their interest. An imported head of antiquity, which may have been on the shoulders of Pompey, excites more curiosity than the heads of greater men whom we have all seen: future ages will look more to that of Washington. It is not for curiosity alone we look to other ages and other countries; we eagerly search the records of ancient republics for the rules of government and the lessons of experience; we could better profit by the examination of our own; posterity will look to this for example. Other nations have followed and now profit by our political institutions, but all shun and avoid our internal policy, our principles of economy, and national interest, because our experience has proved their fallacy; our moral influence still operates every where but at home; we alone are unjust to ourselves, unwilling to profit by our own practice. The present Cortes of Spain, at the moment of assimilating their religious and political establishments to ours, evince, by their corn laws, tariff, and commercial regulations, that our history has been instructive to them; when it shall prove so to ourselves, it will not be thought unsafe or unwise to build our systems of revenue on domestic and not

foreign industry, on the foundation of our own laws, internal production and internal employment. As to stability, it is the difference between the waves and the land; as to certainty, between the return of the seasons and the fluctuations of foreign regulations; as to the means of consumption, between the steady demand for the surplus of labor and production, and the one which varies with every importation. History does not furnish another instance of a nation relying on the importation of goods as the main and almost exclusive source of revenue. It has now become more like the daring throw of desperation than the settled result of financial knowledge, or the deliberate deductions of reason. In every other nation, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce have been deemed intimately connected, each necessary to the growth and wealth of each other, all essential ingredients of national happiness; in ours, there is said to be an hostility deep, inveterate, and incurable. To every individual among us, it is the first lesson of economy to earn more than is expended, to sell more than is bought, to export more than import; yet this is said to be bad policy for a nation. It has been deemed sound policy to bottom the public resources on the consumption of the people, and that the articles of that consumption should be furnished from abroad. Thirty years of experience has tested the wisdom of our measures; they may suit a state of war, but are ruinous to us in peace. It is verily believed that the last five years of European peace have taken from the resources of the people more than was acquired in twenty-two years of European war; that, if the debts of the country were deducted from the value of the property, the nation is poorer than in 1790. If this be thought a bold assertion, the committee beg that its correctness may be decided, not by general exclamation, but by practical observation and calculation. Our population has increased nearly three-fold: have our exports increased in proportion? The following statement may not be without instruction:

Exports for the years 1790 *and* 1820.

Exports.		For 1790.	For 1820.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pot and pearl ashes,	tons,	6,280	8,625	2,345	
Beef,	barrels,	62,371	53,891	-	8,480
Flour,	barrels,	619,681	1,177,036	557,355	
Fish, dried,	quintals,	383,237	321,419	-	61,818
Fish, pickled,	barrels,	57,424	87,916	20,492	
Flaxseed,	bushels,	409,444	220,914	-	188,530
Indian corn,	bushels,	1,713,241	533,741	-	1,179,500
Pork,	barrels,	26,635	44,091	17,450	
Rice,	tierces,	73,329	71,663	-	1,666
Tobacco,	hogsheads,	101,272	83,940	-	17,332
Tar,	barrels,	51,044	38,176	-	12,868
Pitch,	barrels,	3,818	3,798	-	20
Turpentine,	barrels,	58,107	75,749	17,642	
Wheat,	bushels,	1,018,339	22,137	-	997,202

It would be descending to minuteness to pursue the comparison to all the items of our exports; the general result would not differ from this specimen. In cotton, there has been not only a prodigious increase, but as it were a new creation; the value of this article exported is to the amount of all our domestic exports as twenty-two to fifty-one. It exceeds all the other agricultural productions of the country, but can be raised only in the southern sections; to them and the nation at large it is of infinite interest; it relieves the general gloom; but to sixteen States it affords no profits, except by carrying and consumption; it furnishes no foreign market for other productions.

If the amount of exports be a test of national wealth, if agriculture be an interest worthy of national attention, this presents a serious picture of our progress: it ought to be well examined by every farmer who cannot raise cotton. So far as the exportation of domestic produce is the support of commerce, so far the picture applies, and the merchant must seriously examine it. So far as the ability to consume productions imported from foreign countries depends on the quantity of ours exported, the financier must look to the prospects of the revenue; and in its effects on all the interests of the nation, the statesman has much for contemplation. When he has compared the imports with the exports, he can well account for the following official view of our situation:

"The currency of the United States has in three years been reduced from $110,000,000 to $45,000,000. This reduction exceeds 59 per cent. of the whole circulation of 1815." "All intelligent writers upon currency agree that where it is decreasing in amount, poverty and misery must prevail. The correctness of the opinion is too manifest to require proof; the united voice of the nation attests its accuracy. As there is no recorded example in the history of nations of a reduction of the currency so rapid and so extensive, so but few examples have occurred of distress so general and so severe as that which has been exhibited in the United States." [Treasury report on the Currency, p. 496.]

Without inquiring whether the state of the currency is a cause or an effect, it is enough to know and feel the melancholy truths thus avowed. Why are these things so? The sea, the forest, the earth, yield their abundance; the labor of man is rewarded; pestilence, famine, or war commit no ravages; no calamity has visited the people; peace smiles on us; plenty blesses the land. Whence, then, this burst of universal distress? In former ages, seven years of plenty would feed seven years of famine. Plenty was a blessing, not a curse; it seems reversed in the present. Our last five years have been well favored and fat fleshed, our corn been rank and good, but our individual and national resources are "withered, thin, and blasted with the east wind;" "our full corn has become blasted, our fat kine poor and very ill favored and lean fleshed, such as we never saw before in all the land." When the bounties of Providence fail to prove beneficent in their effects, man must be perverse or Government unjust. Past the thirtieth year of our existence in the present form, approaching the fiftieth of independence, and, counting from that of its recognition, we have had fewer months of war than years of peace, yet abundance cannot relieve our wants; the market for the one, the supply of the other, are neither within the control of the people, or directed by the Government. A Government, too, of the people's choice, bound to reward filial attachment by national protection, it was not instituted—it is not supported—to suffer all the interests of the nation to be writhing under foreign policy, and, while imploring relief, to be sunk under the appalling answer of "regulate yourselves."

When Government calls on the people for revenue, they will answer "let us alone." If legislation will neither lead to wealth nor relieve from distress, it must not legislate the people out of wealth or into poverty. When plenty is attended with the effects of famine, when superfluity will not avert wants, and peace to us produces all the miseries of war to others, there must be some deep and radical error; it must be most powerful in its operation, and be inherently fixed in a system which thus involves a whole nation in general distress. History affords no example of a people impoverished while in the full fruition of health, peace, and plenty; it has fallen to the lot of ours to furnish a new item to its records. Elsewhere, an overflowing treasury indicates national prosperity; with us, the

two years of the greatest revenue have been selected as the epoch which consummated our embarrassments. There are sources of taxation which will supply the public wants from the people's surplus; those sources are traced in every country but this. Our system of revenue is founded on the markets and consumption of the country, and both are dependant on foreign power and interest. Success may justify the bold experiment at a time when moral and political principles have been deranged by a great revolution; but when pursued in a time of settled order and general repose, it savors not of wisdom or justice. It failed even in the age of wonders; it would be a new one, indeed, if it succeeded now.

It cannot be unwise or unprofitable to search for the causes which have brought the country to its present condition. The evils, being neither local nor partial, can be of no ordinary kind; their origin cannot be in the people. It could not be their intention to blast the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, for they are their own; to exhaust their public treasury, for that must tend to their oppression; it could not be in their power, if their Government was wise enough to discover the tendency, and strong enough to control their operations; and if it has not wisdom to discover or strength to direct the true interests of the nation, it cannot be such a one as its founders intended to secure to their posterity. It is a poor compliment to their wisdom as well as ours, a poor recommendation to republican forms and principles, if this Legislature cannot "provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare;" we trust it will be never said that it shall not by its efforts deserve success. If the fault is not in the people, it must be in the Government, either foreign or domestic; if foreign systems have produced these lamentable consequences, it cannot be necessary to enforce the necessity of their counteraction; if a domestic system, or the want of one, has led us to our present state, its abolition, or the adoption of a new one, is a solemn duty due to our constituents. If the majority in our councils should think that a change of policy may be dangerous, it must mean domestic; their patriotism would forbid the imputation of their being unwilling to relieve the country from the operation of foreign policy, if that should be the cause of our grievous condition. If it is not foreign, it must be domestic; and they ought to be well assured that their course is consistent with reason and sanctioned by experience. If it be true that our present legislation is calculated on a state of war in Europe, that it has then but partially succeeded, and wholly failed in peace, would seem but the natural connexion between cause and effect. The change of all the relations on which a system is built must affect the system itself; it is in vain to expect a uniformity in its operations when all the moving principles are reversed. We build our revenue on consumption, yet expect it to be permanent while consumption is in a consumption; we found the people prospered when exportation gave a market for their surplus, and look for a continuance of prosperity when the sources of it are stopped. The expenses of this Government increase with the population of the country; yet, while expenditure is on the advance revenue is on the decline. Ours is the last Government in the whole community of nations which is willing that the markets for the production, the establishments for fabrication, should be in a foreign country, under the influence of foreign Powers; we give efficient protection only to the means of distributing our wants. We seem not to follow the experience of ages, but to be making a daring effort to persevere in the assertion of principles exploded by all national practice; yet, in their application to one great and important branch of national industry, we have discovered and corrected our error (if error it may be called) before any practical injury was sustained. During five-and-twenty years we adhered to our discriminating duties on tonnage; they probably aided our commerce during the French revolution; but it was foreseen they would injure it when the occupations displaced by that event should have obtained their accustomed employment, when the interest of nations would suffer them to pursue their policy; and only fourteen days elapsed from the promulgation of our treaty of peace before we repealed our whole system of discriminating duties as to the ships of all nations who would repeal theirs. We offered reciprocity to all the world; but where reciprocity was refused, the discrimination remained; it still remains, and this Congress adheres to the same rigid course which is pursued towards American shipping. The committee deem it not improper to recommend the lesson of its own experience; it is but for this Congress to apply its own principles to another co-ordinate and equally important branch of national industry. Laws founded on war will not suit a state of peace in this more than any other. Let there be no system of restriction, but one of reciprocity—of liberal interchange; as one of the great family of nations, let our laws keep pace with theirs in liberality; let them even make the first friendly offer.

The act of March, 1815, is our own definition of free trade. It declares that reciprocity of duties is the true principle by which to ascertain whether a system is restrictive or free. This act has met with the approbation of the whole country. So far as the reciprocity has been obtained, it has aided our commerce; and all we ask of others is the adoption of this principle. But, though we repeal our laws, it is only conditional—"such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they *operate to the disadvantage of the United States*, have been abolished." Reciprocal duties are within the spirit of this law; its policy is wise and sound; its application to the interest of agriculture and manufactures, it is believed, would relieve their distresses. That the exclusion of the productions of our soil operates to the disadvantage of the United States cannot be denied. Reciprocal duties on theirs is our practical commentary on the text. It is, then, most respectfully submitted to the House that it, at least, deserves the trial whether the same rule ought not to be applied with equal force to the raising, the making, as well as to the carrying of our articles of consumption. Year succeeds year; our troubles increase. For the five years of the new state of things, no changes have been made in our laws in relation to any concern but commerce; each year finds them worse. At the last session the attempt to effect a change was called premature; and it seems that even now the convenient season has not arrived. The measures then and now proposed are said to be ruinous to the great concerns of the country. No better or other plan is proposed for their relief, when all admit the evil; some must offer a remedy; those who object to the plans of others should present some of their own, or prove that none is necessary. If the country labors under distress, the cause should be discovered as well as the remedy. If it is not to be found in the declension of our agriculture and manufactures, then where is it? If their revival will not effect the cure, then what will? The people of this country expect that something will be done; and as the measures must originate in this House, it assigns the various subjects of consideration to the appropriate committees. No measure has yet been proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means to provide relief to the treasury, or by those on agriculture and commerce to relieve those interests. It has thus devolved on the Committee on Manufactures, not to act in concert with the other committees of this House in devising the measures which may afford, by their harmonious co-operation, equal relief to all the suffering interests of the country, but, unaided, as it were, on a forlorn hope, to look for the means of assistance to the interest peculiarly confided to their care. The committee do not shrink from the arduous duties. In their discharge they find great relief in the conviction, which results from their investigations, that there is no great interest of this nation distinct from another; that there exists among them a most intimate union, connexion, and dependance; that, in our happier days, they were as little divided as they are now in those of their despondency. If all now flourished but one, it might well be doubted if it would be proper to risk their safety, by attempting a change. But the committee think there can be no danger in moulding our system into such shape as is necessary to meet the changes in

its foundation; to apply the same principles, which have been approved of by every Congress since the peace, to all the sources of national industry. We think them the heads of tributary streams which form the great river of public prosperity. We know of no dividing ridge which prevents their union. All history, past and present; all experience, foreign and domestic; the opinion of the statesman in council, and the farmer in the field; the coincidence of national laws and national toasts, connect agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. We are not aware that this union is forbidden, or ought to be dissolved by sound legislation. Believing it exists, and is indispensable to national happiness, we beg leave to present a bill, which is the offspring of our judgment, guided by no attachment to one interest at the expense of another, by no hostility to any system, except such as "operates to the disadvantage of the United States."

If common defence requires a revenue to provide the means, that revenue should be as certain as the expenditure, permanent as the wants it is designed to meet, built on the consumption, supporting and supported by the industry of the country. If the means of consumption depend on the facilities of exchange, a market must be secured to agriculture; provisions and raw materials must have a permanent and steady demand; manufactures must exist somewhere to furnish and secure this demand, and the supply of the articles for use which commerce must distribute. Then another question occurs: Where should these means exist and be in operation? In our own country, in the hands of our own citizens, under the control of our own Government: these appear to us the essence of independence. The materials for building and equipping our ships, clothing and arming our soldiers and sailors, consuming the surplus, and supplying the wants of the people, are items in the general system of common defence and general welfare. It is time to know whether this country can or ought to command them. The effects of foreign command have been tried; it is but a common mode of coming at truth to try the domestic.

National interest and national pride have already been put to a severe test; it is yet grating to national feeling to find the benefits of our laws accruing not to our own citizens, but to a people who have no attachment to our institutions, whose interest is adverse to ours. The raising of raw materials, and their conversion into manufactures, have, in all other countries, been deemed a source of general wealth; the placing the raiser, the manufacturer, and the consumer as near to each other as possible, has been in every trial found to be the advantage of all. The supply of the want of manual by the labor of machinery is a practical remedy for a sparse population, all tending to increase the certainty and facility of exchange, which promote alike all the branches of national industry. The country is not known where commerce has not grown with manufactures, and agriculture been nourished by both. In this we have not paid as much attention to internal as external industry, yet it cannot be less important. We have built our revenue on importations, but have been indifferent about securing the means of purchasing imported articles; our custom-house credits are a bounty to the importer, yet it seems of no concern whether that importer is a resident or an alien, whether the profits of importation are scattered within the country, through the thousand channels of domestic expenditure, or sent abroad to produce the same good effects to others. If the wealth or poverty of a nation can be ascertained from its abundant or diminished currency, it becomes most interesting to know what gives it amount and activity; it must be industry, employment, and the resulting profits, of which currency is more the effect than the cause. The flood of importations has lessened their employment and the sources of gain; currency is deprived of its occupation; the pursuits of active industry, profitably employed, require some common medium to pass from hand to hand, to go the rounds of society and continue active till demand for it ceases. In its course through the great circle, the same sum may pay twenty times its amount of debts, be the foundation of twenty new contracts, furnish a market for twenty different products or employments. It thus performs, in its twenty operations, the same duties that twenty times the same would, if confined to one. As a means of paying for imports, its movement is in a straight line to the merchant as an article of remittance; it is only on its arrival in a foreign country that it travels the rounds of employment. In the interior, the dollar which reaches the store does not come back to the farmer, mechanic, or laborer; expended in a manufactory, it returns again for provisions, materials, and labor, current; while it can find employment affording and receiving it, it passes through every occupation; from the store it has but one. It is the difference between circulation and remittance, furnishing employment at home or abroad. Profits being the life of currency, currency being the criterion of general prosperity, the committee will not further examine whether it is better for the nation that those profits should accrue from domestic sources and to the residents of our country.

The estimate of the Treasury Department is, that, in three years, the currency of the country was diminished $65,000,000, counting from 1815; that this diminution has produced unexampled distress and misery. How has it produced this state of things? If the currency has been thus reduced, it has been from the want of employment. There is, perhaps, more specie in the United States than at any former period, but it is not currency while it is unemployed; when it does not pass from hand to hand, it is no more currency than an equal value of silver or gold in ingots, or the boxes or vaults of the bank which contain it. Bank notes are currency when they are current and in circulation, but while they are in the bank are no more currency than if they had not been signed. The diminution of the currency is, therefore, not owing to its extinction, but to the want of use and employment. There is now but the one duty for it to perform—remittance. There is no want of capital to enliven the pursuits of agriculture, to push manufactures into operation, or to give activity to commerce. But there is no employment; the materials of currency are abundant, but no occupation to set them in motion; $65,000,000 has been withdrawn from circulation, because there has ceased to be any cause to produce action. Coin, or bank notes, or both, are currency when current and in action; they cease to be so when there is no use for them. In 1815, the production, fabrication, and distribution of the country, kept $110,000,000 of currency in active operation; the business of the nation required it. Now it is reduced to $45,000,000, for this plain reason—the business of the country requires no more. Business has decreased 59 per cent.; embarrassment and distress have increased in the same ratio. The history of those three disastrous years will tell us the kind of business which has so decreased as to bring about such consequences. It is not the business of importation of foreign goods, for it was never so great; if they add to a nation's wealth, riches have indeed flowed over the land without stint. It is not the business of remittance; so far as that is an employment for currency, it still continues in full activity, requiring not only money, but bank stock, public stock, book debts, notes, bonds, judgments, and bankruptcies, to pay the balance against us. It is that rectilinear current which makes the merchant only the conduit to the great foreign reservoir. Unless, then, it shall be first made to appear that the state of our foreign trade is such that the balance-sheet is in favor of our merchants, that the foreign manufacturers and exporters are the debtors and not creditors of our merchants, until they send out more than they bring home, foreign importations call for more currency. If, however, on this important subject of the balance of trade, we should labor under an error, it can easily be corrected by the exhibition which every importer has it in his power to make, which would add to his credit at home and abroad, which would remove deep and dangerous delusions, quiet the public fears, and end discussions which will never cease without some practical test. It becomes here indispensable to settle it. If the balance of trade is against us, and more remittance is required, then there is one employment for currency left, and the reduction is not for the want of importations to keep it active; if, on the other hand, there are no remittances due, no employment for currency, the falling off in importa-

tions may, in such case, be put down as one leading cause of the decrease of currency and growth of public misery. It solves at once the great question: What is that employment of currency which adds to and secures general wealth, and guards against poverty—imports or exports, foreign or domestic manufactures? It is the subject on which volumes have been and will be written, public opinion and the national councils divided, and on the correctness of the decision of which all the public and private interests of this nation depend. Authors, reviewers, essayists, statesmen, and printers can never convince each other by any thing depending on reasoning. But there is one book that contains the convincing and conclusive argument which none can resist—the importer's leger. If the excess of exports over imports is the measure of a profitable trade, the merchant's leger will show it, being the only person concerned in the trade; if he pays for the goods imported, his and the country's profits are the same. Now, this book shows whether the excess of imports or of exports is the profit. If he has paid for all imports, and has a balance of goods on hand, or of money due him, the trade is profitable. To settle at once this great controversy, to take a bond on fate, to exhibit such a case as will prevent a recurrence of another attempt to induce Congress to pass a law which shall forever destroy agriculture, commerce, revenue, and all the interests of the nation, let the importers of foreign goods proudly exhibit their balances on the credit side if they exist; they must increase their credit, and will convince Congress that importations add to national and individual wealth. The committee would withdraw their recommendation of manufactures when one small item of information should be communicated. For what purpose are stocks sent to Europe? why are foreign collectors seen in our commercial cities? property sold by foreign plaintiffs and assignees, and, probably, not an instance of an importer's insolvency without foreign creditors in the schedule? If the balance is favorable, why is not opposition silenced where it is so easily done? When it is not done, the fair inference is that it cannot be done. It may, then, be taken for conceded that there is yet employment for currency in remittances, and that this has not been the source of its useful or profitable occupation.

This at once solves the great mystery, and settles the great question; it points to that use and circulation which makes the amount and activity of currency the test of general prosperity—internal, not external. It accounts for the eagerness of foreign nations, foreign artisans, merchants abroad, and foreign agents among us, to monopolize that circulation from hand to hand, through the whole round of internal commerce which gives its vigor and profits; for the willingness of all of them to leave to us the miserable and ruinous circulation of currency for remittance to them. Foreign writers and foreign statesmen may well inculcate on ours the doctrine that the excess of imports over exports is the rate of profit; their doctrines are like the profits, sound and solid to the nation that reaps the benefit. Whether it is the one which pays, or the one which receives; the one which holds the coin, or the one which hears it jingle; the one whose currency flows in a torrent-like stream beyond its jurisdiction never to return, or the one whose currency becomes a steady, gentle current, meandering through every occupation within the great circle of national industry, giving use and value to every production, floating it to every market, the state of the currency and of the nation furnishes convincing proofs. It is then no longer left to conjecture the reasons why this country flourished in war, and has become depressed in peace; why the people could then pay the Government twelve millions of internal taxes a year from sources that would not now furnish one. They had a currency; it was active, it reached every man. Manufactures flourished every where within the sphere of their operations; all the agriculture of the country flourished with them; it was depressed only in those parts of the Union beyond their influence. Profits remained where they were acquired; they were impelled out through the arteries, and returned through the veins; each occupation, being healthy and active, aided another; their united efforts were felt by the nation. Currency was confined in its course and variety only by the general mass and complication of the mutual wants of our whole population. And where manufactures are yet flourishing, the same effects are yet felt; the sphere of their action bounds the circle of circulation. Beyond that circle there is scarcely a currency left, except in the cotton-growing States; there it continues, because foreign policy and the interest of foreigners will not suffer its exclusion from a market. But to all the grain-raising States, those abounding in raw materials for manufactures, and population, fuel, and machinery to conduct them, the prospect is gloomy indeed. The fertile soil of the interior and the West produces measureless products; roads, canals, and noble rivers afford infinite means of distribution; but there is no market, no employment. Foreign systems, with unresisted, unchecked sway, have attained the command of our consumption, deny the use of our products, monopolize the profits of converting rough materials into manufactures, and would have acquired the profits of their distribution had this Government "let it alone." Foreign agriculture supplies the materials, foreign industry the labor which produces to the American people their clothing, their utensils, and means of defence against foreign aggression. American materials have no value; American labor has not employment; and the American Government has adopted no system of counteraction, no measure of resisting or defensive policy. If ever a people were groaning under a restrictive system, one of bounties, premiums, privileges, and monopolies, which denies the operation of every one principle of free trade which coerces occupation and paralyzes industry, which prohibits a foreign market to our productions, and forces every thing foreign on ours, thus depriving us of both, it is the people of whom we are the representatives, who have honored us with their confidence, and confided their interests to our patriotism. If this system was the offspring of our legislation, error of judgment might be an apology for its commencement, and a disposition to make no sudden changes for its continuance; that the moving motive for its enactment was the good of this nation; a conviction that it was the best mode of drawing, in fair exchange, the resources of others, retaining our own. But when we admit this is a foreign system, enacted by foreign Governments for the benefit of their subjects, not of our citizens—as the means by which to draw our wealth to them, and not to throw theirs to us, we have a serious account to render to a suffering people. Commerce has been rescued from the grasp of foreign usurpation by legislation—so far, at least, as granting all that has been asked. Agriculture and manufactures are struggling, unaided, under a weighty pressure; we all unite in wishing them well; many bestow their blessings, rejoice in their good prospects, feel and acknowledge their importance, glad they are doing so well, and hope they will do better. The commercial codes of Europe are, at the people's expense, laid on our tables; there is not a production of our country at which some of them are not directed; not a branch or source of national industry which they do not attempt to destroy: this is the pressure, this causes the struggle which, in every district, some of us witness; to let them alone is to leave them in a foreign grasp. Why bestow our blessings or ever breathe a wish for the success of our industry, if it is not a national contest? If it be the nation's and the people's cause, why will not the Government that has an eye to pity stretch forth its arm to save? In no small portion of the nation, oceans, roads, canals, and rivers afford little else than the means of importing and distributing foreign productions; the land, of little other use but a resting-place on which to consume them. Thus have "our soil and our seas" already been usurped from those to whose use they were designed, and to whose use it is our duty to secure them. The consummation of foreign has left no good foundation for the fear of domestic usurpation. We have told the people that reciprocal duties are no restriction—do not impair free trade. We have proclaimed it to the world that reciprocity is the basis of our legislation; that discrimination shall continue while reciprocity is refused. We have given a pledge to the nation: its principles embrace all its interests; it can be redeemed only by general and equal protection. A people struggling on the ruins of all their interests

have a right to ask, nay, to demand, much of their Government; to review its past and revise its present systems; to seriously examine whether they are built on the experience of other nations and other times, on tried, established, and practical principles, and justified by our own; whether their success does not depend on the reversal of every rule of individual economy when applied to national, in dissolving the chain which connects causes and effects; whether any thing less than a total change in all the laws of trade, the principles of intercourse, the relations of society, (we might almost say the order of nature,) can make a nation wise by the means which must make its component parts poor, when all its interests have declined, and its treasury become emptied; whether they shall be left to regulate themselves, or something done to revive and replenish. Providence has been bounteous in furnishing all the means; have we done our best in using them to secure private and public happiness? This question must be answered to the people. If any one will propose a measure in his opinion better calculated to "provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare," he ought not to withhold it. If he has none, we most respectfully ask the House to give its sanction to the one the committee believe lays the foundation of efficient relief, and contains no principle injurious to any item of national industry.

The committee deem it unworthy of themselves to repel any suggestions of hostility to the revenue or agriculture of the country. Did it depend on their own feelings, they would deem it equally so as to commerce, if it would not be thought to indicate too much indifference to the language of the memorials submitted to their consideration. Some avowal is due to public opinion, which has, in some measure, countenanced the belief that commerce and manufactures are rival, if not hostile interests. We publicly disclaim such belief, and avow the conviction that there is a union in their true interests, and ought to be a harmony in their movements; that they are allies and friends by nature; members of the same great society; twin children of agriculture, looking to it as its source, aiding and extending it by friendly co-operation. But commerce, as the child of agriculture, the sister of manufactures, is exporting, not importing: by reversing her employment, she becomes a stranger, expatriated from her own country, naturalized in some other. Imports of articles congenial to our soil are the bane of agriculture; the employment of foreign industry on fabrics to which our own is competent, is death to manufactures; and both exhaust the national resources. No interest has felt it more severely than commerce; and convinced, by the evidence of experience, she has, in our records, entered a verdict that importation is the small, exportation the great source of her prosperity. This Congress has rendered its judgment on the verdict,* and this committee will not arrogate the power or express a wish to reverse the decision. It fully accords with our convictions of national interest and public defence. If the foreign export commerce requires further protection, by resisting foreign restriction; if it can be assisted by opening new sources, or removing obstructions from existing ones, we pledge ourselves, that though commerce may find in this House friends who can better discern, and, possessing more of their confidence, will be more enabled to co-operate with those engaged in its pursuits, none will more zealously lend their assistance than the Committee on Manufactures.

By those who will read, it shall not be said that we have not listened to and examined their remonstrances; it was our duty to well weigh their many objections, to yield to them, or attempt their refutation: in doing so, it has been not with the expectation that we could produce conviction. We are not vain enough to think that the settled opinions of those who have not formed them for their own sole guidance, but to give an impulse to others, will be changed by any efforts of ours; they are more directed to minds as yet open, as well to justisfy ourselves as to lead others to inquiry; to elicit information; to draw out the lights of experience, and appreciate the principles of political economy, as their application may best suit the interests of the country. In the conscientious discharge of our duty, we are conscious that some portion of the nation has viewed our conduct with suspicion and distrust, perhaps with a hostile feeling. Though we know that the hand of friendship, when offered by us, will be spurned, it shall never be raised for aggression; the first law of nature authorizes it for defence.

Having no predilection for foreign importations, whether of goods or opinions, we have thought it a duty to recommend the adoption of principles which have received the approbation of our best statesmen; on which this Government commenced its operations; which, when pursued, have produced prosperity; when abandoned, have left us in adversity. Disregarding theory, we have endeavored to discover facts; less anxious to be consistent with political logic than practical results; less desirous to force facts to conform to reasoning, than to apply reasoning to facts. Believing that the difficulty in the ascertainment of the true and sound principles of legislation is not in their mystery, but simplicity; in not being above, but adapted to common understandings, we have investigated the matters submitted to us under the conviction " that error hath proceeded from too great a reverence and a kind of adoration of the mind and understanding of man, by means whereof men have withdrawn themselves too much from the contemplation of nature, and the observations of experience, and have tumbled up and down in their own reason and conceits. Men sought truth in their own little worlds, and not in the great and common world; for they disdain to spell, and so, by degrees, to read in the volume of God's works; and, contrariwise, by continual meditation and agitation of wit, do urge, and, as it were, invocate their own spirits to divine and give oracles unto them, whereby they are deservedly deluded." The useful discoveries in science have been more owing to accident than the researches of philosophers. "Logic doth not pretend to invent sciences, and, therefore, we see that they who discourse of the originals and inventions of things refer them to chance, not art. You will rather believe that Prometheus first struck the flints and marvelled at the spark, than that when he first struck the flints he expected the sparks." The needle points to the pole, philosophers cannot tell why; they knew there was electricity and lightning, but could neither discover their nature nor disarm the latter of its terrors; a kite, the schoolboy's plaything, taught it to Franklin. The mind that searches to be enlightened, and would avoid benightment, will find, " the truth is, they be not the highest instances that give the securest information, as may be well expressed in the tale so common of the philosopher, that, while he gazed upwards to the stars, fell into the water; for, if he had looked down, he might have seen the stars (and kept out of the water) in the water; but looking aloft, he could not see the water in the stars. So it cometh often to pass, that mean and small things discover great better than great can discover small; and for that cause we inquire into the nature of a commonwealth, first, in a family and the simple congregations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant, which are in every cottage. Even so, likewise, the nature of this great city of the world, and the policy thereof, must be first sought in mean concordances and low portions." Tracing, therefore, the true principles of political economy to the conduct and the interest of the individuals who compose the nation, we feel abundantly satisfied that we cannot err in their adoption.

We are obliged to trespass on the patience of the House, but hope they will not deem it a waste of time to notice the prominent objections which have been urged.

Protecting duties are unconstitutional.

One objection has been made, which, if valid, will preclude all inquiry into the policy or necessity of the proposed measures; it is, that, by the constitution, there is no power given to Congress to impose any tax or duty for

* Navigation acts.

any other than purposes of revenue. This objection has not been raised to meet a case of fancy, or one which might possibly exist; but was urged in debate during the last session, and has been renewed in various memorials presented at this, in opposition to the bill which passed this House. Being, therefore, applied to a definite measure, its validity can be examined without ranging through a variety of supposable or possible cases, or being compelled to examine whether a power which was intended to be practical—the great one on which the existence of the Government depended—might be extended to an arbitrary or illimitable extent.

The power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," is unlimited in its extent, confined to no particular objects or purposes, and may fairly be said to be commensurate with all the objects of commercial regulation, except those embraced in the fifth clause of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution. The power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, has no other limitation, except that they shall be uniform, and capitation or other direct taxes shall be laid in proportion to the census. If there are any of the powers which are confided to the General Government by general comprehensive terms, which require no latitude of construction, which were intended and ought to be supreme, they are the regulation of commerce and the imposition of taxes. To derogate from these powers; to interpolate uses, purposes, and objects, beyond which Congress should not pass; to impose constructive limitations where the constitution has given the unlimited power to act, would be as subversive of its principles and the security of the Government as to assume powers by construction where the constitution was silent, and the States had made no delegation. The uniform practice of this Government, the acquiescence by the States, would seem to leave no doubt as to the legitimate power of Congress, in the regulation of commerce, to prohibit exports by an embargo, or imports by non-intercourse laws, making the prohibition general or partial, according to the objects to be effected. Foreign vessels are excluded from the coasting trade; the ports of the United States are closed against all British vessels from the British American colonies or islands; and no foreign goods can be imported from those places, even in American vessels, unless the produce of those islands or colonies whence imported. It is unknown to the committee if the States have complained of any of these acts as usurpations, or the mercantile portion of the country have denied either the power to pass or the policy of adopting those which relate to the coasting trade or navigation. The latter operate both on navigation, produce, and manufactures, and exclude all articles. If they are constitutional, it would seem that the admission or exclusion of foreign articles was a matter in the discretion of Congress, to be exercised according to their opinion of the interest of the nation. Whether this exclusion shall be direct and absolute, or be virtually so by the imposition of high duties on tonnage or produce, will probably not be thought a constitutional question; they are but modes of effecting a given object; both are expressly given by the constitution.

In the imposition of duties, it was the early policy of our Government to discriminate between foreign and American tonnage, as well as goods imported in foreign and American vessels; light-money was imposed only on foreign. If it should be questioned whether the object was revenue or protection to our shipping by those laws, this doubt would probably not apply to the act of last session imposing a duty of eighteen dollars a ton on French shipping. This act was called for by petition from our mercantile cities, and recommended by the Executive; its avowed object was to countervail a duty on produce. If the passage of countervailing or retaliatory laws is constitutional, the committee can perceive in the constitution no selection of objects on which alone they may operate. Shipping, produce, and manufactures seem alike within our reach; either might be selected, as it might present to France reasons of greater or less weight for relaxing her system. If a high duty on the importation of her manufactures would be the most efficient and judicious measure to induce her to repeal her duty on our raw materials, our power to adopt it would seem undoubted. If the object of such duty should be the protection of cotton planters or cotton manufacturers, would it not be as legitimate as the protection of the cotton carriers? Whether it shall be extended to all, or must be confined to the one class concerned in this great national staple, is, we think, less a question of power than expediency and justice. In every act of Congress imposing duties on imports an addition of ten per cent. to the rate of duty is imposed on goods imported in foreign vessels. This discrimination is coeval with the Government; the power to make it cannot, at all events, now be questioned; yet none of the laws declare the object for which it was made, but leave it to be inferred as a matter of policy. If the Supreme Court should infer it was for revenue, or the encouragement of navigation, and declare the law valid, it is believed they would not declare it void if they could discern the encouragement of manufactures. If the act of last session, in order to counteract the French duty on cotton imported in American ships, had, instead of adding eighteen hundred per cent. to the duty on French tonnage, added it to French cotton goods, silks, wines, brandies, or other goods; if, to coerce England to repeal her orders in council, and France her decrees, instead of embargo and non-intercourse, our laws had prohibited the import of their manufactures, or imposed additional duties which would have excluded them; if, to counteract the operation of their corn laws, which directly exclude our provisions—their system of impost, which virtually excludes our wool, hemp, and flax—their system of bounties and drawbacks, which frustrates the policy of our impost, so far as it tends to the aid of our manufactures—their navigation acts, so far as their object is to exclude us from the colonial trade, Congress should think it most effectual to aim their measures more at the manufactures of England than her navigation, it could not be well contended that the constitution forbade it; for the object might be the exclusive protection of the shipping and commercial interest. Though the component members and each branch of the Government might concur in the law, there might be much diversity in the motives and objects which brought it about. The motives which would influence the members of this House might be the protection of manufactures; of the Senate, commerce; of the President, agriculture; and those objects be publicly avowed. In such a case, the Supreme Court, which must decide on the constitutionality of this law, would find it no easy task to extract the governing principle. Their difficulties would be increased, if the Secretary of the Treasury should have recommended it as a revenue bill, either by imposing high duties to increase the impost, or a prohibition of the foreign to rear up the domestic manufacture, as the subject of an excise. If revenue is the only legitimate object of taxation, prohibition, or the regulation of commerce, the validity of such a measure would depend on the opinion of the Secretary, for the three branches of Government would, unless supported by him, have passed it for unconstitutional purposes. He has recommended that, if any measure of revenue be adopted at the present session, it be the exclusion of foreign, and an excise on domestic spirits; if Congress should adopt it, it will be hard to decide whether it will most benefit the farmer who raises the grain, the distiller who manufactures it, the merchant who transports the whiskey, or the Treasury which receives the duty. The court, in deciding on the validity of such a law, must do it by certain settled principles of construction, and not their opinion of the exclusive or relative legitimacy of either object; for they, like other men, may lean more to one great national interest than another.

The whole course of our legislation for thirty years affords the highest evidence of the power of this Government to protect navigation and commerce; almost every session has presented practical proof of the conviction of Congress that it is expedient to do it. No one has been hardy enough to deny the power or the policy of encouraging agriculture. But it would seem that manufactures, which in all other countries are cherished as the most valuable offspring of human industry, have become with us a spurious progeny, born with a constitutional maledic-

tion, stern and irrevocable; they must forever be doomed to struggle under legal disabilities, so incurable as to interpose a perpetual barrier to their protection, although all the branches of Government should be convinced that their depression involves the whole country in one common calamity, which would be averted by their prosperity; that it is a lawful object in a system of revenue or commercial retaliation, to reach every other source of the wealth and power of a foreign nation except her manufactures; that it is a duty we owe to the people of this country, to extend the national guardianship over all their other interests, but to thrust this beyond the pale of the constitution and laws. If such is the imperious injunction of the constitution, the committee have not so understood it; what policy or expediency may require is one thing, what the constitution prohibits is another. That instrument designates no national interests in preference to another; excludes none, but throws all alike on the discretion of Congress; legitimate objects of national protection, if in its opinion called for by the public good. This principle gives validity to the laws giving our shipping the monopoly of the coasting trade. Bounties on fisheries, drawback of duties on foreign goods exported, tonnage on French ships, prohibiting intercourse with the British colonies, discriminating duties on tonnage and merchandise, are all constitutional acts growing out of the plenary power to regulate commerce.

It may be proper to ask of those who urge this objection to protecting duties to point out the rate of duty when revenue ceases, and protection begins to become the ruling object; to define the line which shall limit the constitutional powers of Congress, as well as to afford the means of ascertaining the object of a law, and the interest it is designed to protect. The duty on rum is at least eighty per cent. ad valorem. Is this a revenue, or a protecting duty? The duty on coarse cottons is about the same; that on teas is one hundred; on spices, about the same; on nails, sixty; gunpowder, forty; linen, fifteen. It is deemed useless to inquire whether the object in imposing these rates of duties can be so definitely ascertained as to afford any rule on which to limit our constitutional power. The duty on teas can have no other than revenue for its object; the power to impose that tax has never been questioned, for the constitution affixes no limitation to the extent or amount of a tax or duty; it only excludes one, and proposes the apportionment of others. The committee can, therefore, entertain no doubt that Congress may, in their sound discretion, impose such duties on foreign merchandise as shall advance the great interests of the nation. In expressing this opinion, they fall far short of the judicial exposition of the constitutional powers of any Government which is empowered to impose a tax and acts on legitimate objects. Had they gone so far as to say, "It is admitted that the power of taxing the people and their property is essential to the very existence of Government, and may be legitimately exercised on the objects to which it is applicable, to the utmost extent to which the Government may choose to carry it; the only security against the abuse of this power is found in the structure of the Government itself. In imposing a tax, the Legislature acts upon its constituents; this, in general, is a sufficient security against enormous and oppressive taxation. That the power to tax involves the power to destroy, is a proposition not to be denied;" the committee would but echo the solemn opinion of the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union.

Manufactures are injurious to morals, and produce pauperism.

That manufactures tend to destroy the morals of those engaged in them, is an objection which it is believed, has not arisen from the experience of their effects among us. Neither the personal knowledge of the committee, nor the information of those who have formed an opinion from their own observation, would justify the belief that this pursuit or occupation is more prejudicial to morality than any other; no reason can be discovered why it should be, and there are certainly some why it should be otherwise. If idleness is the parent of vice, employment must be the mother of virtue; poverty can be no apology for crime, where subsistence can be obtained by industry. Manufacturing establishments open sources of labor, and give employment to those who are able to earn support in no other manner; affording materials which are beyond their means to procure, and acquiring labor which can be performed by children and others incapable of the fatigues of more active and laborious occupations. It may be thought invidious to draw a comparison between the relative morality of those engaged in the various pursuits of life, and an objection ought not to have been made to any which would compel it, without strong evidence of its being justified by facts; but it has been urged by the opponents of manufactures, and the advocates of other interests, with an apparent seriousness which seems to force it upon the committee to say, that, whatever may be said of manufacturing towns, the morality of seaports is not proverbial. On whichever side the balance may be, it ought not to be forgotten that this is not pressed as an objection against commerce or its protection. If all large towns contain the haunts of vice, which are beyond the power of the magistracy to extirpate, it may not be so much attributable to the pursuits which attract a crowded population as to other causes of a general application. It is not so important to inquire what are the effects in other countries as in ours; there may be local causes, or some growing either out of the peculiar nature of foreign institutions, or the want of similar ones to ours, which may combine to produce different effects. It would not, in other cases, be deemed fair reasoning, that the opponents of manufactures should disclaim the experience and practice of other nations, as affording any evidence of its being our policy to encourage them, and yet press upon their friends an objection, which, though it may be supported by observation abroad, is certainly contradicted by experience at home. But the tendency of manufacturing establishments in other countries to promote immorality may well be questioned; for an eminent author on the police of England has proved, from official documents, that, in proportion to the population, a greater number of crimes are committed in the agricultural and commercial than in the manufacturing districts of that kingdom. If experience, therefore, is to be adopted as the test of the soundness of this objection, it will fail to support it; and it would seem to be capable of as little support by any reasons which could be drawn from the nature of the employment, the entire and constant superintendence which is necessary to the management, or the objects which draw together a dense population.

The manufactory at Waltham is said to employ two hundred and sixty persons, equal to the population of a village containing fifty families. This establishment, then, affords a fair criterion by which to test this objection; it is probably the largest in the Union. The committee are convinced that it would be doing great injustice to the proprietors and manager to indulge for a moment the belief that any of its operations have given rise to, or even color for, any imputations as to its immoral tendency; and, having no reason for thinking that other less extensive manufactories have given greater cause for this objection, we cannot refrain the expression of our belief that it has arisen from other reasons than its practical application to our establishments.

Connected with this, and equally, in our opinion, ill-founded, is the allegation that manufactures tend to increase the number of paupers. The example of England is urged with much earnestness as evidence of the fact; but we are unable to account for the increase of paupers by the increase of the means of employment. If new and additional objects of occupation are presented; if women, children, and old men can be employed in a manufactory, and employed no where else, it must decrease the number of those who cannot earn the means of subsistence. It is not the excess, but the want of employment, that makes those paupers who are not diseased, disabled, or infirm; and if the immense extent to which the manufacturing establishments of England are carried is not sufficient to prevent the extension of pauperism, it would serve to afford evidence that they had progressed, not too far, but not

far enough. There must be the requisite number for the pursuits of commerce, the labors of agriculture and manufactures, leaving a surplus of laborers unemployed. The poor taxes are large in amount, and oppressive on all classes of the community; it can be the interest of none to add to their burdens, but of all to furnish occupation to those whose labor would pay for their food. The laws of no country impose a tax for the maintenance of those who are able, and can find by their industry the means of support. It is, therefore, impossible that manufactures, which increase the employment of laborers, can add to the number of paupers. The existence of both to a great extent only proves that there may be a population so dense that the enterprise of individuals, aided by the steady policy and unceasing exertions of the Government, may not furnish such employment as will procure the necessaries of life.

In England, it may be an objection that the use of labor-saving machinery diminishes the want of manual labor. If labor by machinery supersedes labor by hands, and thus increases the burdens of the community for the support of the poor, it affords a striking illustration of the immense advantages of a policy which makes it a matter of calculation and choice to submit to the imposition of enormous poor rates. If mere manual labor would suffice for the fabrication of articles to meet the supply of the domestic and foreign market, and at prices which would exclude competition, the number of paupers might be more limited; but, if machinery is necessary to increase the quantity and diminish the price, to effect these objects, pauperism is the lesser evil, being more than balanced by the individual and national profits, by which foreign nations are indirectly compelled to pay not only the poor, but all other taxes.

But the application of the objection to this country cannot be perceived. It is a common objection to the establishment of manufactures here, that our population is not sufficient. If this be true, it affords the strongest argument in favor of the adoption of machinery, which supplies the want of population, enabling the few to do the work of many. If the poor of our country have ever had employment sufficient for their support, it is not known that a solitary fact can be produced which shows that it has been taken away by the operation of manufactures. It is a fact easy to be decided, by the observation in our large towns, whether the increase of poor taxes has been in the same ratio as manufactures. The result will probably show that the proportion is less in manufacturing towns and in the neighborhood of large establishments than elsewhere. If the objection was indeed a valid one, it would prove more than those who urge it would wish for; it would be conclusive evidence that the population of the country had attained to such a height as not only to justify the erection of extensive establishments, but that there was a surplus of labor beyond the means of its employment. If agriculture or commerce would furnish it, there could be but few paupers; if it requires the aid of manufactures, and all are insufficient, then they must be increased till they meet all the demands for labor. Until it can be made to appear that the population of towns decreases with the extension of their manufactures, and that experience demonstrates that there is a proportionate increase of poor rates, the comparison is again forced on us, and the national character of the objection may be fairly tested by estimating the relative amount of poor taxes in large commercial and other places. If the objection should prove to be well founded, it would only apply to those branches where the greatest portion of the labor is performed by machinery, as cotton and woollen; but it could not, by possibility, extend to those whose operations are almost exclusively manual, as glass, paper, cutlery, shoes, clothing, &c. The necessary consequence of the advancement of those manufactures must be the increase of industry, and the decrease of pauperism. As the objection can, therefore, only embrace, in its fullest latitude, but a few items, it is deemed unimportant; as to those, it is believed to be without foundation. The Waltham factory employing two hundred and sixty persons, it remains to be proved that its machinery deprives that number of an employment they would otherwise have from other sources.

No further protection is necessary.

If this objection is founded in fact; if it be, indeed, true that manufacturers need no further protection; that the national objects which call for their encouragement are already accomplished, the committee would deem it a truly happy consummation for the country. If this is understood to be alleged by the friends of a general and equal protection of national industry, as well as those opposed to it, it would seem that further aid would produce no benefit to the one, or injury to the other class. If the present duties have excluded foreign articles, and secured our markets to our own citizens, it cannot be perceived how higher duties can have a good or bad operation. They must have none; and thus all the interest that the proposed measures have excited, of hope on one side and fear on the other, is, that additional duties might diminish the importation of articles already excluded. If the objection is understood as coming exclusively from those opposed to the general policy of protecting duties, it presents the great question only in another form; but, if it has its origin with those interested in any particular branch of manufactures which may be now so protected as to command our market, we are bound to believe that it is intended to apply to their own appropriate branch only. It would be too serious an imputation upon their patriotism and sense of common justice to charge them with assuming to their own establishment a national character which could belong to no other, and a disposition to withhold from others a small portion of the legislative guardianship which has been so liberally imparted to them. It would be at once boldly and avowedly aiming at a monopoly, and asking Congress to be partial in their measures. It would confirm the objection, which is pressed with much zeal as well as warmth in the various memorials, that protecting duties tend to create a privileged order of great capitalists, supported at the expense of the nation. It would effectuate the objects of those who wish to impress the nation and the Government with the belief that the encouragement of manufactures is for individual emolument, and not national interest. It would sanction the principle that the powers of this Government are only to be exercised in favor of enormous money capitals, leaving humble industry to struggle, unaided, against foreign competition and domestic indifference; that the employment of machinery, and not of manual labor, was worthy of encouragement; that one item, of clothing alone, was so supremely important to the nation, that all others must be overlooked. We ought to hesitate long before we give way to a conviction that manufacturers would expose themselves to these reflections. If their opponents could wish the advocates of equal protection to descend from the high ground of national principles to private speculation; to contend for principles unjust and partial in their practical effects; and to present themselves before the National Legislature in a contest for the exclusive protection of capitalists, or of one branch of industry to the destruction of the others, no means would more readily suggest themselves than to associate, as an ally, the proprietor of some overgrown establishment, already protected by a duty of 100 per cent., to aid them by the declaration that "we want no further protection." Though the effects might be somewhat lessened by a suspicion that others than those interested alone in manufacturing interests may have furnished a part, at least, of the enormous capital, and thus be concerned in the monopoly of one article by manufacturing, and of all others by importation; yet it would, in some degree, tend to support an objection which, when fully examined, will afford a very strong reason for giving the protection called for.

Viewing it, as the committee hope they may truly do, as one of the numerous arguments against a general system, they proceed to an examination of its application to the present tariff. It would be tedious to take each

item in detail; one is selected, on which is imposed the highest ad valorem duty—coarse cottons. The nominal rate of duty on this article is 25 per cent.; the real, according to an estimate of high mercantile authority, 83. The beneficial effects of this duty to the consumer of the article are well known and universally admitted, and have been fully explained by the committee. Since the experiment has been fully and successfully tried as to one important item, why not extend it to others? Why should the duties on coarse cottons be 83 per cent.; on linens, worsteds, stockings, silk, and iron, 15—a difference of 68 per cent.? If the effects have been so salutary on coarse, why not, by an increased rate of duty, bring the finer fabrics within the operation of the same wholesome principle? Why leave glass at a rate of duty which does not equal the foreign bounty? Why make the nominal duty on cotton efficient for 83, and leave the nominal duty on paper of 30 per cent. efficient only for 15, or, at the most, for 20 per cent.? When other manufactures are placed on the same footing as cotton; when protecting duties are imposed by a principle of equality, and graduated by some settled rule; when it shall exceed the ordinary and average amount of a mere duty for revenue, and an opportunity be offered for a fair experiment of its general tendency, then may be the time to urge that, if the experiment is successful, the article wants no further protection; if it fails, that there is something of a peculiar character attached to it, which, as to any given article, prevents that connexion between causes and effects which exists as to others. The complete success as to one article is the best evidence of the good policy of extending the same rule to others; affording, at the same time, strong practical proof that, when carried to the proper extent, legislative protection to manufactures results in the reduction of the price to the consumer.

When this is the effect, the protection is to the people, not to the manufacturer; the saving of the price is the "economy to the consumer;" he is protected, by not being compelled to purchase the foreign article of an inferior quality, and at a higher price. The reduction of the present duty on cotton goods would, by destroying the domestic competition, bring the article to the same price it bore before such competition existed. From the great reduction in the price, it is evident that there must have been a great profit arising to the foreign manufacturer, or the importer, which was paid by the consumer. The article must come to him at the old price, in order to make the same profit accrue to the domestic manufacturer; if it come at a less, then the real and efficient protection is to those who buy it; they are protected from paying the higher price. The true application of this word *protection* will tend to unite opinion on this most interesting question; if it means protection to the people, to the mass of the nation, by reducing the price of the article used, and increasing the means of payment, there could be no national objection to it; as little could there be, if protection was understood to be the guarding the people against the operation of foreign laws and systems of government, associations and combinations of individuals, which tend to enhance the price, and to depreciate the means of payment. It could not then be said that no further protection was necessary, until the protection was complete; till it extended to all items where it was required. The committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that this is their definition of *protection*, and, when it is used by them, it means protection to the consumer. They disclaim that definition or application which makes it consist in protecting the manufacturer against the interest and sound policy of this country—of protecting him in speculation or monopoly, at the expense of the people, or any national interest. We recognise in the manufacturers no claims to exclusive or any other protection than what is due to others; we view them as other classes, as men engaged in other occupations and pursuits in life, entitled to protection as instruments for promoting national and general prosperity; as men by whose agency the public good and the general welfare will be advanced. If they can effect this object, and with profit to themselves, it is to us a subject of congratulation, and will become one of pride, if the measures we have devised have tended to produce it. But, if it only adds to their individual emolument, we renounce it as an object which is equally repugnant with our intentions and feelings. Believing, as we do, that "economy to the consumer" is best secured by the domestic supply of our demands, domestic manufactures are the only efficient means; as such, we think them entitled to national protection. The same principle applies to commerce and agriculture; they are but the varied means of supplying our demands, and, like manufactures, are the component parts of the great system which is necessary to secure the great object of all sound policy—"economy to the consumer."

The three great occupations in society are, agriculture to produce, manufactures to fabricate, commerce to distribute, the articles of consumption. The first and the third are admitted by all to be of infinite importance, worthy of all protection; both have received it. Sound policy has never suggested a doubt that the production and distribution should be domestic. The country, with one united voice, has declared, and yet declares, that "economy to the consumer" consists in not being dependant on foreign soil to produce, or foreign shipping to carry, the supplies of our wants. Yet it is much divided on the policy of dependance on foreign labor and foreign machinery for fabrication. This is not deemed the least important item; without it, production is useless, and, except food, no materials would exist for distribution. The manufacturers, to meet our demands, must exist somewhere; shall they be in a foreign country, or our own? is the great question. To decide this, it would seem to be sufficient to apply to this item the same reasons which have led to the unanimous conclusion in relation to the other two; or to show, by any cogent reasoning, and from clear experience, that it is safer, sounder policy, more conducive to "economy to the consumer," to place the command of that item in the hands of foreigners than our own citizens. Domestic agriculture has the command of our production; domestic shipping of our distribution; why not domestic manufactures of our fabrication? If experience has not justified the remark that the protection of agriculture and commerce has been a tax on the consumer, neither has it as to manufactures; hitherto, every result has been economy to the consumer. This Government did not say to commerce "You want no further protection," until it had attained a monopoly of the coasting trade, and nearly so of the foreign. It does not now make the remark because a few merchants, with large capitals, and by successful enterprise, can continue their operations; the old continues, and new protection is added; enough is not given till the object shall be accomplished. The object a national one—the command of our distribution—is it unreasonable that, so far as fabrication is a national object, it should be protected to consummation? It is not to draw invidious distinctions, but to show their impropriety, that it is deemed proper to observe, that, if the protection afforded to commerce has enabled those engaged in its pursuits to acquire princely fortunes; or, if they have been the consequence of their enterprise and intelligence, it has been deemed evidence of the general prosperity. The acquisitions of commerce have not been charged as "fleecing" the rest of the community; "merchants have not been designated as an organized corps, distinct from the rest of the nation, aiming at exclusive privileges at the general expense." Theirs has not been represented as an interest which, of necessity, draws a line between their emolument and the public good. If foreign nations want our produce, they will come here for it; if we want their manufactures, they will bring them to us. It is not, therefore, from necessity, but a conviction of general economy, that has led to our settled policy of giving such protection to our shipping interest as will enable it to do what is indispensable for our wants. Merchants are not considered as men who do not feel a common regard for the general welfare—so divided from the rest of the nation, that their interest is necessarily in opposition to all others.

They are not called an organized corps when they unite in petition to us to save them and their interest from foreign policy; they are not repulsed by the charge of exclusive interest, privileged orders, bounties, premiums, and monopolies. If those charges were applied to them, proof would be required of their truth; it would be illiberal to make them, unless it was clear and convincing. When they are applied to manufacturers and their petitions, common justice would dictate the same rule; that when they ask for protection against the same foreign policy, the same laws which bear with the same force on commerce and manufactures, charity should be so far extended as to admit that, however mistaken their opinion, they craved no object adverse to the interest of the country, but made it the basis of their requests. Though they may be less capable of judging than others, they may not be more selfish. Experience may be assumed to be the safest guide; it does not justify the objection that more enormous wealth has been accumulated by manufactures than agriculture or commerce, or that what has been acquired has been more at the expense of the nation. The chain of mutual interests which connects society does not separate manufactures from the common mass. The ties of mutual dependance and support, which form a nation into a family, which lead all to consider themselves as parts of a great whole, are not of necessity dissolved by their pursuits or their interest; they are of no distinct cast, and most of them are engaged in other pursuits. Manufacturing capital is made up by the acquisitions from other sources; the labor is supplied by the want of other employment; and it is believed that in this, as in all others, there is an intimate connexion with national interests. The greatest manufacturing establishments are in or near our commercial cities. Who are their proprietors? Whence is derived their capital, labor, and how far their success or decline has a correspondent bearing on the value of property or produce, the poor, the industrious, the farmer, the mechanic, and the mass of population—how far they present an interest distinct from, or connected with, those who compose the circle of society, can well be ascertained by those who represent the districts which contain them. The records of this House afford no bad criterion. The protection of manufactures, as an important item of national industry, is not asked for by manufacturers alone; a reference to the petitions will show that their numbers are few; all classes have united. It cannot, therefore, be in public opinion, or in practice, that we can discover the evidence of their being a class excluded from common feeling and general interest. So far as the opinion of petitioners is entitled to any weight, those who have called for an auction duty have given one entitled to no small respect—they require it for the protection of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. A reference to those petitions, to the various occupations of those who have signed them, will not fall far short of conclusive proof that, in practice as well as in principle, there is such a connexion between the three great branches of national industry—production, fabrication, and distribution—as all to require protection, and to be capable of receiving it by the same act of legislation. But though we cannot but think that the union of all classes of citizens in favor of the protection of these three greatest interests is strong evidence that there is no discordance between them, it must not be understood as implying that no such discordance does exist, because the measure required for the protection of one is called for only by those engaged in its appropriate and peculiar pursuits. Those through whose direct interest a national injury is inflicted feel it the soonest, and must be the first to complain; the inquiry should be, not who complain, but is the injury sustained? must it be redressed? and by what means? If protection is required, it should be to the extent of the injury; and, if no further protection is wanted, it must be because the injury has been redressed, the cause which produced become inoperative, and a sufficient guard supplied to prevent its recurrence. What has been done, is not an inquiry dictated by national feeling, but the good or bad effects it has produced; what ought yet to be done can then easily be ascertained—it is by selecting the legitimate objects of protection, and making that protection effectual. If economy to the consumer and defence to the nation are already secured, it cannot be necessary, and may be unwise, to proceed further: the situation of the country affords the best means of deciding. Protection is not asked against our own Government, or the interest of our own citizens, but against foreign. Freedom of trade and occupations consists in the perfect liberty of pursuit, without any legislative partiality or preference; to be governed entirely by mutual or general interest. That freedom is destroyed by foreign as well as domestic legislation and interference. If there was neither, there would be nothing to protect against; industry would be left free to select its application; a pressure, which bears upon it with a given weight, must be balanced with an equivalent protection before it can become free. That there is this foreign pressure is admitted; its extent cannot be estimated, for it is made up by a complex and intricate system of policy, that varies in its application to different objects. Being more versed in that of England than other countries, it is selected as an illustration; and, being bound by our convention with her to impose on her products no higher duties than on those of other nations, they must be uniform; but as our greater portion of manufactures is imported thence, our duties should rather be imposed with a reference to the pressure of the system which bears on the greater, and not on the lesser portion of our importations.

A bounty or an excise drawback is a direct pressure to the nominal amount; it is the difference in the price of the article to the British or the American consumer. The English Government makes it dearer to their own people than ours by the amount of the drawback and bounty; a barrel of beer drank in England costs three dollars more than if exported to France and drank there, (deducting charges of exportation and freight.) When a code gives a direct bounty, the effect can be measured; but the indirect drawbacks and bounties have a more serious effect. Taking the amount of taxation in England to be at any rate, say thirty per cent. of the income of all the property and all the products of the kingdom, and it is so apportioned as to leave those products and occupations untaxed which are for the supply of articles for a foreign market, and a double amount on such as must be consumed at home: for example, if, instead of an excise of thirty per cent. on cotton, woollen, linen, iron, glass, hardware, crockery, none is imposed on these manufactures, and sixty per cent. is imposed on spirits, malt liquors, paper, &c., the sum of taxation is the same. Thirty per cent. is paid in the aggregate, and should be added to the cost of manufacturing. On the article which pays none, this thirty per cent. is a bounty, and the effects to us are the same; it is an exemption from taxation, a real drawback. When, then, a comparison is made between the expenses of manufacturing here and there, the average rate of taxation must be allowed for, not its particular apportionment. Does, then, this system operate as a pressure on our industry, or to its aid? If the effects of bounties, drawbacks, or exemptions were to add to the resources of this nation, and diminish those of England, it is difficult to assign the reason for its continuance. We risk much by acting on the belief that the Government of that nation does not understand its interest; a simple calculation will settle the question. Take any given article of manufacture; compare it with the value of the raw material required to make it; the difference of the price is made up of the labor bestowed upon it and the subsistence of the laborers. Iron ore will not pay freight; it has then no value, unless in a country where iron is made; a ton of bar iron, worth one hundred dollars, derives all its value from labor and subsistence; it gives a new market for so much of industry and the products of agriculture; and as much as this market is worth to the nation, so much is every ton of iron worth in clear profits when it can be exported, and those profits drawn from another country. Such a bounty is then given, as, being less than the profits accruing by the making of iron, will make its export a profit. It is not credible that a bounty greater than the general profits accruing would be given by any Government not mad. The nation, then, who buys the iron pays the profit, and not the nation that, by paying the bounty, secures the profit. If clay, and sand, and ore, can be turned into money by such means as

bounties, drawbacks, exemptions, as will still leave a profit, it is easy to see that the profits accrue to those whose otherwise worthless products become valuable, and not to those whose products remain by these means forever worthless.

If the profits derived by the various interests in England were not more than a penny-halfpenny a yard on coarse linen, or twenty-five shillings a hundred on glass, the Government would not pay that bounty; if a profit remains, it is paid by those who buy their linen and glass. If, by means of those bounties, &c., they draw these profits to themselves from us, and leave our ores, sand, clay, of no use; deprive the farmer of the market for subsistence to the laborer, who would otherwise be employed in manufactures, then it becomes the duty of our Government, by a resisting defensive system, to protect our raw materials, labor, and provisions, to give to our citizens the profits of converting them into articles for use. That duty is of the most inoperative kind, if all the occupations of the country are now unprofitable. The farmer raises more than he can sell; he has no inducement to raise more; the country can derive no benefit from increasing a surplus now unproductive. There is labor enough in the country for all the profitable pursuits of agriculture, and to manufacture all the articles for our consumption; all the raw materials are in abundance, or may be made so. Protection should end, then, only after securing employment from all.

That the increase of duties will lead to smuggling.

This is an objection depending so much on opinion, that it is difficult either to support or rebut it by facts. If its existence to any great extent was known, the records of our custom-houses and courts would afford official evidence; but, unlike other crimes, the extent of this can only be ascertained by detection; it may prevail to a very considerable degree, yet the evidence of it be beyond the means of procurement. While, therefore, it cannot be reasonable to ask for the most definite proof from those who urge it, it may not be too much to expect that the objection would be supported by strong reasoning and probable inferences. The suggestion ought not to be listened to with too much readiness, as it imparts a severe reflection on the character of our countrymen, and holds out the Government as unable to enforce the payment of a duty imposed for revenue or policy. Judging from the uniform practice of Congress, it seems that the fear of smuggling has not deterred them from increasing the duties for the aid of the revenue. When additional sums have been required, additional duties have been imposed, and always, it is believed, with the desired effect. At the commencement of the late war, the duties on imports were doubled, certainly not with a view to the protection of manufactures, when the war precluded foreign competition, and the law was limited to one year after the conclusion of the peace,* but solely for revenue. The war duties continued until the 1st of July, 1816, a period of near eighteen months after the peace; they were, on an average, much higher than those proposed in the bill of last session, and afforded a fair criterion by which to judge of the tendency of high duties to increase smuggling.

The committee have not perceived, in any of the memorials which dwell on this objection, the period which elapsed from the conclusion of the peace and the commencement of the present tariff, selected as one which exhibited evidence of the increase of smuggling. These memorials are from gentlemen of great mercantile experience, guided by their own and the observation of others; if they have not been led to select this period in our financial history as the era of smuggling, it is a fair inference that, in their opinion, none has existed. That inference is much strengthened when we find them unwilling or unable to point out in our tariff an article the revenue on which has been diminished by the increase of duty, but compelled to resort to the example of a foreign Government, to overlook the experience of our own, in order to procure proof of their suggestion. In selecting the articles of tea and coffee as those which were dangerous to tax high, it was most prudent for them to refer to the British tariff and not to ours;† as the one may support, but the other directly contradicts their supposition. The selection of a foreign precedent is at best presumptive evidence that no domestic one would confirm their position. Until that presumption is rebutted, and evidence adduced more satisfactory to the mind than the uniform and successful practice of the Government, the official documents from the Treasury, and the inferences which irresistibly follow known facts, the committee must think this objection founded more in conjecture than fact.

The annexed statement will very clearly show that the amount of importations and revenue is not in an inverse ratio to the rate of duty. An inspection of the existing tariff conclusively shows that the highest duties are those imposed for revenue merely, with some few exceptions; the difference between those imposed on teas, spices, wines, and spirits, and on manufactured articles generally, is very great: on mace it is one dollar a pound, on bar iron seven mills and a half; on teas averaged $32\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound, equal to 100 per cent. ad valorem; on linen and worsteds 15 per cent; on manufactures, the same duty is imposed on the coarse and bulky as the fine, on articles of necessity as luxury; blankets and silks at 15. Smuggling would never have entered into the minds of the Legislature, in such an apportionment of impost; mace is easier smuggled than bar iron, teas than blankets; yet on these high-taxed articles the fear of smuggling does not seem to dwell; it rests only on manufactures. So far as protecting duties have been raised to the height of revenue ones, it seems to have justified no such fears. Coarse cottons are at 83; it is admitted that this article is nearly, if not quite, excluded; it is, of course, not smuggled. It may then be fairly inferred that the duty on other manufactures, equally bulky and not more valuable, might, with equal safety, be advanced to this extent; if less bulky and more costly, to fall proportionally short of amount could not be an unsafe standard; or, if this is thought too high, the average duties of 1815 and the first half of 1816 cannot be objected to. Assuming either as the basis, and comparing them with the bill of last session, the committee entertain a confident conviction that it would be entirely unaffected by this objection. It is, indeed, incredible that a duty of 25 per cent. on crates, glass, iron, linen, hardware, cutlery, &c. could furnish inducements to smuggling, which are not even alleged to exist as to articles of more value and charged with a higher rate of duty. Such belief could not, in the minds of those who entertain the fear, amount to conviction, since they have not selected an item from our tariff, or appealed to a fact in the history of this country. Again: it may be remarked that, when the experience of other countries is not supported by ours, it is not sound reasoning to urge the propriety of basing our legislation on a state of things which does not exist here. It is well known that, in proportion to the amount of imports, there is more smuggling on our northern and southern frontiers than on the seacoast; the rate of duty being the same, it must be owing to other causes. Separated from the dominions of foreign Powers by narrow seas, rivers, or territorial lines, facilities are afforded to the illicit introduction of merchandise which are not within the reach of those who must cross an ocean in a large and valuable vessel; whose arrival, destination, and departure, are notorious, and announced in numberless papers, and watched by revenue cutters. The vigilance of our officers, aided by all the efforts of individuals, is wholly incompetent to watch an immense frontier, most of it a wilderness. He would surely be an unwise statesman who, because there were found examples of smuggling there, would change a fiscal or political system to meet such cases, which will exist, not only while there are high duties, but while there are any. The same obvious reasons will apply to England, or any other European nation; and these may be the

* Afterwards extended to the 30th June, 1816. † Memorial of a convention of delegates in Philadelphia.

causes which have led to the selection of an example from abroad. There, smuggling is not carried on in sea vessels which are entered at the custom-houses, but in boats which pass in the night. The Isle of Man was a principal scene for illicit trade; since its sovereignty has been purchased by the Crown, it has ceased. The contiguity to foreign nations affording means of unlawful communication, is the principal source of this danger. It is not carried on by merchant vessels fit to navigate the ocean, and cannot prevail to a great extent here. It cannot be the meaning of the memorialists, that the merchants of our country would engage in, or countenance, this illicit and immoral traffic; no others would have the means of doing it, especially when doubly watched by a class of men who have paid the duties on their own importations, and do not want intelligence to discern their interest, or vigilance to guard against all attacks open or covert.

A tax on the many a bounty to the few.

Of the numerous objections which are urged against the proposed measure, there is none which carries with it more plausibility, till examined, or would be more conclusive, if true. The committee most freely admit, that, if a general system for the protection of manufactures is necessarily a permanent tax on the community for the mere benefit of those engaged in them, it must be radically wrong, and partially so, as the same effect follows the encouragement of particular branches. Disclaiming the word *bounties* as wholly inapplicable to any part of the bill, they are willing to test it by the principles laid down by its active and intelligent opponents. "There is, however, an argument in favor of encouraging particular employments by bounties and taxes, which merits a different consideration. It has been justly urged that there may be occupations peculiarly adapted to our situation and character, and which, if once established, might be carried on better here than elsewhere, so as to afford their productions at a cheaper rate than is now paid for them; and yet habit and indolence, and the natural attachment of men to the pursuits in which they have been educated, and the immediate expense of commencing the business, and the want of that skill which only time and experience can give, and a doubt how soon or how certainly the profit may be realized, may deter individuals from engaging in those occupations, and induce them to persist in others less profitable to themselves and the public; and that if these difficulties can be overcome by a present tax, which will be more than compensated by the reduction of prices hereafter, it is good policy and economy to impose it. On this principle, encouragement has always been given by our Government to particular pursuits, and it should always be given to the full extent that this principle will warrant. By its adoption, the whole subject is made a mere question of economy—of economy to consumers, who are all the people; and it becomes our duty to study not how to make manufactures dear, but how to make them, on the whole, cheap and abundant. The best, and perhaps the only mode of doing it, is to promote competition at the lowest prices."*

A general acquiescence in these sentiments would leave for our consideration only the question of their application. In ascertaining the most effectual means of promoting national industry, it is truly gratifying to find both sides starting on the same principles; this gives them a stability which saves the trouble of examining their soundness. It would be indeed useless; for who will deny that "economy to the consumer" should be the guiding maxim for individuals and legislators? The meaning of the term cannot be misunderstood. Economy, whether individual or political, is probably not a very complicated science, when studied not by theory and speculative reasoning, but the book of practical life and experience. Principles, to be correct, must be drawn from practical observation more than reasoning; if to be applied to theory, they may be drawn from the same source; but, if intended for universal practice, they should flow from the lessons of experience. Practical economy to the consumer teaches him to procure what he wants at the cheapest rate, and that mode is cheapest by which he can buy with the least labor and expense. The price of an article is not its nominal rate in dollars, but in the quantity of a given article which will procure it. Assuming any sum as the standard price of any article, the great question for the consumer is, how to obtain it on the best terms; how to exchange his own surplus productions for those he needs to most advantage; to select the objects on which he may employ his own industry so as to realize the greatest production. If the mere transfer of the same labor from one object to another will enable him to attain his ends, it is his interest to do it. If, for the reasons stated in the above extract, and the powerful ones which result from the policy of foreign Governments, such transfer becomes useless or impracticable, the interference of a Government which would remove these difficulties is not coercive on its own citizens, but becomes auxiliary to their wishes and interest. If a foreign Government allow an enormous bounty on a manufacture, the raw material of which is excluded by law, or duty, or the difficulties and expense of its transportation, and thus break down all domestic competition in the supply of an article of which every consumer would furnish the rough material, it would not be an arbitrary measure if Government should create the competition, transfer the manufactory to its own jurisdiction, and thus give the consumer an option of paying for it with the produce he could easiest raise and most conveniently spare. A farmer, in devising the means of clothing his family, will at once inquire into the most economical means of doing it. He has on hand a surplus of grain, wool, flax. The stores in his neighborhood groan with imported goods from England. But the merchant cannot export grain, flax, or wool. England excludes them; she has enough of her own; and as we purchase our buttons, woollens, and linens from, her there is no resource but to purchase on credit. If a manufactory were within his reach, he could exchange the material for the manufacture; this affords him the only means of exchange or sale. If there were no manufactories, and Government would build them up by imposing duties on foreign fabrics, such duties would not be a tax on the farmer, but an efficient bounty, by giving a value to his otherwise useless products. It will scarcely be contended by those who so loudly protest against a forced transfer of occupations, that the farmer may turn spinner, weaver, bleacher, dyer, fuller, &c. His occupation is the extraction of the produce of the earth, and he has a right to ask of the Government that they adopt such a system as shall make it most valuable.

Competition is the security of the consumer against imposition in what he buys, and of a market for what he has to spare. If the articles of consumption are supplied by importation, the competition is confined to three classes—the foreign manufacturer and exporter and the American importer; theirs is a struggle for the sale of the manufacture, which can only diminish the price; but as the provisions and the raw materials raised by the mass of consumers are prohibited, there can be no competition for their purchase. But to the farmer this reduction of price produces no benefit. Price is composed of two items—the rate of the thing sold, and the rate of the thing received in payment. Economy to the consumer is the low rate of one, the high of the other. The competition for provisions and wool being now entirely domestic, the price is necessarily limited to the home consumption, and cannot be affected by the price of foreign importations, but only by a diminution of the quantity. If the price of the finest British broad-cloth was reduced to eight dollars a yard, it would, at the present price of wheat, cost the farmer sixteen bushels a yard—of wool, sixteen pounds; if the cloth should rise to sixteen dollars a yard, wheat would not rise to one a bushel, and wool to one dollar a pound, unless the domestic demand increased in the same proportion: this would be impossible, unless accompanied with a proportionate increase of domestic manufactures.

* Report of the Boston committee.

If all our supply was by imports, their price could have no bearing on the price of domestic articles, which would not be received in exchange. Can it be doubted that the system which insures this exchange is true economy? If our woollens are made at home, the price of the fabric will be governed by the price of materials; the rates are immaterial; one pays for the other; competition will regulate them by a just standard. The tax on the importation becomes a mutual benefit; it operates not to force the farmer from his occupation, but to secure him the choice of products, by rearing up new establishments, to furnish him with a market for his raw materials, say of wool, flax, and hemp. By abstaining from the imposition of such duties on the foreign as would open our markets to the domestic products of those articles, the farmer is, in effect, forced from his occupation, and prevented from raising them. Foreign bounties produce the precise effect which is so much dreaded from our laws; foreign restrictive systems virtually compel our farmers to confine their labor not to what they can produce with the greatest ease and profit, but what suits their Government to receive, thus effectually preventing the consumer from consulting his economy, he is obliged to look to foreign laws to know what productions he shall raise to supply his family with food and raiment, utensils and furniture.

That system of dealing among the members of the same community is the best which produces such exchange that the wants of the one may be supplied by the surplus of the other. If our habits of intercourse with other nations have kept off the adoption of the system of exchange among ourselves, and those nations will not agree to its adoption; if, in consequence, we look round this country, and find that the aggregate means to supply the wants of all are most abundant if properly distributed, yet there is general distress, because the surplus of one article cannot supply the deficiency of another, it cannot be an unwise or an oppressive regulation of Government which would at least remove foreign restraints and interference, so as to leave our citizens in the uninterrupted selection of their pursuits and modes of employment. It cannot be sound policy to suffer them to remain under this external coercion, and influenced by the fear of a restrictive system, adopted by a paternal Government of our own choice, yet submit to one imposed on us by one between whom and this people there can be no common tie. To guard the consumer against the maker and seller of an article, competition is most effectual. If it be safe to have it confined to foreign and mercantile, it may be equally so to have it domestic and manufacturing. Those who prefer the former will protest against protecting duties; the second will advocate them; and others so apportion them as to enable both to come into the market on equal terms. If the commerce of the world was free, a low rate of duty would suffice; while it is restricted, there must be as much tax as will counterbalance foreign interference, and afford the opportunity of exchange. Whether the rate of duties, so low as to leave the supply of our consumption at the command of one class, so high as to throw it into the hands of another, or the medium between revenue and prohibition ascending to the one or descending to the other point, as the economy and interest of the consumer may require, can better be settled by experience than reasoning, it is believed that acknowledged facts leave no room to doubt. The duty on coarse cottons being prohibitory, the supply is now entirely domestic; the quality is better than the imported, and the price to the consumer reduced more than forty per cent. The protecting duty is, then, no tax on the many—no bounty to the few. But the additional forty per cent., allowing nothing for the quality, was a direct tax on the whole community for the benefit of the importer. The amount of this tax paid and bounty will appear from a statement furnished from a report which dwells much on this objection to manufactures.*

"From the most accurate information, founded chiefly on official documents, it appears that, from the year 1800 to the year 1812, both inclusive, the duties received on the importation of the coarse cottons of India amounted to more than $3,936,000." During the first four years of this period the duties were twelve and a half per cent.; the last eight, the Mediterranean fund added made them fifteen, averaging about seven dollars of goods to one of duty, equal to - - - - - - - $27,552,000

The same number of yards of the same goods of American manufacture would cost forty per cent. less, equal to - - - - - - 11,020,800

Leaving the price of the domestic at - - - - - $16,531,200

Thus the imported article costing $27,552,000, the domestic $16,531,200, the difference, $11,020,800, has been paid by the people; deducting duties, $3,936,000, leaves $7,084,800, paid by the consumer to the merchant, more than would have purchased the same quantity from the manufacturers—a tax of $545,000 a year. This presents a practical illustration of the objection now under consideration—the tax on the many, the bounty to the few. But the few were not manufacturers; the premium was not paid to them. If such have been the salutary effects of the high duty on cottons, it ought to be a most instructive lesson, and induce us to extend the same protection to other articles of clothing.

This is not a solitary instance in the experience of the country; the same effect has been produced by high duties on nails, gunpowder, and every high taxed article of manufactures; and it is believed that there is no instance of the increase of the price of any article the high duties on which have secured our market to our own manufacturers. Had there been any, it would probably not have escaped the attention of those who so zealously oppose the increase of duties. In tracing the progress of manufactures in other countries, it is universally true that the nation which has the materials, and manufactures for itself, can undersell others; and hence, our best and greatest statesmen have laid it down as a maxim, that domestic competition will always tend to the reduction of the price—a maxim not only consistent with reason, but supported by fact and experience. It is not, therefore, without some surprise, that it should be so generally alleged, by the opponents of protecting duties, that they are a tax on the many to enrich the few. It may comport with the theory of foreign writers on political economy, but the allegation has not grown from experience here, or elsewhere, but is contradicted by uniform and admitted facts. Manufactures are not the work of yesterday; their tendency is not for the first time to be now ascertained; enough has been seen and witnessed in the past, to afford a guide for the future; and if there is safety in any path, it is that which has been lighted by the practice and experience of years in this country, and almost centuries in others. It, is indeed, not easily conceived that duties short of prohibitory can easily operate as a bounty to the manufacturer; if the price of the article advances with the duty, it still leaves the same profit to the importer. Duties are no burden to him; he obtains a credit equal to what he allows, and the amount of the duty is an addition to his capital. The manufacturer can derive no benefit from a duty, unless it checks or excludes the foreign importation; while imported goods meet him in the market, the price is indifferent to him; be it high or low, it excludes him from the competition, while the importer can have a profit. The duty begins only to operate in favor of the manufacturer when the quantity of the foreign production comes to be diminished; if it remains the same, it adds only to the amount of revenue. The ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. on paper and cut glass is no bounty to the owners of paper mills and glass works, while foreigners supply us; if it excluded paper and glass, and the proprietors exacted from the consumers, so that the market price of paper and glass would advance to the same amount, importations would be resumed and continued until the prices were reduced below competition. High prices would create an

* Boston Report.

tempt it; the interest, therefore, of manufacturers would impel them not to expose their establishments to continual fluctuations, by the ebbs and flows of imports. An absolute prohibition might enable them to exact from the community; time will ascertain the point at which the rate of duties might amount to it; but it is difficult to conceive that mere rates of duties, which do not exceed those imposed on articles taxed purely for revenue, can prove dangerous or injurious to the consumer; and, with such duties, no other mode can be discerned by which the domestic market can be secured but low prices. The reverse of the proposition is undoubtedly true: low duties could not take the market from domestic goods, unless the imported were cheaper. On what other reason to account for the exclusion of coarse cottons, the committee are unable to imagine. If the eighty per cent. duty was a bounty to the manufacturer, it must be by adding that amount to the price of his cloth; the foreign, if of the same quality, would command the same price. Reason and experience alike assign the true cause—the diminution of price. There may be a period between the imposition of a new duty and the domestic supply of our market that may be one of high prices; but "if these difficulties can be overcome by a present tax, which will be more than compensated by the reduction of prices hereafter, it is good policy and economy to impose it." True legislation is not ephemeral; it looks beyond the present to the future, laying the foundations of national policy commensurate with all the great interests of the country; it will build up a system, not of temporary, but permanent protection; it will not be retarded, or withheld, from a fear that a monopoly of either domestic manufacturing or domestic navigation will tax the many, give a bounty to the few, or raise up a privileged order, dangerous to the liberties, or injurious to the welfare of the people.

A restrictive system.

It is said that this country is about adopting a restrictive system, when others are desirious of abandoning it, and their best statesmen are convinced of its bad policy. When terms are used as weapons, it may be useful to inquire into their meaning and application; the same measures may acquire a good or bad character, as they may be called parts of a system of revenue or restriction. Impost, as a means of taxing the consumption of the country for the support of Government, and prohibition, for the purpose of creating and maturing the subjects of an excise, are fiscal measures, acknowledgedly proper to meet the exigencies of the nation. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that if any revenue law be passed for the aid of our finances, it be one of the latter description—a prohibition of foreign, an excise on domestic spirits. No complaints have been heard against the proposition, and perhaps none would be heard if it had embraced iron, glass, paper, cottons, or woollens. Though the direct tendency would be to give the monopoly of the home market to the domestic manufacturer, yet, emanating from the Treasury, the same fearful consequences are not anticipated as if it could be traced to a different source, and its leading motive the promotion of other objects. The resources of the treasury have failed: it is of no importance to the people whether there is a prohibition of foreign, and an excise on domestic manufactures, for the purpose of filling the treasury, and, by consequence, sustaining manufactures; or, for the purpose of fostering manufactures, and, by consequence, filling the treasury; both objects are accomplished: which is direct and which consequental is immaterial for any other purpose than giving a name to the measure—fiscal in the one case, restrictive in the other. This consideration must not leave our minds when we review the systems of other Governments. At first view, they seem illiberal, and dictated by a jealous spirit of rivalship and monopoly; but, taking England as an example, and asking ourselves by what other means she could, from a small population, extract as large a revenue as would keep in operation the immense machinery of her mighty empire, we must admire it as a masterly effort of human policy. With less than double our number, she meets an expenditure of £50,000,000 by the receipts of her treasury. Her corn laws, her revenue and commercial systems, tend to the same great object. The former is the basis of the land and income tax; the latter of excise and customs. It is not so much from a system of hostility to others, but of self-defence to herself. This is evinced by her warehousing system, displaying a liberality worthy of our imitation. It is scarcely credible that her statesmen are willing to abandon those systems which have been maturing for ages, for others yet unknown and untried. The source of her revenue is now dependant, not on the fluctuations of imports, but the income, the property, as well as the consumption of the country; though each source may be extended to its maximum, none can be abandoned; and it may not be very uncharitable to believe the contrary opinions which many have expressed may be intended for exportation, with the benefit of drawback and custom bounty.

The example of other nations furnishes no exceptions to these remarks. The code of France, adopted at a late date, furnishes no evidence of a disposition to an abandonment of the same policy. She persists in the discrimination of the duty on produce imported in French and foreign ships, and, in a spirit of defiance, gives a bounty on South American cotton. Spain, at the moment of throwing off a despotic, and assuming a representative Government, has passed a corn law, and prohibited the importation of soap into her colonies. It would be a severe reflection by one Congress on another to charge the spirit which led to the adoption of these measures as flowing from jealousy and illiberality, and not a conviction of national interest. It would be a severe and serious reflection on ourselves, who, in the navigation acts of last session, extended to prohibition and non-intercourse the principle of what, when applied to manufactures, is called the restrictive system, but the character of which, in our opinion, does not depend on its application. Whether these measures are considered as commencing anew, or only following up the old system of discrimination adopted at an early period of our Government, whether retaliatory, aggressive, or defensive, does not depend on the selection of objects for its operation. The shipping, produce, or manufactures of foreign nations are their assailable interests. We choose the one which will best insure our objects of coercion. Those laws embraced all the objects, yet they passed one branch of Congress with unanimity, and the other without discussion. It is thought unnecessary to press on the same Congress the unfairness of opposing or condemning the same principle, merely because of its application to different national interests. With France, the contest was, whose shipping should carry to her our cotton, rice, and tobacco, and bring back to us her manufactures, wines, and spirits; with England, who should take to her colonies our timber, provisions, and live stock, and bring to us their various productions. If the mere carrying back and forth was worthy of a contest of legislation, and justified prohibition, non-importation, and non-intercourse, it was because it gave a value to the materials for ship building, labor in the construction, and employment to seamen in their navigation—objects, it is admitted, imperiously calling for a national movement to coerce their completion. But, though truly national, these objects embrace but a small portion of our population; extend to but a comparatively limited extent of territory; the benefits resulting are not alike extended to the mass of the nation. The number of carriers, compared to the consumers, is insignificant. To the latter it is infinitely more important that a market should be found for their provisions, the raw materials for manufactures. They cannot feel that it is not a wise policy in this nation to induce others to receive such articles as it is the interest of ours to export, but only that our ships may carry such as their policy may admit. The interest of the contest to a majority of the people, if their productions are excluded, at all events, is small; it makes no difference in the price. As little does it concern them who carries foreign manufactures to our market; it does not vary the demand for grain or materials. A single ship may bring a cargo worth more than

the annual labor of a thousand men, yet not affording an item for exchange. To whom that ship belongs, is not the all-important question, where built, or how navigated; but what additional value its contents afford to the productions of our soil, the fruits of our labor. A few ships would suffice for the importation of the manufactures we consume, forming a small item in our navigation. The transportation of our surplus and now useless produce would present one far greater.

The carrying of all our exports and imports would not furnish a market for one-fourth of the materials, or employment to one-fourth of the labor, required to make the articles of our consumption. Yet it would seem that, while the policy of protecting, and even forcing, the one interest has been coeval with this Government, sanctioned by general acquiescence, continued to the present session, and persistance in it recommended, the same policy, as applicable to other greater and more general interests, is reprobated as destructive to the prosperity of the nation. It is well known that, if success attend our attempts to effect a reciprocity of duties and regulations as to the ships and their cargoes, whether of our own or other nations, it will give to ours nearly a monopoly of transportation, and prevent competition. While this reciprocity is refused, we enforce a restrictive system, because France and England refuse admission to our shipping on equal terms. Equal justice would require that we apply the same system to their manufactures, while our provisions and raw materials are excluded. The expectation that either will give up one provision in their code is as reasonable as that they would abandon another. If they would cling the longest to any, and give it up the last, it might be their navigation. There can be no difference in principle between aiming at the repeal of their corn laws or their navigation acts. We ought not to be governed in our choice by the particular interest it might most affect, but the greatest national good it would produce. In adopting this as the criterion, it may deserve the inquiry whether, if the only great interest, or the only favored one of England, was manufacturing, it would be thought unwise or unjust in our national councils to endeavor to build up our own, either in retaliation or self-defence. If it would, then strong reasons indeed must exist for the constant, strenuous, and almost unanimous efforts to rear up and cherish our navigation. The measure so much complained of proposed no prohibition, bounty, or premium; the highest rates of duties on manufactured goods did not amount to the existing one on cotton; articles which interfered with our most important manufactures were classed lower than the most important items of consumption, and merely for revenue. It asked for no prohibition of intercourse to counteract foreign bounties, duties, or restrictions; it excluded no article of produce or manufacture, unless by its tendency to promote domestic competition, which, by affording a market for the raw material, enabled, and, by improving the quality and reducing the price, induced, the consumer to prefer the domestic to the foreign. Yet it has been, is, and will be, called a restrictive measure, illiberal in its design, ruinous in its tendency, oppressive in its operation, partial and unjust in its very nature and original conception, as an attempt to wrest the soil and the seas from those to whose use God had given them; "a measure which would doom the merchants to poverty, prohibiting their ordinary and honorable pursuits, presenting a horrid picture of prospective misery;" "striking deeply at the foundations of all true and enlightened policy;" "plunging deeper into measures of prohibition, restrictions on trade, premiums, bounties, and stimulants to rear exclusive interest at the national expense;" "an undisguised effort to coax or alarm our rulers into the ruinous project of coercing the farmers, planters, artisans, and merchants; to make crutches of agriculture and commerce, to support a body which, in the mania of speculation, has been dieted and swelled into an unnatural growth, too unwieldy for her limbs to sustain;" "to convert our seamen into skulking, profligate smugglers, at an expense of taxation, national happiness, and legislative oppression;" "the vote of this House viewed with astonishment and concern; the reasons for it, a repetition of trite and exploded doctrines;" a "triumph of passion and interest over reason and justice;" "political quackery, which proposes to legislate a nation into wealth and prosperity;" "a call for a most onerous tax, with no view to national defence, (for this is not pretended by its candid admirers,) but merely to take some millions of dollars annually from the pockets of the agriculturists and merchants, to give as a bounty to manufacturers."

This is the character given to this measure; these are the motives ascribed for its passage, in the memorials addressed to us; if with justice, then there is much of our past and some of our present policy to condemn in relation to other subjects and other interests. Measures purely restrictive, and strictly prohibitory, have been prayed for by those who now so oppose this; with what consistency or regard to general interests, alike, opinions may vary. When they apply strong language, like the foregoing, to this proposed bill, to those who advocated and the body which passed it, they must have forgotten that the war duties were higher than those now so much deprecated; that they continued for eighteen months after the peace, and did not produce the fearful, dreadful consequences predicted from this. Those duties being imposed for revenue, and not followed by such effects, if those now proposed will produce them, it must follow that, not the provisions or enactments of a law, but the motives and objects of those who bring it forward, give it its character and control its operation; that prohibition and excise, if recommended from the Treasury, may be salutary; if asked for by farmers and distillers, ruinous and oppressive. Had the French tonnage duty, the non-importation and non-intercourse with the British islands and colonies been petitioned for by manufacturers, those measures must have injured and destroyed; as merchants prayed for them, they have benefited and saved commerce. Had the bounty on Brazil cotton followed the passage of the tariff, it would have been a curse; as it is consequent on the navigation acts, planters will view it as a blessing. Ought it not rather to be viewed as a solemn warning, a lesson of instruction, to teach us that, if we expect by our legislation to change the policy of other nations, it is safer to select new points of attack than to persist in one which has already more seriously endangered our remaining staple export than could have been foreseen? Is the allowance of this bounty a practical illustration of the explosion of all restrictions on trade, the adoption of liberal principles and free trade?

It cannot well be considered as a part of a system of restriction, that, in providing for the public expenditure, an excise on any articles of consumption should be adopted. In selecting for taxation objects which will bear it, they must be those which are permanent, not fluctuating. It may be necessary to create some, and to give stability to others. If the exclusion of foreign competition is necessary to effect this, it becomes a measure of revenue and not restriction—of internal, not external policy; affording no just ground of complaint to foreigners, as they have no right to judge of our domestic legislation. To our own citizens it becomes a measure of restriction or benefit, according to its operation. In the present state of foreign markets, the exclusion of foreign spirits would open a domestic market for our grain, which in vain seeks one abroad. It cannot be called illiberal in us, but called for by self-defence. We may have as little cause to complain of their exclusion, as it results from a calculation of interest; our excise on domestic spirits becomes a mere matter of revenue, to supply the impost on imported spirits. Thus there may be mutual prohibitions, dictated by national interests, and yet consistent with the principles of free trade. In apportioning our imposts, for the united purposes of supplying the treasury, giving a value to our productions, and employment to the labor of the nation, it well cannot, and ought not, to be called a system of restriction, unless, in its operation on foreign nations, or our own people, it extends beyond those objects, to individual or general oppression. If, in its details, the proposed bill contains features of this description, they are certainly objectionable, and the committee would be unwilling they should be retained; but, as they are unable to perceive them, as none of the memorialists have pointed them out, but confined their objections to general allegations, we must be allowed

to believe that none of its provisions extend beyond the dictates of sound policy, and are undeserving of the strong epithets which have been so liberally applied to them.

Destroy revenue.

It is a very common objection that this bill will destroy the revenue, and make a resort to direct taxation inevitable. If this was an evil which would never befal the country under the present system, and would be a consequence of a new one, there might be much weight in the suggestion. But it must be recollected, that if we have not hitherto, and do not now, resort to direct and internal taxation, it is not because our revenue is sufficient to meet our expenditure; the aid of loans is indispensable. Internal taxation is now avoided only by borrowing, not because our other means are abundant; these loans are not in anticipation of the receipt of taxes already imposed, or merely temporary until an efficient system shall come into active operation, but made on the general credit of the nation, without any definite and certain provision for their repayment. If it can be called one, then our present system is not impost, but impost and loans; every change in the tariff, let the effects be as they may, can only change the proportions of the two items. Admitting it may become loans and impost by the new, it is not certain that it may not by the old. If it is not unwise or unsound policy to resort to the general credit of the nation in time of profound peace, no possible bad consequences can follow the adoption of the proposed plan. It is only the difference between the people paying as they go, and paying interest; for the people must pay in the end. Loans are not revenue, and are to the nation what a judgment and mortgage are to an individual, binding the person, personal property, and soil. If loans are ever to be paid, and interest is not to be a perpetual tax on the country, we have already as much debt to redeem as the present generation is able to pay; the burden must be removed by us, or left as a legacy to posterity. If loans are injudicious, then other means must be resorted to to supply the deficiency in the treasury; those means are, an increase of the impost and tonnage duties, or internal and direct taxes. If the former is the most eligible mode, then the bill of last session becomes necessary for revenue, and is free from the objection now urged; if it fails in this object, it must be because the present tariff is as high as the country can bear; in other words, because impost cannot be made efficient. If this is already so certain and clear that it is useless to even try the experiment, another mode becomes indispensable, and must be adopted immediately. What is that other mode? Direct taxes, excise, &c. It is conceived hardly necessary to examine into the expediency or justice of assessing on the real estate of the people a sum sufficient to meet the deficit of the treasury, as it is believed to be within the personal knowledge of every member of this House that the farmers and landholders are unable to pay a tax on their lands. The depression of agricultural produce, the depreciation in the price of real property which is universal, the state of the currency, the want of a circulating medium, and the means of procuring it, forbid the hope that this would be an available mode. In the present embarrassment which pervades the whole country, it would be unjust and oppressive; the people have not the means or the ability; an attempt to coerce them would throw the Government into unnecessary expense, or enable them and speculators to purchase the fee simple of our soil. In this situation of the country, the committee would express their decided opinion that the imposition of this tax would produce evils of the most serious and alarming nature, and be equally repugnant to the wishes of the Legislature and the interest of the nation.

In looking around for other objects of direct taxation, none can be discovered which could materially relieve the public embarrassments. Excise seems to be the only expedient. Excise is, as well as impost, a tax on the consumption of the country; one operates on the imported, the other on the domestic article; the difference is in name, not substance; it is in both a duty laid—an assessment made on the value, weight, dimensions, or quantity of an article imported from abroad, or made at home. The term *excise* is with some an odious one, implying compulsion to pay it; while *impost* is said to be a voluntary tax; but it is surely as easy to abstain from the use of domestic spirits, and thus avoid the payment of an excise, as from the use of foreign spirits, and thus avoid an impost. Those who will use spirits must pay one or the other; and if the amount of the assessment on both is the same, it makes the same addition to the price, and, in either case, operates with as much compulsion. An impost on woollen or cotton goods to those who choose to wear them is an addition to the price—a tax; if they wear them, they must pay it; an excise is no more compulsory, and ought to be no more odious or unpopular. There is great magic in names and words. Finance and revenue are said to be sciences; darkness conceals their principles; political and mental research is necessary to understand them; there is this veil which conceals them from common and simple observation, which can only be raised by those initiated in their mysteries. Hence has arisen the delusion which presents commerce as the principal source of revenue. This delusion would be effectually dissipated, if a few plain practical considerations were bestowed upon it; but it continues, not because it is so difficult, but so easy to remove it. There are no truths, either in science or common life, so difficult to inculcate and enforce observance as plain and simple ones; when they are applied to the great operations of Government they are doubted, because it is a common belief that great machinery can only be put and kept in motion by great principles, above common comprehension; hence they are not examined. From the want of this examination has arisen the common accepted opinion that excise is an oppressive, impost a mild mode of taxation. Had it changed, and applied the word *impost* to domestic articles, *excise* and *external taxation* to foreign, the popularity of the two modes of taxation would have been transposed; for their operation on the people is the same. A moment's reflection will bring about the conviction, that a dollar impost, or a dollar excise, on a yard of cloth, which is in both cases added to the price, is of no further importance to the one who buys it than in paying it in the one case to the man who imports, and in the other to the man who makes it. To the Government it is the same, as the same amount is received into the treasury; whether derived from the one source or the other, it is alike revenue. This revenue is in neither case paid by commerce or manufactures; the tax is on the article, not on the carrier or the maker. Commerce is the means by which the foreign article, manufactures the means by which the domestic article is furnished to the consumer or purchaser, who pays the tax; when he buys the goods, he pays the revenue. If the articles could not be sold, none would be imported by the merchant, or made by the manufacturer; the Government would receive no revenue.

Impost being a tax on consumption and not on commerce, consumption and not commerce furnishes the revenue: so of excise; it is consumption, not manufactures. Both the merchant and manufacturer make the tax an article of merchandise, by adding it to the cost, and apportioning the profit on their aggregate expenditure. The consumer will purchase from the one or the other, as he can best and easiest pay, or most profitably exchange. The present state of the country offers a decided preference. The merchant cannot purchase or receive in exchange the provisions or raw materials of the farmer; their importation is prohibited in the country whence he imports his goods. But the manufacturer wants provisions for his laborers, and materials for his establishment: he can purchase or exchange. When grain can be exchanged for spirits, it pays the tax to the Government and the price to the distiller; it is, therefore, an easier and cheaper mode of discharging the portion of the burdens of Government, which every man must pay, than by being compelled to turn his grain into money at any price which a bad market

would afford. If, therefore, the operation of the proposed tariff would be to substitute excise for impost, as the principal source of revenue, it would be a most salutary effect to the mass of consumers, who would thus be enabled to pay in kind, and by exchange, what they must, by the other mode, pay in money. To accomplish this, there must be subjects for the operation of an excise; while foreign productions supply the consumption of the country, there will be no domestic ones on which to impose an excise; or, if an impost should create such a consumption as would divide the market, an excise on the domestic article would render the impost on the foreign no discrimination, and enable it to supersede the domestic in the market. The domestic market must be secured to the domestic production; then it can pay an excise, and render the revenues of the Government permanent and certain as the consumption of the country. A sudden change in systems of taxation creates revulsions injurious to established interests; it should be so gradual as to give time to the business of the country to direct its operations in conformity to the new measures. This is best done by such a revision of the tariff as will make the most from items for revenue, and to enable those of manufacture to progress to such a state as to meet the demand. If the proposed tariff has not this tendency, it is not because the most assiduous exertions of the committee have not been directed to those objects.

The important inquiry now presents itself, will such a change be injurious to the revenue, or is it necessary for its preservation and increase?

The official documents before us present the alarming facts, that, besides the absorption of the balance of the sinking fund, the deficits of the last and present year amount to nearly $10,000,000; that the revenue from the customs for the "last three years has rapidly decreased, and those of the last are less than any preceding one since the peace." As the consumption of the country is the source of the customs, it is thus rendered certain that it does not keep pace, but diminishes, with the increase of the population of the country; one principal reason must have occurred to the personal observation of every member of this House in his district—the means of purchasing imported articles have become, and are becoming, lessened. A hope is, indeed, left us, that we may anticipate more from the future than we have realized from the past and present; but we are left without any certainty of the means by which the future consumption of foreign goods may be increased beyond the present, or any assurance that it will not be less. In trusting to estimates and conjectures, and by basing our legislation on them as facts and certainties, we make ourselves responsible for their correctness, if they prove delusive; and yet we shall, by implicitly confiding in them, have persisted in a system injurious, and retarded the adoption of one beneficial to the national revenue, interest, and credit. The responsibility may be unpleasant, for we shall have avoided the course to which facts, experience, and perhaps policy, pointed, and followed that to which we had been allured by expectation and hope. If the resources of the country, if the means of purchasing the materials which can be exchanged, have become diminished, it is not by any calamity of a general nature at home, or any unexpected events abroad. Many think it has resulted from trusting to external, and not to internal sources of revenue, from not securing our market to our own productions; if they are mistaken in the reasons, they are not in the fact. The revenue has been insufficient, and is yet so. Will it not then become prudent to adopt our measures on the belief that it will continue so under the operation of existing measures, and in the existing state of things? There is, at least, safety in this course; no change is even conjectured till 1822, and then may not be very sudden, or to an amount greater than will be required to redeem the public credit. In 1825 $18,000,000 of public debt becomes due, and it is not probable that the revenues of the intermediate period will more than meet the expenditure, the loans of the last and present years, and that instalment of the public debt. There is no danger that too much money will flow from the present system of revenue to the Treasury; but there is much danger that there will not be enough to meet the demands. A prudent, safe, and sound policy would then seem to dictate the propriety of providing for a contingency, which, if not certain, is highly probable; and not trust implicitly to one which is barely possible, and which must take effect, or the whole country present one general distress, heightened by the loss of national credit, the destruction of public confidence, and justly ascribable to our want of foresight, possibly to the pride of opinion.

It may happen to the best administered Governments that their settled course of policy may be defeated by unexpected, untoward events. Our fiscal embarrassments cannot be traced to such a source; if they could, then temporary expedients would become justifiable, till a settled order of things were restored. But, if the calculations which have led ours to adopt imposts as the almost exclusive source of revenue have been that a general war in Europe would secure such a price to our produce as to furnish the means of an indefinite consumption of foreign goods; if our reasons for now adopting no other system arise from the expectation that another great convulsion will happen, it will have presented a bold experiment, which nothing but success could justify. It is building the support of the Government not on the resources of the nation, but the fluctuating policy of foreign Powers, which will not be conformed to meet the demands of our treasury, or the interest of this people. The experiment was made on a forced and unnatural state of things; settled order has now returned; and we must increase the present, afford new means for the consumption of foreign goods, or base our revenue on the domestic. The latter is no new or untried measure; it has succeeded, by developing and retaining the resources of the country, enabling them to supply the deficiencies of the treasury.

A reduction of the existing duties has been suggested as a mode of increasing the revenue. It is not perceived how this consequence would follow; though the price of the articles consumed would be lessened, the quantity consumed must increase in a ratio greater than the price decreased, or it could not produce a greater revenue. It could not add to the means of the consumer to purchase the greater quantity; it would open no new market for the exchange of the products of his labor or soil. And, if it is dangerous to now raise the duties to a rate preparatory for an excise, by creating too sudden a revulsion, it would be still more so if the point of depression should be made still lower, and it shall hereafter be found necessary to resort to the proposed bill. One thing must not be forgotten: admitting that the increase on the tariff will impair the revenue, it will only be in consequence of the substitution of the domestic for the foreign supply for consumption; if, from both sources, the aggregate amount of consumption remains the same, it only requires the substitution of an excise to produce to the Government the same revenue with the same exaction from the people. The only possible inconvenience must arise from the refusal of the Legislature to impose the excise, or the people to pay it. The objection, therefore, should not come from either of these sources, that the revenue will be destroyed. They must make impost efficient, or try new sources; if they will cling alone to this, let them make the most of it; not, when its incompetency is publicly and officially acknowledged, object to any alteration extending or reducing it: if it has failed in its present shape, to give it another; if the modification the committee recommend is wrong, to offer one which will be right. When the expenses of a Government exceed its income, there is a responsibility somewhere; expenses must be reduced, or income raised. If all the expenses are necessary, then it is as necessary to make provision to meet them, unless the inconvenience to the people in providing the means to meet such expenses is greater than the good which is derived from the objects to which the money is applied; in that case they become secondary, and must be dispensed with. If all our present expenditure is required for the common defence and general welfare of the nation, the common defence and general welfare become secondary objects, unless they justify the means of defraying it, and must be sacrificed by the refusal or neglect to do it.

If the expense is neither to be brought within the income, nor the income raised to the expense, it must be bad policy in one aspect or the other. If the retention of the army, navy, and civil list is connected with the system of common defence, the means of their support is the essential part of the same system; the friends of the one cannot be the enemies to the other; if the means are not worth providing for, the establishments are not worth their cost. Important as are our army, navy, and the other machinery of the nation, there is yet one item more important, more to be cherished, as the great means of public defence, the vital principle which infuses life and imparts vigor to all others—public credit. Armies, navies, and civil lists cannot create or preserve that; it is the effect of wise policy, prudent councils, and sound legislation. Credit can create the other instruments for defence; it is the moving, the inspiring cause, which gives efficient impulse to national movements; the extent of its creative preserving powers is bounded only by the emergencies of the nation, but it should be guarded with a watchful eye; our only resource in time of war, it should not be exhausted in time of peace; with it, all the great defences of the country are broken down. If in peace it be prudent to provide for war; if this be the maxim which convinces us of the policy of retaining an army and building a navy to defend the country, the same policy will dictate the ruinous consequences of destroying the only efficient source of their support. If our calculations are founded on the belief that war is a calamity too distant to be guarded against, then there can exist no stronger reasons for providing force than for retaining credit. Credit is a fund on which this nation may largely draw, but it is a fund not yet untouched; if it accepts the bill now drawn upon it for $7,000,000, it will have advanced nearly $100,000,000. The war drafts will soon arrive at maturity, and no provision is made for their redemption. Credit rests on confidence; it will have but slender support if we commence another war with this heavy load. The means of payment will soon be called for; the public lands are probably pledged already for their full value; and the customs are inadequate to the ordinary expenses. No permanent fund for the payment of the interest; no source to which we can look for the redemption of the principal of the public debt—these will be sufficient clogs on loans which may be required in times of danger and trouble; they ought not to be increased by additional ones in ordinary and peaceful times. It is far from the wish of the committee to draw a cloud over the bright scenes of the late war; but it cannot derogate from the glory they imparted to the country to remind the House of the instructive lessons it afforded. We commenced it with a national debt of $45,000,000; the country less embarrassed than at present. With what difficulty, at what sacrifices, loans were obtained, it is unnecessary to examine; to sustain public credit unimpaired ceased to be an exertion; any efforts made were to prevent its extinction. The known fruitlessness of the attempt forbade the Government to even ask the nominal value for the evidences of public debt; the first great inquiry was, if they could be sold at all; the last, at what depreciation. Happier results cannot be expected, if, with diminished resources and a more than doubled debt, we commence another war without a permanent source of revenue. Public credit does not fall in the mere ratio of the increase of the public debt; its decline will become more rapid as the means of sustaining it are neglected or denied; lenders will look to the security for the punctual payment of the interest, and the eventual payment of the principal; the value of that security will depend not on general, indefinite, though positive assurances, but the permanent efficient measures which will insure the redemption of our plighted faith. As the amount of the debt is in a greater or less proportion to our efficient resources; as our foreign relations may present a more or less pacific aspect; as our domestic policy may more or less tend to impair our institutions, to strengthen or weaken the common bond which alone makes us great; as the history of our past legislation shall give confidence to the existing, or justify the demand for new pledges for the future, so will the solidity of this great national defence be secured or impaired. Entertaining these views, deeply impressed with their intimate connexion with the general welfare, it will not be expected that the committee will further pursue the inquiry whether it is wise or safe to supply the deficit by loans; that they can hesitate in believing that it should be a resort only after the failure of all other means; and that the time when old sources of revenue fail is the proper period for laying the foundations of new. It can only be found in some species of taxation: that it is not in the present tariff is admitted; that it could not be in a reduced one, is certain; it must be in an increased one, excise, or direct taxes. If an increased tariff will afford the remedy, it removes the revenue objection, and presents conclusive arguments for its adoption; if it fails of this effect, and excise shall become indispensable, the measure is still necessary to so far reduce foreign imports as to give the market to the home products, to enable them to become commensurate with the demands of the country, to supply its consumption, and be thus reared up as the effective subjects of excise, by a gradual and not a sudden and radical operation. Viewed thus, it may be defended and justified as a mere measure of revenue, and ought to lose none of its importance or value because it combines the protection of national resources and industry; tending to retain within this country its currency and profits; giving to this, and not to another nation, the benefits of the circulation of the one and the expenditure of the other.

Ruin commerce.

When a measure is recommended for adoption, which contains not only general provisions, but a variety of details, which are alleged to bear with peculiar and *intentional* oppression upon a highly respectable and useful portion of the nation; when their memorials on our table attribute the tendency and the *design* of that measure to be the destruction of a great national interest which affords them the means of employment and support, it should be deemed incumbent on those who make to support these charges. When it had ceased to be the act or project of individuals, by its adoption by the representatives of the people, it ought then at least to be thought to have emanated from a conviction of public duty; if the result of errors, that they were those of judgment; motives and intentions might have been spared. However little it may have been deserved by others, charity should have extended to the representatives of five of the greatest commercial cities in the Union, some of whom assisted in devising, and all of whom concurred in the passage of the measure, the want of a design to destroy the interest confided to them. If the motives ascribed are discernible in any feature of the bill with such clearness as authorizes the imputation, it is the least favor that can be granted to those who disclaim and do not feel conscious of having indulged a feeling of hostility to any interest, and at least profess the desire to promote the general good, that such particular features should be designated; it may serve as a friendly admonition by which to avoid future errors; a willingness to retract them might follow from the conviction of their existence, and reputation be restored by repentance.

The committee thus publicly declare, that if the proposed tariff had, in their opinion, partaken of the character imputed to it, it would not have received their sanction; this House certainly would withhold theirs. Those on whom these direful evils have been impending possess both intelligence and industry to trace their sources in the particular parts of the bill; it ought to have been expected from their candor that, when they knew of their existence and inevitable consequences, which are so deeply deplored and so feelingly portrayed, they would not have confined themselves to general remarks. It was not enough to complain that agriculture, commerce, and revenue would be destroyed; how it would have been done should have been explained. High duties have been tried on various articles; their practical operation cannot be unknown; the benefits of experience should have been

imparted to us. General objections can be made by any one not versed in the operations of commerce or finance; but to ascertain whether they are founded in fact, and apply to a definite proposition, can best be decided by the observation and practical knowledge of men whose pursuits lead and peculiarly qualify them to judge of the effects of legislation on their occupations and interest. On this subject, more than perhaps any other, the fairest opportunity of judging has been presented. This bill is not bottomed on any new policy; the encouragement of manufactures is no uncommon subject of discussion. We have a right, nay, may be bound, to presume that the tariff which would authorize such strong objections, and must produce such fearful consequences, has *been well and thoroughly examined;* that when it has assumed such importance as to call the notice of conventions from States, of committees, and delegates, selected for their intelligence, to represent the great interests about to be prostrated, and by their exertions "diffuse such information as may tend to make its consequences rightly and generally understood," to urge to an enlightened Legislature reasons which should withdraw their sanctions from a measure which one branch had adopted, they would be drawn from the bill, apply to its provisions, and be the most forcible which could be selected: it is a fair inference that those which have not been deemed important have been omitted, and that the objectionable character is to be tested by those which have been pressed.

Those which relate to commerce are the following general ones: "Its avowed object is to direct and control the occupations of men, by granting special privileges to those engaged in particular pursuits." The committee are not aware by whom such avowal was made; they have searched the bill in vain for the evidence of it, and cannot see it in its provision, still less do they recognise the existence of the object in their own minds.

"This tariff would impose on certain foreign manufactures duties professedly and effectually prohibitory; and the question involved in its adoption is not whether the consumer of those goods shall pay a higher price for them, but whether he shall be prevented from purchasing them at all." Conjecture must be allowed a wide range before it could alight upon the tariff intended for this remark. It is not the one which the committee had the honor of presenting to the House; that contained no prohibition. The highest ad valorem duty was forty per cent., and few, if any, specific ones were higher; that tariff prohibited no one from purchasing if he would pay the price. If the certain manufactures prohibited, and the goods which were forbidden to be purchased, had been particularly designated, it would have furnished a clue for our researches; without that aid, our labors would be useless. "A system of restriction so unequal, so repugnant to all sound theory." In its application to commerce, this term is believed to have received no definite construction by its common acceptation among merchants; in extracting it from our laws, it may be found rather more applicable to tonnage duties, professedly, effectually, and practically prohibitory; to the occlusion of our ports to shipping or produce of a certain national or local description; to non-importation, non-intercourse, than to impost for revenue or the protection of national interests. Until either commercial or legal usage shall have embraced those objects in the definition, we cannot think that they necessarily constitute a restrictive system. The committee forbear from noticing another objection to this bill in its bearing on commerce;* like the others noticed, its want of application is a sufficient answer.

"We cannot afford to export our productions to other countries, unless we will take what they give us in return."

It is with much pleasure that the committee have an opportunity of examining one objection which may have some connexion with the general principles of the bill. It is among its first objects to check the importation of foreign goods to an extent that will give some protection to our products. If the natural effect of this will be to injure our foreign market more than to benefit the domestic, it becomes a duty to so modify and vary it as to impose less duties on such foreign products as insure a demand for ours; but when this object can be accomplished without disturbing other parts of the system of the bill which are essential for national purposes, it becomes no less a duty to retain those than to expunge the others. No particular provision, no item, has been designated, except food and materials for manufactures. The application of this objection thus specified to the proposed bill will, we think, furnish a satisfactory answer. Our importation of manufactures is from Europe and the East Indies. To the latter, it is believed, we export no provisions. Their importation is absolutely prohibited by England, France, and Spain; and it is not known that any considerable quantity is required by other European nations. The European and India markets, then, cannot be rendered worse for our food, unless there can be some measure more rigid than exclusion. Our only market is the colonies and islands of those Powers, from which we import but few, if any, articles of manufacture; the duties on their produce are necessary for revenue. And it is here proper to remark, that, though there is a great falling off in the ad valorem duties, the amount of revenue from specific duties has diminished in a very trifling extent. The duties on colonial produce from the East and West Indies are among the highest in our present tariff; that they will bear it, is evidenced from the amount of their consumption, and the almost uniform revenue produced; that they will bear the proposed addition, cannot well be doubted; and, if necessary for revenue, we cannot suppose that any class of the community, especially the mercantile, would object. High duties on produce which we must consume are paid by ourselves, and not those from whom we purchase; it cannot, therefore, induce them to refuse to receive our produce in exchange. At all events, the objection, if allowed its whole force, can only apply to the increased duties on West India produce, not to those on the manufactures of Europe or India. If the state of the treasury would justify it, the committee might yield to the modification, without impairing the general system of the bill. It would afford much gratification if those who press the objection would, at the same time, express their willingness to withdraw it from those parts of the new tariff to which the reason is wholly inapplicable. The committee would, in such event, be happy to meet this spirit of concession and mutual conciliation, and carry it to any general and detailed provision of the bill, (although they might well doubt whether an objection was founded in fact or in reason, and that it might be contradicted by both,) to which any specific objection has been made, and is applicable by fair mercantile or legal construction, provided the remaining parts might be adopted by general concurrence. This would smooth a course of legislation, and save the country the agitation which has been caused by almost classing the nation into parties on this subject, by general questions of comparative interests, by exciting fears and magnifying dangers which cannot grow out of any measure proposed for adoption, if examined, discussed, and modified in a spirit of generous and national feeling.

When one portion of the nation asks a great deal from its representatives, and are convinced that it is all reasonable and required for the general welfare; when one House of Congress, in their sound, and, we must be allowed to say, sober discretion, and not from the "ardor of the moment," have felt it a public duty to grant them a part, it certainly affords some presumption in favor of its policy. If another portion of the community objects to the whole, to any interference at all, they should give the best of reasons, which will extend to all; when none exist or are offered affecting parts, that those parts should be retained they cannot complain who are allowed the benefit of all their suggestions, founded on intelligible and tangible grounds. Where the public opinion is at all divided, each should, in deference and respect to even the erroneous opinions of others, yield a part; each acts from the purest

*Drawbacks.

impressions; each feels itself right; but both are wrong, if one decides on the principles and motives of the other, and each is believed. It will be the work of time to bring about the happy event when all will think, that, though one party may ask too much, it is entitled to something; when the other party objects to all, they may be unreasonable in some things. But the memorials before us afford at least one pleasing indication of the hope that this time may arrive. One of them,* in a spirit of candor and liberality highly worthy of praise and imitation in these times of general agitation, admits that the encouragement of the "manufacture of such articles as are the production of our own soil, for the purpose of turning our industry to the best account, and of procuring the means of defence," avowing themselves the "friends of internal manufactures as a means of fostering national industry, and, therefore, avowing that they ought to be fostered as far as they can be without injury to other branches of industry, would most gladly suggest any thing which might conduce to that end, without being highly injurious to the revenue, destructive to the interests of commerce, and oppressive on the great body of the people." The committee would deem it unworthy of themselves to withhold their entire assent to these principles—to ask their measures to be tested by any other. If they could be presumptuous enough to ask this House to violate them, the effort would recoil on themselves. May we not, then, justly expect and hope that the attempts of others may be equally unavailing? We ask not that they should react, only that they may not be operative or effectual. Applying, then, this criterion to this bill, it has been seen that it can have no unfavorable effect on the exportation of provisions. Raw materials are the remaining item of objections. The principal articles of manufacture on which the additional duties were imposed are, iron, glass, hemp and cordage, paper, linen, silks, woollens, cottons.

The raw materials of iron and glass will not bear the expense of transportation; commerce can give them no value abroad. We have an infinite abundance; it can only be made valuable by manufacturing at home; of hemp and flax we have none to export, and are obliged to import to meet the limited demand of our present manufactures; both are subject, when dressed, to an almost prohibitory duty in England; flax £9 0*s.* 8*d.*, say $40 per cwt.; hemp £4, say $18 per cwt.; in the stem, undressed, both are too bulky for exportation. Cordage we import; it is subject in England to a duty of $4 per cwt. Of rags, the raw material of paper, we import large quantities, and, it is believed export none, as the country does not afford our papermakers a sufficient supply. Rags, in the present and proposed tariffs, are duty free. So far, then, as applies to the material, commerce gains by the manufacture of this article. The same remark applies to raw silk: we have none for exportation; there is a duty on the importation of 15 per cent. ad valorem in the present tariff; the new one makes it duty free.

Wool is subject to a duty of six-pence sterling per pound in England, say twelve cents; it excludes all coarse kinds. Wool is probably less an article of export now than of import; there is no supply beyond the demand; immense numbers of sheep have been killed, because there was no market for their fleeces. The new tariff would not, therefore, deprive commerce of this material for export.

Cotton.—Commerce has no other interest in this article than as a carrier; but, whether in this capacity, or as the guardian of agriculture, she protests against the increase of duty on cotton goods, it surely cannot extend to the coarse fabrics of India. Commerce, as a great national interest, is of infinite importance as the means of encouraging the first of manufactures—ship building, affording a nursery by the employment of seamen, providing for the naval defence of the nation, and for efficient attack. These furnish strong motives for its encouragement; for protection from foreign as well as domestic assailments. Commerce is not that selfish, sordid interest, which looks only to the profit of the individuals concerned in its pursuits, alive only to the means by which they can draw from the consumer the greatest difference between the price which an article costs and that which can be received for it. It raises its views to general national objects, and watches its peculiar interests only as component items in the great work of public prosperity. In the application of these observations to the coarse cottons of India, it will be at once evident that the objections in the various memorials were not, and could not have been, intended to embrace this item. (It is, indeed, referred to in one, but must have been with an exclusive aspect to revenue.) India cottons are not made from American wool, or paid for by American produce. No ships are built, no seamen employed to carry our productions to the British East Indies. Our exports in 1819 were $24,914; in 1820, $5,700. The exclusion of their cottons cannot, then, affect agriculture which raises, or commerce that carries, either the materials or other produce which pays for the manufacture; and thus one important item in the new tariff remains clear of these objections. As to the increased duties on European cottons, of eight per cent., it should be considered that, since the present tariff was adopted, France, by her new tariff, has imposed a duty equal to about twenty per cent. ad valorem on cotton wool, and England about eight or ten. The reasons ought, therefore, to be of the strongest kind, which would show the injurious effect of a corresponding duty on their manufactures. It must be extremely difficult to prove that an addition of thirty-three per cent. on the present duty could produce worse effects on commerce than the addition of one hundred has already produced. Though, till 1812, the permanent duties on cotton goods were twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem, and since that time they have been twenty-five, this duplication has not been injurious to commerce. It is a fact, almost too familiar to be stated, that we have not since exported less cotton than before; American shipping has not carried a less proportion; England has not purchased less. If the additional duty on cotton goods so far promotes the growth of our manufactures as materially to diminish the foreign, it would, in the same proportion, increase the domestic demand; the only difference it could make to commerce would be in the transportation of the cotton from the place of growth to the nearer or more distant place of manufacture; a difference too trifling to at all endanger, or materially injure, the commercial interest.

There is one definite and specific objection which deserves serious consideration. It is said the enormous tax proposed on hemp and iron would strike a severe blow at our freedom and independence; "that the imposition of new and heavy burdens on our shipping would tend to give the British the monopoly of our trade, and to make them our sole carriers." If this duty is of that character, and will produce such effect, it ought to be abandoned. The following calculation will show the operation of this tax.

The additional duty on iron is ten dollars a ton; if four tons are required for every one hundred tons of shipping, the difference would be forty cents on a ton.

The additional duty on hemp is twenty dollars a ton; if four and a half tons of cordage are required for every one hundred tons of shipping, the difference would be —— on a ton.

We are not left to conjecture to know what has been and will be the practical effect on ship building by the increase of duties on these articles. In 1810 and 1811, the duty on iron was seventeen and a half per cent. ad valorem; on hemp, one dollar per cwt. New vessels built in 1810, 127,575 tons; in 1811, 146,691. In 1812, the duty on iron was raised to thirty-two and a half per cent. ad valorem, and hemp to two dollars per cwt. The period of the war can furnish no criterion. In 1815, new vessels built, 154,624 tons; in 1816, 131,667. In the last part of the last year iron was nine dollars the ton, and hemp thirty. In 1817, new vessels built, ——— tons; in 1818, 82,421; in July of that year, iron was raised to fifteen dollars a ton; in 1819, new vessels, 79,819 tons.

*From Richmond.

The original duties on iron were five per cent. ad valorem; on hemp, sixty cents per cwt.; in the increase from those rates to thirty-two and a half on one, and two dollars on the other, it will not be asserted that there was a corresponding decrease in ship building; and the above data conclusively show that the proposed rate would not have that effect. So slight an addition to the expense would not destroy the competition between ours and foreign shipping; it does not hang by so slender a thread. In noticing this objection, it will be perceived that the full weight of it has been allowed for; but the committee must not be understood as admitting for any other than the purpose of illustration that the increase of duty would be a permanent increase of price. The negative of that proposition is proved by the history of all the items in our tariff, when the domestic has superseded the foreign supply, and fair scope afforded for domestic competition.

The House will excuse the committee in remarking that it is a source of great felicitation to them to find that, after the most thorough examination and critical review which has been had on this bill, and, perhaps, not with the most preconceived disposition to approve, the most objectionable items, those which have alone been thought deserving of specification, should so little justify the severe animadversions which have been so liberally bestowed. It is a most pleasing proof that where there is a disposition there is also the power of so shaping the legislation of the country that the interest of one class can be essentially promoted without injury to another.

If, in the various memorials on this subject, there should be found any thing like general allegations of the ruin of commerce, the impoverishment of merchants, the destruction of navigation, and foreign monopoly, it must not be expected that much time will be thrown away in meeting suggestions which can as easily be made, and urged with feeling and eloquence on public measures which are beneficial to commerce, as those which are injurious. Our own history teaches us that the merits of a system cannot be fairly tested by the plaudits or remonstrances of the interest on which it appropriately bears, though it might be fairly inferred that none could better judge of the tendency of a measure than those whom it most affects; who, having often asked, and uniformly obtained, legislative aid, could duly appreciate its policy; yet, when we refer to the discriminating duties on tonnage, we are compelled to doubt the correctness of the inference. This system was adopted in 1790, to aid the commerce of this country; the consequences are well known. In 1802, during the temporary peace in Europe, the British Government was desirous that all countervailing duties on British and American tonnage should be mutually abolished. When it was ascertained that this Government was disposed to accede to the measure, the table of this House was loaded with remonstrances against it. A reference to the records will show whether the same fearful and dreadful evils were not then predicted and deprecated; whether the commerce of the country was not then alleged to be in the most imminent danger; and the progress of the measure effectually defeated by the strong and simultaneous movements of the whole mercantile community. The new tariff did not excite more alarm and fear; a comparison of the memorials will decide. In the next peace which followed, (1815,) our Government acceded to the principle; its effects on our commerce have been most salutary. Now this Congress, receiving its impulse from public policy, has been urged by mercantile memorials, praying for measures to coerce France in relation to the trade with her and England to her colonies, to adopt the system so much dreaded in 1802, so beneficial in 1815, so much pressed in 1818 and 1819, and so unattainable in 1820. It may not be thought disrespectful to observe, that, if the measures of last session could be recalled, there would be some doubt of their adoption at this; that those who asked for them are now convinced that the interest most to be served has been but little, if any, advanced; and that, if national feeling did not forbid the retrogression, national interest would sanction it. With such an example before us, may it not, without being illiberal, be prudent to doubt whether memorials are the safest guides to sound policy; whether those who should be best enabled to judge may not sometimes be too much drawn from reasoning and calculation, from experience to the indulgence of feeling and groundless alarm; whether the vacillation which we discern in the retrospect may not be renewed in the prospective; and whether, like the repeal of the discriminating system of tonnage, it may not be the fate of the new tariff, after being decried as baleful in principle, and destructive in its practice, to be yet hailed as auspicious? To properly estimate its bearings on commerce, the causes of the rise and decline of that interest must be traced; that it has not been from the export of our own productions, or the importations of manufactures, the official history of its progress conclusively shows that it has not ebbed and flowed with the price or quantity of domestic exports or foreign imports. But the exportation of foreign produce, the carrying trade, the war in Europe, left us without competition; peace has overwhelmed us with it. While the war continued, all nations profited by our commerce; since the other has returned, they can profit by their own. Two items of colonial produce required in their transportation more tonnage and seamen than all the imported manufactures consumed in the United States. Of sugar, there was exported, in 1806, 145,630,000 pounds; in 1807, 143,119,000; of coffee, in 1806, 47,000,000; in 1807, 24,122,000 pounds; in 1819, of sugar, 11,267,000 pounds; of coffee, 8,570,000; in 1820, sugar, 31,388,000; coffee, 11,656,000. In 1806, of our two great domestic staples the following quantities were exported: cotton, 35,657,000 pounds; flour, 156,544,000; in 1819, cotton, 87,996,000; flour, 150,000,000; in 1806, aggregate of sugar and coffee, 192,630,000; cotton and flour, 192,201,000; in 1819, sugar and coffee, 19,842,000; cotton and flour, 237,996,000; aggregate of both in 1806, 384,831,000; in 1819, 257,838,000—a falling off in the foreign exports of 126,993,000; an increase of domestic of 45,366,000. The state of commerce in the two years will show the kind of employment which is necessary for its support. It is not for the committee to pursue this subject into detail; but it would have been very instructive if some calculations had been made to show how far the commerce of the country depended on the mere importation of foreign manufactures, how many tons of shipping are employed, and how many seamen, in bringing the whole supply of cottons, woollens, silks, iron, hardware, crates, glass, paper, hemp, and other articles of consumption, which are made from raw materials, which are, or may be, produced from our soil; whether the transportation from one part of the country to another of materials to supply our manufactories, and of manufactures back to the raiser of the materials, and the export of manufactures, might not employ as much shipping and as many seamen as the importation alone of foreign supply. Except of cotton, foreign manufactures afford freight but in the return voyage; requiring none of our materials, or compelled to use those of their own country, they afford no outward freight. During peace in Europe, the fate of our foreign commerce is fixed. We have in vain, and shall in vain, continue to endeavor to force for our shipping the colonial trade. Foreign nations must, and will, protect their own, with a resolution proportioned to their estimate of its national importance. It is with as much reluctance that they will abandon the interest of their navigation, as we of ours. In the contest, it is believed that we have suffered much, and may suffer more; and the most sanguine dare not even predict success. Commerce must, like other interests, yield to foreign competition, backed by an unyielding policy of legislation, which, having built on its commerce an immense system of revenue, is bound in self-defence to reciprocate the support it receives. If foreign nations would permit the consumption of our provisions and materials, and the carrying of them in our own shipping, it might afford some indication of the restoration of our commerce. The new corn law of Spain, the exclusion of our soap, the French bounty on South American cotton, tell us emphatically that this is not the era of that extent of liberal principles which, because it may be morally right, will restore us a monopoly we once enjoyed, not from their good will, but necessities. Now they will submit to privations and positive losses, by forcing the importation

of an article on which we now mainly depend; and this not to counteract a restrictive system on our part, but to continue one on theirs. If the pursuits of the committee in private life have not enabled them to draw, in relation to commerce, just deductions from either reasoning or facts, they feel confident that they cannot err in passing their opinion on the conduct of this Government, called for by the petitions, and sanctioned by the approbation, of the mercantile community, and adopted, not in the darkness of former years, but in the light of the last.

Our present commercial and legislative contest with France and England is to secure to our commerce the export, not the import trade of the country. Those nations do not deny to our shipping the exportation of their manufactures, or produce, on equal terms with their own. That, as a source of commerce, is unrestrained; their duties are not on exports, or on vessels arriving in ballast. It would be a strange policy to discourage or embarrass the exportation of surplus productions, and a truly unaccountable contest, if it was merely or mainly whose navigation should take them to market. A market must be the first great object; the mode of reaching it secondary. Our object is not the exclusion of French manufactures; we impose no additional duty on them by the late law; its operation is to prohibit their introduction in French ships. We submit to the loss of carrying them in our own. Being willing to abandon this branch of commerce, it is deemed conclusive evidence of the general conviction that its importance is secondary. The worst effect of the new tariff could produce no more fearful results; for it must be equal, with American commerce, whether no manufactures are imported, or none in American ships. Merchants willingly embrace the latter alternative to effectuate the greater object, the one which is the foundation, the sustenance of commerce—exportation, not importation. In thus estimating their relative importance, it is a great relief to be furnished with a practical acknowledged standard; no longer left to search for one by conjecture or mere reasoning. This enables us to speak with certainty that this bill, in its worst aspect, bears only on the unimportant operations of commerce. Whether it will injure it at all or not remains to be examined. It must be remembered that there is an internal as well as external commerce: one we now and can forever monopolize; the other is subject to continual competition: one is as permanent as our Government; the other as much swelled to an unnatural size by war as it is emaciated in peace, forever fluctuating with foreign policy, which we cannot control: one limited in its extent by foreign wants, looking only to countries which, having perhaps arrived at their maximum of population and resources, can furnish no new market or increased demand;* the other drawn to a mighty empire, with a population of various habits and pursuits, embracing all the varieties of the temperate climates, fitted to the supply of all our wants; fertile in resources as yet not tried or developed; in itself a continent, destined to open new, and capable of furnishing boundless employment to industry and enterprise. As the best portion of foreign commerce has passed into other hands; as it is now irreclaimable, and can never be certain and uniform, it would be a reasonable hope that there would be a common effort to increase and enlarge the sphere of domestic. It has been as yet untried. It is not prudent to so far decide on the consequences of the attempt as to pronounce it not deserving the experiment. If the same zeal was displayed in discovering new as in the retention of old subjects of commerce, and the effort failed, experience would guide us to the wisest measures. While there is a refusal to appeal to this unerring standard, and we are determined to trust only to preconceived opinions, (the result of habit, and possibly prejudice,) we can never avail ourselves of the example of others, and will afford none for ourselves. In other countries, of limited extent, internal commerce has not been deemed unimportant; it has not been found unproductive of employment, of wealth, or injurious to national interests. Ours is a union of confederated nations; if the intercourse between them is commerce, it may, from its great distance, the variety of its products, and articles of exchange, be called foreign commerce. The extent of water communication between the remoter parts is equal to the space which separates us from Europe and the West Indies. As a material for commerce, there can be discerned no difference between the sugar of Louisiana and of Cuba; the lead of Missouri or of England. Nature has not denied to the immense region watered by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the lakes, the means of ship building, or the supply of cargoes. Man refuses them a market, because he looks only abroad. If one portion of our country can furnish articles for the supply of another; if the vehicles of transportation, the employment of men, and the distance are the same, foreign can present no preference over domestic commerce, as a national interest. It cannot be that habit, or the laws of nature, have infused into commerce such a spirit that it can only exist by foreign action; its solid interest is not in the ephemeral magnitude of its operations, but their certainty and uniformity. It has suffered more from fluctuation than want of employment. While it acts abroad, its movements are among rivals and enemies, not protected by the paternal guardianship, but checked and thwarted by the jealousy and hostility of the Government under whose influence it must, and against whose policy it may operate. In seeking domestic sources, its course is among friends, divided only by mutual interests; between nations united by the common bond of feeling and power, and under the protection of a Government which, supported by the affections, aims, in return, to provide for the good of all. If considerations growing out of these reflections do not carry conviction, may they not awaken attention and lead to inquiry, so far as to justify one fair experiment? If it should appear that a partial trial has been made, and with success; if there are any of our towns whose trade and tonnage have remained unimpaired by the general pressure, where the growth of domestic has exceeded the decline of foreign commerce, it cannot be uninstructive to search for the causes, or unwise to profit by the example.

As the importation of foreign manufactures might become lessened, it cannot be doubted that the increased internal communication would balance the loss to commerce; it would be more in raw materials, which are not now exported, and, being more bulky than the manufacture, would require more tonnage in their transportation. When the value and weight of the manufactures we import from Europe and the East Indies are compared with our articles of export, it will be apparent that a small amount of tonnage is required for the carrying of goods in a finished state; and that there must be more domestic commerce in collecting the materials and distributing, than there is now of foreign in merely importing the manufacture.

It is not believed to be a rule growing out of the course of trade, or inferible from experience, that the foreign demand for any of our products depends on what we receive in return. Such a rule would necessarily limit commerce to exchange, and none would be carried on where there was only the payment of money by one party, the purchase of goods by the other; there could be no balances of trade. There is no friendship in trade; demand is limited by wants and the means of payment; exchange is the most desired; but when that fails, money and credit will be given. The official statements of our commerce with the East Indies and other countries abundantly prove that we do not refuse to purchase manufactures from those who will not purchase our articles. Though our means of importing from England are diminished in consequence of her corn laws, duties, and prohibitions, *there does not seem to be the less inclination to purchase her manufactures.* Though we are her best customers, no part of her system is relaxed in our favor. She takes from us only what is for her interest, and necessary for her wants.

* The amount of our exports of domestic productions in 1790 and 1791, before the European wars, affords some specific and satisfactory rule by which to test the foreign demand in peace. The prospects for commerce, agriculture, and revenue can, by this comparison, be safely estimated. Those who are willing to trust all to hope should, at least, be called on to show that there are now any markets for our produce which were not open to us in 1790, and that the demand has or will increase.

France does not exclude our cotton, or we her manufactures. Intercourse among nations must be regulated by interest, not feeling; those we deal with take from us what they want, while we supply them on the best terms; their laws do not bend because we receive payment in their products. We do not deal only with those who buy from us, nor is that a rule by which we apportion duties on imports. The duties on Madeira wine, and silks from China, strikingly illustrate this principle. The official tables, the history of our commerce, and all its experience, concur in the proof that the refusal by one nation to receive what it does not want will not prevent another from furnishing what it does, while it possesses means. It must, therefore, be made apparent, that our refusal to import will deprive the two nations with whom we principally deal of the means of purchasing from us; that it must not only turn the balance of trade with England in our favor, but to such an extent that she could not pay it, before the objection can have any weight. If this would be the effect of the new tariff, it might not be a very effectual mode of defeating it by urging such objections on this Legislature. The usage of all trade proves that what is wanted will be bought while it can be procured by exchange, money, or credit; the seller will not receive what he cannot use or sell; the buyer, in such case, and not the seller, must submit to terms. He cannot force his produce into market against the laws of the place or the interest of the seller.

It has been thought the fairest mode to meet these objections to the full extent to which they have been urged, and not to limit our views to their application to the bill the committee have felt it their duty to report. Its provisions do not tend to destroy the importation of all manufactures; it only progresses towards a system which, if judicious and healthful to the country, can be built upon, and made the foundation of others; it is not that rapid stride which can shake any interest to its destruction; if it is wrong, it will cause no sudden convulsion in retracing its errors. It falls as far short of the expectation of one part of the country, as it exceeds the wishes of another; it is the duty of both to yield a part, and becomes ours to listen to both. The committee are aware that the subject submitted to them has excited much sensibility; that their views have been, and will be, misunderstood, is to be expected; when their acts excite, professions will not allay opposition and alarm; it would have better suited their feelings had it been referred to them in terms of less censure and reproach, but it cannot affect their consciousness of having faithfully discharged a public duty; can never prevent them from imparting to one great national interest such degree of protection as comports with the general welfare; and will never lead them to devise injury to another which is intimately connected with the wealth and glory of our common country. We will not stop here, and content ourselves with the mere disclaiming hostility to commerce. If we understand what it is, if we are not radically mistaken in ascribing its former prosperity to exportation, and its present depression to the want of it, there cannot be an interest which more imperiously calls for legislation and national support. Such an interest is not local, or confined to those engaged in its pursuits; it pervades the whole country, and reaches every occupation; it carries our produce and manufactures to every accessible market; it creates and secures employment for all our industry, and, in the import and export of foreign articles, earns the freight of our shipping, the wages of our seamen, and acquires a profit to the employer, which is drawn from others to us. If this is foreign commerce, it is no less a favorite with us than manufactures; if they can be separated, we will not say it may not be more so—the extent of the market it would furnish might be the criterion. If our existing laws impose any restrictions on it, none would more willingly aid in their removal; it should be as free as air, and not be burdened even for revenue. If it has passed, or is passing, into the hands of foreigners, we would be happy to have within our cognizance the means of averting the evil; equally so in devising the best mode of enlarging and extending the sphere of its operations, under the control of our own citizens.

Destroy agriculture.

There can be no measure of sound policy which impairs the interests or checks the pursuits of agriculture: the committee, therefore, do not inquire into the expediency or justice of sacrificing agriculture to manufactures; they will confine themselves to the question, whether this bill, or the system for which it lays the foundation, tends to aid the latter at the expense of the former. Agreeing in this principle with its opponents, the solution of the question depends more on fact than reasoning.

It contains no direct tax, duty, or assessment on the products or occupations of agriculture; it touches nothing of domestic origin: to this there must be general assent. If it imposes a duty on articles other than manufactures, it is solely for revenue, which all admit is wanted, and which the opponents of the bill say is raised by impost from the farmer with less inconvenience than any other mode. If the additional revenue thus raised, to supply a deficit occasioned by its decrease on articles of manufacture, does not increase the aggregate amount of revenue, then are no new burdens imposed on the community; it is only a new apportionment, which becomes more or less grievous as articles of manufactures are more or less, in comparison with others, necessaries of life. He who consumes imported articles pays a tax; there is none on domestic: if, by its substitution for foreign, there is a loss of revenue, which is added to the duty on some other, it is a gain or a loss, as he consumes the one or the other article. The poor farmer, who has substituted rye for coffee, would be a gainer by an increased tax on that, and a reduced one on iron and clothing; to the one who preferred coffee, the amount of tax would be the same. Admitting that, by the mass of the nation, the consumption of coffee would be the same with a higher as the lower duty, and the reduced price on iron and clothing enable them, with the same means, to pay the advanced price on this, then, in a national point of view, the only question would be, whether it bears hardest on those best or least able to bear it. This would depend on a comparison of the articles affected—which were necessaries and which luxuries. In classing them generally, they are dye-woods, dye-stuffs, drugs, clothing, furniture, utensils and instruments of occupation, on the one hand; groceries on the other. In applying this discrimination to the two classes, and the items of each, it will not be found that the rates of duty are peculiarly onerous to the poor or the cultivator of the soil. Where it may be thought to exist, allowance must be made for the small bulk or weight when compared with the value of the article as a temptation to smuggling. It is conceived, therefore, that the relative rates of duties afford no color for the imputation of hostility to agriculture.

But the great objection to the bill—the one which is pressed in all the memorials as the foundation of all the opposition—is, that the increase of the duty is, of course, an increase of the price to the consumer. This is admitted to be true as to those articles the sole supply of which is by importation, but no further. Even here the increased price accrues to the public treasury; it cannot go to the manufacturer till he brings his products to market and sale. Before he can profit by the rise, he must check the foreign competition by acquiring a part of the supply or custom. He cannot do this by exacting a higher price, unless the quality of his goods is proportionately better; he must sell as cheap, and furnish articles of as good a quality, or he cannot begin his operations; they can be continued by no other means. If he puts down foreign competition, and monopolizes the market, it must be by making better or selling cheaper, and by such an amount as will equal the freight and importer's profit; for importations will continue while the article will yield either. If the market should be divided between the foreign and domestic supply, it would keep both at the same price, and, while this continued, operate as a tax to the consumer;

it would be temporary or not, as the country would afford the means of furnishing a sufficient amount for the demand: if it would, and the price afford a profit to the maker, the competition must cease, by reducing it so as to exclude the foreign; if the country could not produce enough, the policy of imposing more than a revenue duty might well be questioned. But true "economy to the consumer" would be a permanent reduction by a mere temporary increase of the price. There can, then, be but one class of manufactures a high duty on which can tend to the benefit of the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer—those of which a competent supply cannot be furnished from our own resources. If such are discernible in the proposed measure, it ought not to be an object to retain them for the mere emolument of the manufacturer. The great articles of consumption are such as can be supplied from our own soil, and by the employment of our own labor and machinery. It is a fact, which cannot be too often repeated, which has been verified by every experiment, confirmed on every trial, that, when the domestic market has been secured to the domestic manufacturer, domestic competition has reduced the price to the consumer. Every family in the country which consumes coarse cotton goods is now deriving a direct and positive advantage from the highest duty on any manufactured article in the present tariff; it is of a better quality and at a cheaper rate than the article was before imported. No theory, no argument, can reason away this fact; it carries conviction to the understanding; the price, the quality, is practical economy, political as well as personal; a saving to the nation and the individual. It is not a solitary item in our experience; nails, gunpowder, umbrellas, cotton and wool cards, present the same results. The purchaser finds these articles at a reduced price, without asking the cause. He may be an active, a conscientious opponent to the encouragement of domestic manufactures; may have heard the charge of there being a "tax on the many, a bounty to the few," repeated so often, that it becomes impressed on his belief, while, at the same moment, he is deriving a pecuniary gain from their success, after they have attained the height of their efforts, the command of the consumption. Thousands are reaping the profits of a competition among manufacturers to acquire employment by a cheap and good supply, while they are laboring under the imputation of conspiring to oppress; as to many items, of which they cannot furnish a full supply, they are enabled to check foreign exaction, and, without duly appreciating it, the country is deriving great benefits from their enterprise.

There would seem to be no reasons for apprehending different results from the further extension of the same principles which have hitherto produced these general effects; if there are the same materials and skill which can be applied to the finer fabrics, there can be no more danger in their exclusion than the coarse. Cotton, as an item of clothing, is as much a necessary of life, and gunpowder of defence, as any other; daily and profitable experience teaches us that we are secured from imposition by leaving the supply of these articles in the hands of our countrymen; there may be as much safety in giving them that of woollens and iron.

The experiment has never yet failed, and those who wish it tried on new objects believe it never will. Those who doubt or fear its success should at least be willing that new subjects should be brought to the test of the principle. Without some act of legislation the country must be forever divided in opinion, and her councils agitated by petitions praying for, and remonstrances protesting against, a measure. If it was the introduction of a new feature into our code, it might well be left to the deductions of reasoning; being but the application of an old and original one, coeval with our first act of fiscal legislation, the lights of experience come fairly to its aid. When facts are admitted, and reasons may exist in favor of a proposition, the opposition to it ought not to rest on reasoning and assertion only; some one fact or instance should be required to do away the conviction which has been caused by many. Admitting that, on this great question of the encouragement of manufactures, the arguments tending to prove that there will be a consequent reduction of price are balanced by those which are offered to show that they will be increased, and the mind thus left in doubt, and it cannot be expected that any further admission can be made; admitting that a uniform series of experiments had been successfully tried for thirty years, and all resulted in the decrease of the price of the article, protected by an increased or high duty, it would be strange to contend that this should not turn the scale. In the numerous memorials on this subject, our researches have not enabled us to discover one case mentioned which has supported the objection; we have been furnished with none from any other source of information, and must, therefore, believe there is none. On other subjects, it is conceded that experience affords the safest guides; no good reason appears why we should exclude it from the investigation of this: when it shall sanction this objection, its full weight ought to be allowed; until this is given to it, while it contradicts it, we cannot yield to its force. It may not be considered unfair to make a reciprocal application of this rule: if the uniform consequence of giving the domestic manufacturer the command of our market, by the imposition of high duties on foreign products, had been to increase the price to the consumer, and he, grown rich by a tax on the country, would be thought to present himself before Congress with poor claims to furnish him with the means of increasing the tax, under the name of protection to him, it would be a conclusive answer—experience is against you. May not the same answer be given to this objection? It is supported by nothing but itself. Hitherto, the profit of the manufacturer has been a saving to the nation; no reasons have been given why it may not be so for the future; it is time enough to give way to the objection when there shall be the same weight of facts to support that there exist to remove it. Let the cupidity of manufacturers be what it may, it can never be gratified when there is no prohibition; foreign supplies must be an effectual security to the consumer, if domestic competition is not; it has never failed: for when a people, so eagle-eyed as ours, are at liberty to select the occupation of their labor, capital, and skill, discern that inordinate or unusual profits accrue to any particular manufacture, the same self-interest which looks to its own gratification will direct their application to the same object, and thus reduce the profits to what is a reasonable compensation. The danger of prohibition is thus averted. If there is reasonable ground to apprehend that this competition may not be an effectual check, prohibition may be avoided, unless required as the foundation of an excise. Where the object is merely protection, a high duty will suffice; the increase of price can never be beyond the duty; according to its rate, it might support an excise on the article protected. It is confidently thought that, even allowing to this objection its possible application, the proposed addition of duties does not throw the consumer into the power of the manufacturer. Very far short of prohibition, the bill does not come in the way of an argument which would appear to apply, if at all, to a system not to be found in any duty proposed. There must have been some misapprehension on this subject; the measure so much deprecated is one which it is said will destroy alike revenue, commerce, agricultural and mechanical labors; the objection cannot be good as to all, and, in part at least, must defeat itself. The average rates of the ad valorem duties are about twenty-eight per cent.; now, if this destroys commerce, by withdrawing materials for carrying, and revenue, by stopping importations, the evil must stop here, and cannot reach the farmer. If the price rises in proportion to the duty, the merchant can still afford to import; the Government will still receive tax. It can only be by a fall in the price that commerce and revenue suffer; it must bring the article cheaper to the consumer; if smuggled, it must reduce the price, as it then comes to him duty free; by all these operations the farmer gains. That an argument intended for a prohibition must be fallacious as to a moderate or (if it must be called so) a high duty, is evident from these and other reflections, which will occur to every mind, unless the mode of paying the manufacturer is more oppressive than the merchant.

This is an important inquiry. The mode, the means of payment, constitutes the real price of an article purchased. If a bushel of wheat will buy a yard of linen, it may be supposed an equivalent exchange, and each article worth, say one dollar; it remains equal while the merchant will take wheat at one dollar; when he receives it at fifty cents, either linen has risen, or wheat fallen, one-half—of no consequence which; it requires two bushels of wheat to purchase one yard of linen. A few years since it was the reverse; one bushel of wheat would buy two yards of linen. Comparing the prices of the two periods with the means of payment, linen has become increased four-fold, as it takes now as much wheat to buy one yard as it did formerly to buy four; linen is therefore four times as dear. Cloth sold five years ago at twelve dollars per yard; six bushels of wheat or six pounds of fine wool would pay for it; now it requires twenty-four bushels of the one, and twenty-four pounds of the other. To keep up the uniformity of price, and bring these articles as cheap to the farmer, linen should be reduced to twenty-five cents and superfine cloth to three dollars a yard. The farmer being able to buy cheapest when he can pay the easiest, he must ask who will give him the greatest quantity of what he wants for the smallest quantity of what he can spare.

The foreign manufacturer of linen and woollen is prevented from purchasing flour, flax, or wool; the importing merchant cannot pay in those articles, and cannot receive them from the farmer in payment for the goods. If the farmer buys them, they afford no additional demand for his produce; he, at all events, cannot be benefited by the foreign manufacturer, or domestic importer or retailer, because neither afford him a good or bad market; they give him none at all; nothing can be received but his money. To whom must he look for that? Evidently to other sources; to some other foreign or domestic market. He then becomes indebted to those other sources for his means of paying for these foreign manufactures, not to the manufacturers or the sellers of them. These remarks will apply to all other articles for which the farmer cannot pay in produce. When foreign manufacturers, from compulsion or interest, will not take the provisions or raw materials from the consumer, the latter can claim no benefit from them. If he must in some other way obtain the money to pay for them, he can be in no worse situation if he buys them from the domestic than the foreign maker, so far, at least, as respects the means of paying him in products which he either will not or cannot receive. The full force of this remark will apply to the great bulk of foreign manufactures of every nation, and the agricultural productions of the Northern and Middle States. It is as correct in reasoning as it is true in fact, that the latter will not pay for the former. The gross produce of farms will not now purchase clothing, groceries, and utensils necessary for supporting the families of the farmer, raising the produce of the farms, and carrying it to market. Their surplusses of one article, or various articles, will not enable them to supply the deficiency of another; one thing will not enable them to buy another; one will not pay for another; his own products are useless; those of others are beyond his reach. The obvious remedy, then, is to enable him to sell what he can spare, to buy what he wants. If foreign artisans will not give him broad-cloth for wool, linen for flax, or either for flour, and the domestic artisan will, then one great object is accomplished; he has a market; he can exchange; one article will buy another at some rate of exchange; what that rate may be, will depend on mutual wants and mutual interest. The farmer is no longer compelled to seek a money market; he has one for exchange; his product becomes as necessary to supply the wants of the manufacturer as theirs to him, and each has a custom for his surplus. The great chain which forms the circle of society is composed of separate links, each link a distinct occupation—we may suppose a hundred. Take one hundred men, each pursuing a different calling, and separated from others; each deals with the other; one's surplus meets his neighbor's wants; the price is indifferent; relatively, it must be equal; one buys and pays for another; each having ninety-nine customers, is secured in employment, and a market for the fruits of his industry; it is permanent, and cannot fluctuate by any foreign action. This circle is independent, perfectly secured from imposition; for as each must have the products of the others, he cannot add to the price of his, without paying more for that which he must purchase; the price of one article must regulate the value of another. If, in this state of things, it should be found out that a foreign supply of the same articles, which are thus furnished from these one hundred different occupations, could be procured from the merchant at one-half the nominal rate of that which had been fixed on by common consent, and each should decide on purchasing the imported article, then each must lose his ninety-nine customers. The merchant will not exchange, but requires money. Where is it to be procured? None can sell his products at half their value, because all have lost their market. There can be no exchange, and no means of raising money to purchase. It becomes an easy question to decide which is "economy to the consumer," which is cheapest.

This comparison may illustrate the operations of society; they are all governed and controlled by mutual dependance and support; all tending to enhance individual and promote public prosperity; they are the same. The nation differs from the village only in extent, both being composed of individuals, and must partake of the qualities and character of its component parts; their interest must be national. In testing these principles by practical operation, in taking the above comparison to the actual pursuits of life, it will be found that the facility of exchange is the great ingredient in the prosperity of agriculture; the contraction of our wants, the extension of the means of supplying them, depend on the activity of this principle. In tracing its effects on the cultivators of the soil, there has resulted a general assent to this position: that the farmer who has the greatest means of exchange is the most prosperous, the less dependant on others, the more free to direct his labor to the most profitable production; the more he manufactures in his own family, the better security for a good and against a bad market. In accounting for the different appearance of two adjoining farms, their comparative state of cultivation, improvement, repair, and production, as well as the relative appearance of comfort and enjoyment, it is no bad criterion to examine the clothing of the owners and their families; their domestic or foreign origin will explain the appearance of the farms. But there is one rule which is unerring—the merchant's leger: the balance on the debtor or credit side is the true touchstone of agricultural prosperity; why not of national? No instance can probably be adduced of a farmer being injured by manufacturing for the use of his family; of the value of his produce or land being depressed by the establishment of manufactures in his neighborhood, or raised by their destruction; of the increase of the wealth, prosperity, or business of a town in an increased ratio to its industry; of national power, resources, and independence being endangered or impaired by the command of its own consumption and means of defence.

Manufactures increase the objects and facilitate the means of exchange. To individuals they afford a nearer and more accessible market, not liable to interruption by war or foreign policy. Roads, rivers, canals, oceans, are but highways to market, the conduits to exchange, the paths by which we send away what we can spare, and bring back what we want. The shorter, the less dangerous the path; the less the expense of travelling, the quicker the return; the more certain the exchange, the better for the producer and the consumer; the more direct the exchange, the smaller the number of intermediate agents who are employed between the two classes, and who must all have their profits, the greater is the amount received to both on the article exchanged. The raiser of flax wants the manufacture, the maker of linen wants the raw material. If they reside near each other, the farmer takes his flax to the manufactory, and brings home his linen: no third person being employed, each receives the full value of his article; the farmer receives the full amount of whatever the flax is worth to the manufacturer; he the full value of what the linen is worth to the farmer. If the manufactory is in a foreign country, the farmer exchanges his flax with the domestic retailer, he remits it to the importer, he to the foreign exporter, he to the manufacturer, who

receives it with all the intermediate charges and profits taken from its value to him. He sends back the linen, through the hands of the exporter, to the importer; he to the retailer; and it comes to the farmer with all their deductions. He then receives as much less linen in exchange for his flax as is equal to the expense of sending his flax to the manufactory and bringing back the linen in exchange. He and the manufacturer are both taxed to the amount of the charges and profits of the double transportation, which would be saved to both if the exchange was made on the spot. The nearer, then, that they can be made to approach each other, the better for both. It increases the means and lessens the expenses of exchange. If it would produce this effect when the raw material will purchase the manufacture at any price, it would be of much greater advantage when it will not be received at all. How, then, a linen manufacture can injure the farmer, cannot be perceived; or what more injury could result from his contiguity to those of woollen, paper, iron, glass, or earthenware. They must bring his provisions, materials, ores, minerals, fuel, and a vast variety of small items from his farm which cannot be exported, and are of no value when confined to a distant market, to a domestic one, which will afford him all he wants in exchange. Such have been the effects in all parts of this country. Wherever there is an opportunity of making the experiment, it would seem impossible to be otherwise; whether it is the mill which grinds his wheat, or the mill which spins his flax, wool, hemp, or cotton, it is the same thing to him as to the quantity of the manufacture he can receive for his raw material. Each is equally affected by the distance and expenses of transportation, which lessen their value.

The manufactories of France and England, united, do not furnish a market for one pound of our flour, wool, flax, or hemp. The manufactories in Oneida county, New York, consume annually, it is said, $110,000 of agricultural productions, which are excluded from use by those who sell us manufactures to the amount of more than forty millions a year; and the few manufactories in the United States consume more of our bread-stuffs than the continent of Europe and the East Indies: for the farmers of this country must know that the market for their produce is not in the countries whence they import their manufactures. It has been the policy of the Government to tax at a high rate the produce of our good customers, and the produce of our bad ones at a low rate; and, strange as it may seem, this policy has never been deemed injurious to agriculture. When a high duty is imposed on the good customers of our agriculturists, there is no complaint from them, or those who are so alive to their interest. The island of Madeira consumed, the last year, of our produce $233,928, British East Indies $5,740. The duty on Madeira wine is one dollar per gallon, on fine muslins from Calcutta twenty-five per cent. These cases are selected for illustration. The statistical tables of our commerce with other countries all tend to give the same practical answer to a different opinion, and to show its entire futility.

The course of trade and all experience prove, beyond a doubt, that the market for our produce does not depend on what we receive in return, and that the market for their manufactures afforded by our policy yields us no equivalent. If the committee are mistaken in this deduction from facts, some reason must be given for the state of our trade with foreign nations. We believe there can be no mystery in its operations, and that ordinary minds can comprehend them. Until better evidence than Treasury documents and general experience be offered, the mind can come to no other conclusions than these:

That foreign nations are governed by their interest and policy in permitting the importation of our produce, excluding, or taxing it.

That they will buy what they do want, and will not buy what they do not want.

That their laws form a system of general policy from which they will neither be driven nor persuaded by any means which our Government has yet attempted. If, therefore, it is sound policy to look alone to a foreign market for our agricultural productions, (and one must be found by legislation,) there is but one mode left—aim at their manufactures. Our market cannot be worse than it is; therefore we lose nothing—it may become better. It is not possible that the establishment of manufactures among us can deprive us of the European demand of what we now export, which is neither bread-stuff nor raw materials: they exclude these from choice, and take others from necessity. Thus far, then, the farmer is safe. But fears are entertained that the remaining exports may be excluded if we impose additional duties on imported manufactures. Cotton being now our grand staple, it must be important to ascertain the effects on this.

It will be at once evident that, as to the quantity consumed, it is the same whether worked up at home or abroad; if the amount exported becomes lessened by the amount required to make as much cloth as will supply our market, the same amount is retained at home. The cotton planter, then, cannot lose by this effect. Will it affect the price of what is used in our manufactories? As the purchase must precede the manufacture; as there would be a competition in the first instance between two sets of purchasers and consumers, the foreign and domestic; as it must end in the ascendancy of the one or the other, the gainer must pay as much for the raw material as the loser. If he is overbid, he could not procure the raw material while another will give a better price; he cannot continue his ascendancy if he refuses the terms the other offers. As the raw material is indispensable, the raiser of it must profit in every possible event; as the market of the manufactured article can only be secured by the one who commands the material, his interest must, of necessity, be an effectual protection to the planter. Will the price of what is exported be diminished? If this country can produce a quantity sufficient for both the foreign and domestic demand, and no more, then it must be wanted somewhere, and all that is wanted will be bought at a fair price: if less is produced than might be wanted, the price must rise; if more, it must fall. But, on this subject, time is thrown away on conjecture. It is well known that this country can produce more cotton than will meet all demands; that the foreign market is completely gorged, and the prices rapidly declining. In the foreign market we have much competition; it is not extending with our means of supply, but contracting; the reasons for creating and extending a domestic one would, to the interest of the planter, seem imperious. Will foreign nations change their policy, and impose additional burdens on the importation of our cotton? This affords room for conjecture. There are no arguments so difficult to answer as general ones, which cannot be located, which will not be specified, and, from their nature, have their origin not in fact, but fancy; their want of weight in every other analogous case will, not prevent their being pressed in a new one. If those who urge them will agree that their validity shall be tested by any known rule, resulting from our legislative or commercial experience, there would be some means of ending the discussion. It is hoped that the light which practice has shed on the other subjects of legislation may not be lost on this. If facts tend to one conclusion, it must be taken to be the just one, unless reason absolutely rejects it.

If England wants our cotton, she will take it, and, in proportion to the extent of that want, will receive it on terms more or less favorable; taking it while it is her interest, and no longer. So far as our supply of her market depends on the ordinary rules of trade, it has been considered, and has no bearing on the present view of the subject. The question is, whether her Government will depart from interest to considerations of policy, and adopt a retaliatory measure. She has not done it in consequence of our exclusion of the coarse cottons from her East India colonies; she did not do it when we, in 1812, doubled the duties on all cotton and woollen goods—her two favorite manufactures; we cannot perceive why she should do it if the proposed increase be made. Her corn laws do not relax or extend in rigor according to the ebbs and flows in our tariff. The imposition of our war duties did not

occasion the exclusion of our raw materials; their abolition did not give them a better market. The flourishing state of our manufactures in 1815 and 1816 did not produce any new measure of retaliation or policy; their depression since has not brought about the repeal of any old one. Our free intercourse with her colonies did not affect her navigation acts; our non-intercourse now does not make them more rigid. The immense amount of her manufactures which we purchase, failing to produce any feeling of peculiar friendship beyond her interest, it is hard to believe that the diminution of the amount will create a spirit of hostility adverse to her interest. Fully convinced that her future course of policy will be guided by the principles of the past, and seeing in that no indications of the course apprehended, we do not think there can be any reasonable fears. Unwilling to pursue this investigation into detail, we close it by remarking, that thus far the cotton planter has benefited by high duties on cotton; the East Indies has afforded him no market; the exclusion of the fabrics of that country has certainly opened a new market, and as certainly it has not impaired the European, for that is glutted. If the exclusion should be extended to all India cottons and nankeens, this new market would be increased, and, probably, to a greater extent than the interest of any European nation would permit it to diminish theirs. As an agricultural objection, therefore, it seems entitled to less weight from the raiser of cotton than any other; for though the East Indies afford a very bad and small market for other productions, they still take some; but of cotton they do not, and never will, take any.

If it be impracticable to legislate a nation into wealth, and impolitic to attempt it, it does not follow that it may not be preserved from poverty; if neither object is attainable, it is not perceived that Government can be of any use to the people: if its operations can tend neither to preserve nor increase the fruits of their labor, we are at a loss to know the legitimate objects of legislation. To what object ought all national machinery to tend, but the common defence and general welfare of the people? If this does not consist in increasing their resources, as well as preventing their extinction, we must pursue this subject no further till better informed.

The encouragement of manufactures is called coercion—a forcing from one occupation to another. Like the other objections, the best answer seems to this is, its want of application in fact. During the late war, manufactures flourished; farmers were not then forced from their occupations. The planter of the South was not prevented from raising cotton; he had no foreign market, but he had a domestic one. But he felt the practical difference between a market at home and one abroad; the land transportation from the place of production to the place of manufacture, and back again, taught him how much of the value of the raw material, to him, was diminished by the intermediate expenses. Had their manufactories been at home, had the same persons who then established them at the North commenced and completed them to the South, it would have been called no forcing of occupation, no tax on agriculture. One pound of cotton will now pay for one yard of cotton cloth; when it shall appear that, before the establishment of our cotton manufactories, or since their decline, a pound of cotton has produced more to the raiser, it will be time to answer any additional objections of this kind. Generally speaking, as there were no manufactories in the Southern States, their existence in the Northern and Middle could not have forced them from their occupations, unless the current of emigration *from the South to the North* should have been the fact from which this objection has been raised. In Kentucky there were manufactories to a great extent; the farmers in their neighborhood, and those who represent them, can say whether they are now more prosperous; whether they have now a greater freedom in the selection of their pursuits, or profit in following them. If the same question were put to the farmers in the Northern and Middle States; if any member of this House, who represents them, were asked if he could point out an instance of even an individual farmer who was against his will forced to abandon his soil, and go to a manufactory for employment, the force of this objection can be tested by the application of theory to practice. It may be asserted with truth, that, wherever the principle has been fairly tried, it has been found that the interest of the farmer and manufacturer has been completely identified; one rises and falls with the other. This is verified not only by personal observation, but attested in the most impressive manner by the petitions presented to the present Congress. Last year thousands of farmers asked you for protection to manufactures; they were from States in all of which their practical effects had been seen and felt for years. With all the efforts used to excite opposition and alarm during the present year, it is a remarkable fact, that, in the whole scope of country from Maryland to New Hampshire, a solitary petition, memorial, or remonstrance of farmers, has not been offered in opposition to the proposed tariff. Those which have been presented are from parts of the country where manufactures never were in operation, and where no correct opinion could be formed of their effects. So far, then, as respects farmers, this is the result: when their opinion has been founded in fact, it is favorable to manufactures; when from theory only, it is unfavorable. There are memorials, it is true, from another class, who, in the name and for the protection of the farmers, decry the ruinous effects of this measure on agriculture. It is not yet known that farmers have not discernment to know, and spirit to complain of their grievances; they have shown it, and asked for a measure like this. When as numerous petitions from them (not from others in their name) shall ask for its rejection, then, petitions being balanced, the question may be settled by general principles of policy.

The war duties forced no man from his employment, but gave him security in its pursuit, opened new sources, gave the means of selecting the most profitable, most suited to inclination, habit, and capacity. The war built up establishments which were rapidly developing the resources and employing all the industry of the nation. The peace, and the repeal of the war duties, prostrated those establishments, and forced the mechanic, the artisan, from an occupation to which he was led by education, habit, and interest, and in which he felt his best security to be the policy of the Government coinciding with the general interest of the people. If complaints of forcing from profitable to ruinous occupations are just from any one class, they must come from those who are practically and virtually forced by the policy of the Government to abandon their trade and occupation. Give a mechanic appropriate employment, he acquires wealth for himself, and adds to the interest of others; drive him to the soil for support, he makes a bad farmer: he may raise enough to feed, but cannot clothe his family. If any of us have seen the instances in actual life of mechanics forced, from the want of employment, to turn farmers, and been enabled to compare their relative situations in both occupations, we can duly estimate the consequences.

If farmers can be considered as a distinct class of society, and their interest separated from the rest of the nation, it is very certain that it cannot be promoted by increasing the number of those who engage in its pursuits; it increases the competition, and diminishes the profits of the productions. To the nation, it is not so important that their pursuits should be productive of amount as value, extensive as profitable. The great object is to afford a market, and give a value to what is raised. We abound in provisions and raw materials; more is now produced than can be consumed or sold; to increase the quantity is only a loss to the raiser; it can give no new value to what he now has, or what he may acquire; it can give him no profit. To the Government it can give no revenue, for it does not increase his means of consuming articles of foreign production; and from no other source of taxation does it leave a surplus that can be spared from the wants of the farmer to the calls of the treasury. Who, then, can be interested in the mere increase of agricultural products, which want a market abroad and value at home? The definition and application to agriculture of the terms *coercion*, *restriction*, and *forcing of occupations*, is now practically understood by all those who will look to the state of the country. Where there is no prohibition, duty, or bounty

on imports or exports, shipping or tonnage—occupations, trade, and commerce are free. Whether these clogs are imposed by our own or a foreign Government, is immaterial; so far as they extend, they prevent the people from the perfect freedom of choice of occupation, employment, and production; and that freedom can only be restored by the removal of these clogs. Whether the character of the proposed bill has been fairly judged of, will become apparent. The clogs on our agricultural products are not on their export; there is perfect freedom in raising and shipping them, but the corn laws of England, France, and Spain prevent their consumption; when they reach their shores, free trade ends. The worst effect of domestic coercion would be to prevent their production or exportation; foreign coercion becomes as effectual when it accomplishes the same object, by rendering production and exportation unavailing; the privilege of raising is a useless one, when there is a prohibition to sell or to use. It cannot be less grating to national feeling that it is the act of a foreign Government. The duty of forty cents a pound on our dressed flax is no less a prohibition to our farmer to raise any more than suffices for his wants than if a positive law forbade it; the bounty on linen is as effectual a check on the making of it here as a domestic excise. The operation of a foreign system, which excludes our productions and forces theirs on us, is the practical restraint on agriculture, the essence of a system of restriction under which the whole country now labors; which, when imposed by a foreign Government, seems to be more admired than dreaded by those who, speaking in the name, assume the protection of farmers. Every farm in this nation will produce flax, yet we do not export a pound; foreign Governments refuse it a market. We do not make our own linen; they give a bounty on theirs, to prevent us from making it. They thus, by legislation, force us from the market, acquire its command; the farmer is prevented from raising flax, and, forced to another product, he tries wool, hemp, bread-stuffs; they are also excluded: he is not left free to sell to the people of England, or they to buy what they want. He is virtually bound to raise only what their Government will permit him to dispose of; his freedom of occupation is gone; it is controlled by a foreign Power; directed by their policy, he is driven to the pursuit which best meets their views, and most promotes the interests of its subjects. The coercion rests not here; it not only forces ours out, but thrusts their productions in, and the domestic market is thus taken from the farmer. When national policy and individual association combine to prevent our manufacturers from affording the home market to the farmer, and succeed in the object, coercion becomes complete. How far the Middle and Western States are now from suffering under the full scope of a foreign restrictive policy, the condition of the farmers will best testify. If the North is saved, it is by manufactures; if the South is yet free, it is because the great manufacturing nations find it their interest, and not against their policy, to permit the consumption of their staples. It would, perhaps, not be a useless inquiry to ask whether their demand and price are increasing? The state of the country fully justifies this remark: foreign policy has forced from employment our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; each interest is low, each complaining; with the infinite capacity to produce, fabricate, and distribute, the power has become useless, without the means of using it; our industry has become paralyzed by the employment of foreign, which has been forced on us by a persevering, unyielding course of legislation by other nations. Now, when our citizens ask of their own representatives to counteract foreign laws, systems, and combinations, and, if not to retaliate, at least to compel them to restore to us a freedom they have taken away or destroyed—the freedom of production and exchange—that, if the monopoly of our market is to be given by legislation, it shall be such as flows from a conviction of its tendency to promote our interest, and, enacted by our representatives, not such as it may please a foreign legislator or monarch to prescribe to us; how far the increased duties proposed will tend to more or less balance the foreign coercion which now bears grievously on all the country; how far it is defensive or offensive; how far it accords with or contradicts the policy which this Government has adopted in relation to other interests, the House must determine.

There is no portion of the community more injuriously affected by changes in the policy of a country than the farmers; none have suffered more seriously by the repeal of the duties imposed during the war; none felt more practically the dependance on a foreign market for their means of exchange. While they were at his door, the price of goods did not affect him; produce and goods rose together; the same quantity of one would still buy the same amount of the other. Now the scene is changed; goods remain at their old prices, but it takes three or four times the quantity of produce to purchase the same amount. It is often mentioned, as a symptom of better times, "goods are looking up." This may be, by some, deemed an indication of returning prosperity; but, however it may be to others, to the farmer it is ominous of despair; his produce is looking down. When goods look one way, and grain another, the farmer must look to some new mode of turning his grain into something which will produce him his necessaries. While every change depresses domestic, and swells the price of foreign products, he feels coercion, and what it is to be forced, not from his occupation, but from all the comforts it once produced him. Till goods fall as much as grain, or grain rises to the price of goods, the farmer pays two or three hundred per cent. more for them, though they may be quoted at the old nominal rates. He who, in other times, could pay for his iron by produce, or the use of his teams when their labor was not required on his farm, can now estimate the difference between buying at the forge or at the store. When iron was at a duty of 32½ per cent. personal observation did not cause the objection that it forced the farmer from his occupation, or made it less profitable; when, by the existing tariff, it was reduced from 30 per cent. to $9 per ton, it neither gave new employment nor increased profits to agriculture. In extending the observation to all other articles of which our country furnishes the raw material, or which, when made at home, could be paid for in provisions, it is thought to be fully justified by the melancholy experience of the last four years. It has pointed out to the farmer in what true economy consists; it has taught him what is cheap and what is dear; the difference between having his market at his door, or transferred to a foreign country. The books of the merchants, the dockets of justices and courts, tell a story that all can understand. It was not so when manufactures flourished; it cannot continue so when they revive. The farmer will be the first to profit by the change; his is the first interest that should excite our attention: though we may not legislate him into wealth, we may save him from the danger which hangs over him. While we refuse to counteract the coercion of foreign legislation, we do not make his occupations free by removing foreign restraints on his market, or give him an equivalent by securing him a new one. It is said, this new market cannot be afforded; that the farmer now feeds all our population, and can feed no more in any event. If this remark were true to its full extent, it could only apply to provisions. The production of raw materials, which have now no value; the extraction of ores and minerals from the earth, which now will not pay the expense; the supply of fuel, which is now useless; the increased demand for potash and dye-stuffs, for the various small items of the produce of a farm, which, though not necessaries, are comforts, and may add very importantly to the farmer's market, as the same population has greater means of payment—all tend to enlarge his means of exchange, his sources of occupation. The mere necessaries of life are few in number and low in value; their production is not the most profitable employment of agriculture; it is, perhaps, the most expensive. The garden, the orchard, the dairy and poultry yard, the sty and the stall, are matters of no little importance; they afford more profit and require less labor than the grain field. The market for their production depends not on the mere amount of population, but the means of that population to extend their purchases beyond necessaries to comforts and luxuries. The supply of these is the farmer's profit; the raising of them employs the labor and attention of children, (who are of no use in a field,) by

occupations in which are combined health, pleasure, economy, and industry. If foreign bounties and duties were removed or counteracted, the culture of flax, hemp, and wool would be no less honorable or useful pursuits of agriculture than grain; and there is one raw material for the culture of which this country is well adapted, in which is only required the attention of children to enable *insects* to labor for the emolument of the farmer—raw silk. These are all new sources of wealth, by the establishment of manufactures, though the population is the same. There is another: the mechanics, who are, for want of employment, now compelled to procure a scanty subsistence by the cultivation of the soil, without means to purchase, or stock or knowledge to cultivate, a farm; who add nothing to their own or the wealth of society; who have nothing to spare for the support of Government; forming no part of the solid yeomanry of the country, who, identified with its soil and strength, may be truly called "the salt of the earth;" but a miserable tenantry or mere occupants, who, having been forced by foreign policy from the occupations for which they are fitted, are now only waiting for some act of this Government which will enable them to resume them—the number of these is not small, and each one of these and their families will become new customers to the farmers. Foreign artisans must not be overlooked: foreign capital will flow to us in no small current; foreign owners and foreign artisans, who are now waiting to see in our legislation some assurance of permanent policy. They are a valuable, useful class of citizens abroad, and, so far as our observation extends, we should do them injustice in witholding the expression of our opinion that they are distinguished for their public spirit, their good conduct, and devotion to the true interests of their adopted country.

There is one other aid to agriculture which must be admitted to be a natural consequence of the establishment of domestic manufactures. Whatever the market of the farmer may be, it will be permanent; co-extensive with the consumption of the country, it will expand with its increase. He will know to what objects to apply his labor and skill; the demand will be steady; he can vary his culture to meet the varying wants of society; he will look alone to his own Government, to his own representatives, for the rules of policy which may have a bearing on his occupations; which can be affected only by those who are united alike with him in their devotion to the common interest of their own common country; whose pursuits will intermingle with his, forming the common mass of national industry, from which no just Government can withhold its protection.

With the notice of one other objection the committee will close their remarks, with not less relief to themselves than to the House.

If manufactures will produce these effects, why are they not established? If the foreign article can be undersold, why is it not done without the aid of legislation? We answer, because the effects of foreign legislation cannot be removed by individual exertion or enterprise. Whatever may be done here by our citizens, to acquire the command of our consumption, is equalled by foreign individuals to retain it; each feel the advantages, know the profits, and make equal exertions. The superior numbers and greater wealth of foreign capitalists are, of themselves, formidable obstacles; but, when backed by the policy and wealth of a nation, by their laws and systems, the competition becomes unequal. To restore the balance, to make the competition a fair one between individuals, the weight of one Government must be taken from the one scale, or balanced by the same weight of another Government in the other. We might here ask, if this would insure the desired protection, why withhold it?

When business has for years taken an established course, it is no easy matter to divert it. The progress of our manufactures was slow till the late war. The consequent diminution of imports, and the duplication of the permanent duties, gave them a powerful impulse; they were rapidly advancing to meet the full demands of the consumers. The revulsion caused by the present modification of the tariff has been in force ever since. If it has been beneficial to the country, then let it continue; but if injurious, let it be stopped; legislation caused, and alone can cure it. The war duties were not imposed for the protection of manufactures, and repealed when the object was found unattainable or prejudicial. They were imposed for revenue—the object was effected; they protected manufactures—the country prospered; an excise was built on manufactures—the support was mutual. The Government wanted revenue, and obtained it; it now wants it, and, the same means in their power; why, then, not resort to them—if for no other, at least the same reasons as before? It ought not to make revenue the less acceptable because it encourages domestic industry.

If the enterprise and capital of individuals were competent to the object, it must be the work of time; before it arrives, the public resources will require new means of supply: it then becomes the duty of Congress to hasten the time, and this for its own protection and support. But, if it should be true that, in the present state of the world, no new manufactory can be successfully established without legislative aid, (that it is true, is proved by the experience of all manufacturing nations, confirmed by our own, and it has by one of our greatest statesmen been declared to be a maxim of universal application,) the fact once established, it would be in other subjects deemed superfluous to assign the reasons, (for the want of reasons cannot do away facts;) but it being required on this subject that no proposition can be made out from fact and experience alone, it is better to meet than evade the requisition. A most obvious reason occurs at once, that a new manufacture can only attain success by excluding an old one, which is in possession of the market; without the aid of a law on either side, or the competition of any capital, except of the individuals who are struggling for the market, the one who can make it the interest of the consumer to purchase from him must prevail, if the capital of both is equal; if it is unequal, the greatest will eventually prevail. The competition is not for the momentary, but the permanent command of the market; the losses, during the temporary contest, will be refunded by the future profits when the market is secured. Who then can hold out the longest becomes the question. This is at once settled, when a Government bounty comes in aid of the one set. An excise drawback, or a custom bounty, is a contribution from the public funds in aid of individual enterprise to acquire or retain the supply of a foreign market; it is not merely an addition to the capital of the individual, but a gratuitous donation to him. Competition must cease between them, unless one individual has funds equal not only to the other, but to his Government likewise. Hence, no new establishment, which diverts employment from an old one, can, under such circumstances, succeed. It will be an ungenerous objection to say that our Government is not bound to furnish capital to manufacturers; that is not asked or expected. But, it is understood that, in answering the objection now under consideration, it is taken for granted that manufactures, once established, are of advantage to the country at large; and that the question is, whether Government should interfere to aid them in their infancy, or whether such interference is necessary? If this question be answered *yes*, then it be hoped that it will not be contended that it is generous or just to withhold that interference on account of the capital of the persons concerned; that moderate capital, skill, industry, and enterprise, must be suffered to sink under the foreign action brought to bear upon it; nothing be thought worthy of legislative aid but immense capitals, which require less in proportion to their amount. While on this subject, it would be proper to remark, that, before this objection should have any influence on us, some standard should be fixed, some sum named by law, which should be deemed as bringing the proprietors within the policy of protection. Manufacturers would then know that if they invested to that amount, they could compete with the foreigner. It is not so important what sum should be named, as that some should be fixed upon; it is believed that a republican Legislature would not require an amount beyond the means of their constituents to procure. If it was more consistent with theirs, and the principles and practice of the

Government, to graduate the protection in the ratio of the wealth of those who asked it, that would be more just than to refuse it wholly to the middling class. If the nation at large will be benefited by protection to manufacturers, it is no answer to say their capital is not sufficient. We must say what is sufficient; till that is done, the answer will not be accepted, for it affords no rule, no security; it means any thing, it means nothing; it becomes mockery. If manufactures are a national interest, and justify protection, there cannot be a better rule, more equal and fair, than to require, as a preliminary to protection, the investment of the same amount of capital as by our uniform legislation for thirty years has been required of another co-ordinate interest—commerce. Equal justice to all makes it our duty to make the comparison; it is done with no unfriendly or invidious feeling, but merely to remind the House that want of capital has never excluded the merchant from the pale of protection; if he had enough to commence his operations, those operations have been protected from foreign aggression. It is believed that the capital invested in manufactures has been equal to the investments in commercial pursuits, in proportion to the amount of business done, and, including the credits at the custom-house, that commerce has been conducted more on credit than manufactures.

A linen or glass manufactory is about to be established in our country; there is capital to erect the buildings, purchase the machinery, and stock to commence; the proprietors meet at once competition from the following sources: foreign manufacturers, foreign exporters, American importers, American retailers, and a foreign Government. The American manufacturer stands alone; he asks for a fair chance, fair play. Willing to take a contest against equal force, but unable to contend against numbers, wealth, and power, he calls on his Government to equalize the competition; to make it individual; to impose on the importation a duty equal to the premium which the foreign exporter receives from his Government, for the express purpose of breaking down the competition. A custom bounty, or excise drawback, is not to give the command of the home consumption; that is done by prohibition and duty; it is to force and command the foreign. The bounty or drawback does not make glass or linen cheaper to the people of England; it is to prevent us from using our raw materials; to compel us to use theirs; to employ their labor, and give a value to their industry. The American manufacturer is the only person who can obstruct their policy; if he can be broken down, the American people must depend on England for a market as well as for the articles of their consumption. It would not be unreasonable to call on this Government to give them duties beyond the bounty. If the duty is 25, and the bounty 25, there is no protection except of a negative kind; the bounty received from one Government equals the duty imposed by the other: yet even this meets with objections; it is called a restrictive system. In the case of glass, the oppression on our manufacturer is still greater: the custom bounty, or excise drawback, is equal to 28 cents a pound; yet the proposed import duty of 10 cents a pound has not (except in one memorial, to the liberal principles of which the committee must again give their approbation*) been exempted from the general and heavy charges made against the new tariff. Unless manufactures are to be proscribed; if those engaged in their pursuits, and to whose benefit they tend, are to be thus abandoned; if the unequal and (in part) unnatural anti-national pressure under which they labor is to be increased by a foreign Government, and ours stands neutral—it may be asked, for what Government is instituted? where are the benefits imparted to them? The farmer has the raw material, the artisan the capital and skill; but they cannot use it. If on the faith of a revenue system the capital is invested, the labor of years is lost by a reduction of duties below the amount of foreign bounties and drawbacks. It is not the manufacturers alone who suffer; they alone, it must be remembered, are the class of men who can ever interpose between the importer and consumer; put them down, the agriculture of the country is completely dependant on foreign Powers. Such is our present situation; the people of this nation cannot believe it is their interest to remain so; they support the Government, and ask protection. The committee think it their duty not to withhold it, and to afford it to such extent as will give a fair opportunity of bringing into active and useful operation all the resources of the country; to give a market and a value to all the products of our soil; to counteract foreign legislation, so far as it bears on the industry of our own people, by directing its pursuits and occupations to subserve the policy and interest of other nations.

If it should be remarked that the proposed bill falls short of the principles on which it is founded, it must not be alleged as evidence of a want of confidence in their correctness, but of the deference which is felt and paid to the opinions of those who differ from us in their views, equally conscientious with ourselves; it was due to all the members of this House to convince them that our convictions are so decided and deliberate that we would be content for the present to lay a proper foundation, leaving it to experience to direct what should be built upon it: if insecure, the more easily removed; if the substantial basis of national industry, the easier to finish the structure.

STATEMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

Fifteen per cent. articles.

Agates, adianthum, agaric, almond paste, ambra liquida, aloes, annatto, angelica, amber, antimony, argol, ambergris, anniseed, oil of anniseed, aquafortis, aquaregis, arrowroot, powder of arrowroot, arsenic, assafœtida, asphaltum, alkalies.

Bacon or hams, bricks and tiles, balls, washballs, barley, beans, borax, coral beads, glass beads, beads of other sorts, jesuit's bark, red bark, Carthagena bark, balm of Gilead, bandstring, twine and cord, bezoar stones, bladders, beef, butter, berries, burr-stones, (wrought,) blacking, bronze figures, castings, bones, busts, blankets.

Combs of tortoise-shell, combs of ivory, combs of horn, camphor refined and crude, coral, cantharides, cochineal, calamus, Columbo root, cremor tartar, charts, chalk, chamomile flowers, castor, caviare, civet, China root, citron, cobalt, clocks and time-pieces.

Dates, dressing-boxes, drawings.

Elephants' teeth, emeralds, engravings, essences.

Feathers for beds, frankincense, flax, flour, frames for pictures, looking glasses, &c., filberts.

Galls, glauber salts, gentian root, ginseng, gems, galbanum, gamboge, gums, (all sorts but Arabic and Senegal, as copal, ammoniacum, tragacanth, guaiacum,) granilla, grapes, grain of all sorts.

Hair, hellebore, hoofs, hops, horns and horntips, hardware of mixed materials.

Ivory, ipecacuanha, jalap, juniper berries, instruments, philosophical, surgical, &c.

Black lead, litharge, liquorice, lemons, limes, lampblack, linens.

Malt, manna, flackey, ditto sorts, maps, marble, and marble ornaments.

Mixed materials a great variety. The difficulty of ascertaining which is the material of chief value is generally settled by affixing the duty of the lowest component item to the whole article, as silk and cotton, cotton and linen, &c.

Nuts.

Opium, castor oil, otto of roses, oranges.

*Richmond.

Painters' colors, paintings on glass, other paintings, philosophical apparatus, pink root, pencils, pens, pictures, pitch, (Burgundy,) pitch, (other sorts,) platting, bast, chip, straw, and hair, for hats or bonnets, pomatum, potatoes, prints and drawings, pork, prunello shoes.

Quicksilver, quills.

Radix, rhubarb, roco, rugs.

Silks of all kinds, saffron, sal ammoniac, safflower, sago, seeds, senna, shellack, shumack, sal gem, sal limonum, sal prunelle, sal succini, snake root, squills, seeds, statues, sculpture, salep, spikenard, sponge, starch.

Telescopes and all eye glasses, talc, tamarinds, tortoise-shell, terre japonica, tinfoil, toys, tapioca, tumerick, tooth powder.

Black varnish, bright varnish, verdigris, verdeter, English and China vermilion, vellum, Roman vitriol, vinegar.

Wax, sealing, &c., whalebone, wool, worsted or stuff goods.

General table exhibiting a view of the present tariff as to the duties on manufactures, materials, and groceries, showing the difference between what may be called protecting and what revenue duties, and those proposed by the bill now reported.

Manufactures, (protecting.)	Price.	Duty specific.	Duty ad valorem.	War duties.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton goods of all kinds, (minimum at 25 cents a yard,)	-	-	25	27½
Woollen of all kinds,	-	-	25	27½
Except blankets, rugs, and worsted or stuff goods,	-	-	15	
Woollen and cotton stockings,	-	-	20	
Cottons from beyond Cape of Good Hope,	-	-	40	
All other cottons and woollens, or of which either is a component material,	-	-	33	
Linens,	-	-	15	27½
Proposed, (and minimum at 25 cents a yard,)	-	-	25	
Silks,	-	-	15	27½
Proposed, from China,	-	-	30	
Proposed, from Europe,	-	-	20	
Sewing silk, per pound,	6 50	1 50		
Silk and worsted twist, do.	-	1 50		
Glass, plain flint,	-	-	20	42½
Proposed, per pound,	-	10		
Glass, cut,	-	-	30	42½
Proposed,	-	-	35	
Window glass, 8 by 10, per 100 ft.	10 00	2 50	-	3 20
Proposed,	-	3 00		
Window glass, 10 by 12,	13 00	2 75	-	3 50
Proposed,	-	3 25		
Window glass, above that size,	15 00	3 25	-	4 50
Proposed,	-	3 75		
Black quart bottles, gross,	6 50	1 44	25	1 20
Proposed,	-	2 00	35	
Paper of all descriptions,	-	-	30	27½
Proposed specific—see separate table.				*32½
Pasteboard, *paper-hangings, blank books, parchment, and vellum,	-	-	30	27½
Proposed,	-	-	35	
Clothing, ready made,	-	-	30	27½
Proposed,	-	-	40	
Umbrellas, hats, &c. for women, cabinet wares, *carriages, leather,	-	-	-	*42½
Floor cloths, &c.	-	-	30	32½
Proposed,	-	-	35	
Hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, or straw,	-	-	30	32½
Proposed, (and minimum of $1,)	-	-	40	
Hempen cloth, types,*	-	-	-	27½
Articles manufactured from brass or other metals, or of which they are the chief value,	-	-	20	32½
Proposed,	-	-	25	
China, earthen, stone, and porcelain,	-	-	20	32½
Proposed,	-	-	35	
Clocks and time-pieces,	-	-	15	32½
Proposed,	-	-	35	

NOTE.—In the above table the calculation of the specific duties, estimated as ad valorem, is taken from a pamphlet published at Boston. The difficulty of ascertaining the price of foreign articles is very great. The prices in this table are from prices current of the present year; they afford no certain rule by which to estimate the duty, as different articles are imported at different rates of profit. Among the mercantile writers on this subject there seems a very great difference of opinion. The above rates are taken from the pamphlet alluded to, not so much from a certainty of its accuracy, as because it is the only one which gives any general calculations.

GENERAL TABLE—Continued.

Materials of domestic growth and produce, (protecting.)	Price.	Duty specific.	Duty ad valorem.	War duties.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Flax, per pound,	18	-	15	32½
Proposed,	-	-	20	
Wool,	75	-	15	Free.
Proposed,	-	-	20	
Hemp, per ton,	212 50	30 00=	27	40
Proposed,	-	50 00=	45	
Hops, per pound,	10	15 00	-	32½
Proposed,	-	20 00		
Lead—bar, pig, sheet, per 112 pounds,	7 25	per lb. 01	20	2
Proposed,	-	02	40	
Bristles, 1st quality, per pound,	52	03=	8	32½
Bristles, 2d quality, do.	25	03		
Feathers for beds, Irish, do.	35	-	15	32½
Feathers for beds, Russian, do.	18	-	15	•
Proposed,	-	-	20	
Horse hair, Russian, do.	25	-	15	32½
Proposed,	-	-	20	
Cotton, East India, do.	14	03=	36	6
Proposed,	-	06=	72	
Oil, olive, per gallon,	1 50	25=	25	
Oil, fish,	-	20=	35	
Oil, linseed,	80	-	15	
Proposed,	-	25		
Manufactures:				
Cables, tarred, per pound,	-	03=	50	4
Proposed,	-	04=	66	
Cordage, tarred, per cwt.	10 00	per lb. 03=	50	4
Proposed,	-	04=	66	
*Twine, pack-thread, and †seines, per pound,	42	04=	19	*8
Proposed,	-	05=	24	†4
Duck, Holland, (no change,) per piece,	26 00	2 50=	15	27½
Duck, Russia sail, do. do.	20 00	2 00=	15	
Duck, Ravens, do. do.	10 00	1 25=	15	
Duck, English, do. per yard,	30	-	20	
Proposed,	-	-	25	
Russia sheeting, white,	18 00	2 50		
Russia sheeting, brown, per piece,	16 00	1 60		
Steel, best, per cwt.	14 00	1 00=	16	200
Steel, Swedish and Trieste,	6 50	1 00=	10	
Proposed,	-	1 50=	24	
Proposed,	-	- =	15	
Iron in bars and bolts, hammered and without rolling, per ton,	95 00	15 00	-	adv.32½
Proposed,	-	25 00		
Iron, rolled,	-	30 00		
Proposed,	-	40 00		
Nails, average, per pound,	11	04=	67	32½
Proposed,	-	05=	86	
Spikes, per cwt.	8 50	03=	45	
Proposed,	-	04=	60	
Copper nails, bolts, rods, spikes, and composition do. per pound,	32	04=	16	32½
Proposed,	-	04=	16	
Manufactures of copper,	25 per ct.	-	-	32½
Proposed,	do.			
Manufactures of lead, do.	-	02	-	2
Manufactures of shot, per cwt.	10 00	per lb. 02=	32	
Proposed,	-	03=	48	
Manufactures of white lead, do.	13 00	per lb. 03	-	4
Manufactures of red lead,	9 00	03	-	4
Proposed,	-	04		
Gunpowder, per pound,	24	08=	70	8
Proposed,	-	10=	87	
Watches, gold and silver,	-	-	7½	32½
Proposed,	-	-	12½	

GENERAL TABLE—Continued.

Groceries, (revenue.)		Price.	Duty specific.	Equal to an ad valorem duy of	War duties.	Equal to ad valorem.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.
Almonds, average,	per pound,	10	03	50	04	66
Proposed,		-	04	66		
Chocolate,	do.	20	03	-	06	
Proposed,		-	04			
Cocoa, average,	do.	17	02	-	04	
Proposed,		-	03			
Currants,	do.	13	03	35	04	116
Figs and prunes,		10	03	87	04	
Proposed,		-	04	116		
Raisins, Muscatel, in jars and boxes,	do.	-	03	30	04	40
Proposed,		-	04	40		
Other raisins,		-	02	53	03	79
Proposed,		-	03	79		
Lemons, limes, oranges, and other fresh fruit,	ad valorem,	15 per ct.				
Proposed,		20 "				
Molasses, average,	per gallon,	29	05	35	10	70
Proposed,		-	10	70		
Spice, cassia,	per pound,	35	06	25	08	66
Proposed,		-	10	40		
Spice, cinnamon,	do.	2 50	25	27	40	
Proposed,		-	33⅓	36		
Spice, cloves,	do.	1 00	25	40	40	64
Proposed,		-	35	56		
Spice, ginger,	do.	5 50	15 per ct. ad valorem.			
Proposed,		-				
Spice, ginger, rough,	do.	-	01			
Spice, ginger, ground,		-	04			
Spice, mace,		2 37	1 00	60	2 50	150
Proposed,		-	1 25	75		
Spice, nutmegs,		1 87	60	55	1 00	92
Proposed,		-	75	67		
Spice, pepper,		23	08	100	12	150
Proposed,		-	10	125		
Spice, pimento,		23	06	50	08	66
Proposed,		-	08	66		
Spirits, brandy,	per gallon,	1 30	48	90	64	120
Spirits, rum, 4th proof,		1 12	48	100	64	135
Spirits, rum, 3d proof,		84	42	100	56	133
Spirits, rum, 1st and 2d proof,		80	38	100	50	131
Spirits, Holland gin, (no change proposed,)		85	42	140	56	186
Sugar, white,	per 112 pounds,	13 00	per lb. 04	70	06	105
Proposed,		-	05	87		
Sugar, brown,		9 00	03	53	05	88
Proposed,		-	04	71		
Sugar, lump,		16 50	10	-	13	
Proposed,		-	12			
Sugar, *loaf and sugar †candy,		18 50	12	-	*18	
Proposed,		-	15	-	†23	
Coffee,	per pound,	28	05	34	10	68
Proposed,		-	06	41		
Tea, imperial and gunpowder,	do.	1 25	50	100	64	128
Tea, hyson and young hyson,		88	40	average on	64	160
Tea, hyson skin,		56	28	all teas.	40	142
Tea, souchong and congo,		45	25	-	36	144
Tea, bohea,		32	12	-	24	200
Wine, Madeira,	per gallon,	2 50	1 00	50	1 00	50
Wine, sherry,		1 50	60	55	80	73
Wine, Lisbon,		1 37	50	45	60	54
Wine, Teneriffe,		1 20	40	60	56	84
Wine, claret, in bottles,	do.	-	30	50	70	116
Wine, claret, not in bottles and cases,		-	15			
Wine, Canary and Western Islands,		-	40	100		
*Salt,	per bushel,	*52	20			
Fish, mackerel,	per barrel,	-	1 50	40		
Fish, salmon,	do.	-	2 00	20		
Fish, other,	do.	-	1 00	45		

Statement of the several kinds of paper at the wholesale prices, adding a duty of thirty per cent., and the weight of each kind.

Kinds of paper.	Weight per ream.	Value.	Duty.	Duty on the pound weight.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Cents.	Dollars.
Quarto post,	7	4 00	1 20	7	At 17	1 19
Folio post,	16	9 00	2 70	16	17	2 72
Stout demy writing,	22	10 00	3 00	22	14	3 08
Stout medium writing,	28	22 00	3 60	28	13	3 64
Stout royal writing,	34	16 00	4 80	34	14	4 76
Stout super-royal writing,	40	18 00	5 40	40	13½	5 40
Stout imperial writing,	45	20 00	6 00	45	13¼	5 96
Foolscap writing, No. 1,	15	4 00	1 20	15	8	1 20
Do. No. 2,	13	3 50	1 05	13	8	1 04
Do. No. 3,	12	3 00	90	12	7½	90
Demy printing, No. 1,	16	5 00	1 50	16	9½	1 48
Do. No. 2,	16	4 50	1 35	16	8½	1 36
Do. No. 3,	16	4 00	1 20	16	7½	1 20
Do. No. 4,	16	3 25	97½	16	6	96
Do. No. 5,	16	2 75	82½	16	5	80
Medium printing, No. 1,	18	6 00	1 80	18	10	1 80
Do. No. 2,	18	5 00	1 50	18	8⅓	1 50
Do. No. 3,	18	4 50	1 35	18	7½	1 35
Do. No. 4,	18	3 75	1 12½	18	6	1 08
Do. No. 5,	18	3 00	90	18	5	90
Royal printing, No. 1,	20	7 00	2 10	20	10½	2 10
Do. No. 2,	20	6 00	1 80	20	9	1 80
Do. No. 3,	20	5 00	1 50	20	7½	1 50
Do. No. 4,	20	4 00	1 20	20	6	1 20
Do. No. 5,	20	3 50	1 05	20	5½	1 05
Super-royal,* No. 4,	22	4 50	1 35	22	6	1 32
Do. No. 5,	22	4 00	1 20	22	5¼	1 20
Imperial, No. 4,	25	4 75	1 42½	25	6	1 50
Do. No. 5,	25	4 25	1 37½	25	5½	1 37½
Bonnet boards, 45 pounds per gross,	-	6 50	1 95	45	4¼	1 91¼
Fullers' press papers are sold by the pound, generally at 20 cts.	-	-	06			

Of sheathing paper, and paper used by sugar refiners, I have not a perfect knowledge of the value, but suppose it to sell for about eight cents per pound.

Common wrapping paper is sold by the ream, and at different prices, according to size, such as cap, pot, crown, demy, royal, super-royal, &c. &c., and I think is in value from six to eight cents per pound.

Tissue paper is a kind of light paper used for covering copper plates in books, and is commonly made on medium sized moulds, to weigh about six pounds per ream, and is worth about six dollars per ream, in consequence of its being in part made out of new stuff.

The article of hanging paper, or stamped paper, is now made in the United States to a sufficient extent to supply the demand, and yet great quantities are imported, the prices of which vary according to pattern and richness of color.

* Super royal printing paper is seldom or never made finer than No. 4.

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st day of October, 1818 and 1819, and ending the 30th September, 1819 and 1820; also, for the years 1790 and 1791.

Species of merchandise.	Quantity, 1819.	Quantity, 1820.	From August, 1789, to Sept. 30, 1790.	From Oct. 1, 1790, to September 30, 1791.
* Beer, porter, and cider, in casks, - gallons,	72,900	64,693		
Beer, porter, and cider, in bottles, - dozens,	5,191	7,909	- -	1,029
Boots, - - - - pairs,	1,422	1,078	- -	482
Shoes, leather, - - - do.	27,394	106,492	- -	7,046
Candles, tallow, - - - pounds,	843,778	1,057,870	149,680	2,745 boxes.
Candles, wax, - - - do.	5,880	2,220	5,274	185 boxes.
Soap, - - - - - do.	3,003,444	3,946,960	597 boxes,	691 boxes.
Starch, - - - - do.	6,082	463	1,125 dollars,	160
Snuff, - - - - - do.	13,710	4,996	15,350	15,689
Tobacco, manufactured, - - do.	926,833	593,358	- -	81,122
Tobacco, stemmed, - - - do.	941,179			
Tobacco, stems, - - - do.	3,713,000			
Leather, - - - - do.	254,271	181,676	22,698	5,424
*Skins and furs, - - - dollars,	481,089	574,901		
Ginseng, - - - - pounds,	77,915	347,134	813 casks,	29,208
Beef, - - - - - barrels,	34,966	53,191	44,662	62,371 fresh 92,269 pounds.
Pork, - - - - - do.	28,173	44,091	24,462	26,635 fresh 29,334 pounds.
Hams and bacon, - - - pounds,	700,369	1,005,462	253,555	295,647 pounds.
Tallow, - - - - do.	35,897	85,741	200,020	317,195
Butter, - - - - do.	911,621	1,463,275	8,379 firkins,	16,670 firkins.
Cheese, - - - - do.	1,148,380	828,434	144,734	120,901 pounds.
Lard, - - - - - do.	2,178,076	2,636,636	6,355 firkins,	522,715 pounds.
Hides, - - - - - No. of,	1,942	1,595	230	704
Horned cattle, - - - do.	3,471	4,116	5,406	4,627

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Quantity, 1819.	Quantity, 1820.	From August, 1789, to Sept. 30, 1790.	From Oct. 1, 1790, to September 30, 1791.
Horses,	No. of,	1,076	815	8,628	6,975
Mules,	do.	16	68	237	444
Sheep,	do.	8,445	7,792	10,058	10,377
Hogs,	do.	2,324	3,627	5,304	16,803
Poultry,	dozen,	1,184	1,486	3,704	10,217
Wheat,	bushels,	82,065	22,137	1,124,458	1,018,339
Indian corn,	do.	1,086,762	533,741	2,102,137	1,713,241
Rye,	do.	67,605	1,714	21,765	36,737
Oats,	do.	23,284	27,170	98,842	116,634
Barley,	do.	3,047	2,777	- -	35
Beans,	do.	21,162	14,025	38,752	165,273
Peas,	do.	48,400	53,229		
Potatoes,	do.	76,506	94,949	5,318 barrels,	22,263
Apples,	barrels,	8,253	6,868	5,898	12,352
Flour,	do.	750,660	1,177,036	724,623	619,681
Meal, rye,	do.	48,388	37,014	*	24,062
Meal, Indian,	do.	135,271	146,316	99,973	70,339
					6,484 shipstuff
Meal, buckwheat,	do.	203	101		422
Bran and shorts,	bushels,	1,014	1,019		
Ship stuff,	cwt.	828	772	*	*
Biscuit or ship bread,	barrels,	54,603	46,041	75,667	100,279
Biscuit or ship bread,	kegs,	44,184	42,743		
Crackers,	do.	-	-	- -	15,346
Rice,	tierces,	76,523	71,663	100,845	73,329
Cotton, sea island,	pounds,	7,488,775	11,569,015	2,027 bales,	189,316
Cotton, other,	do.	80,508,270	116,291,137		
Tobacco,	hhds.	69,427	83,940	118,460	101,272
Flaxseed,	bushels,	85,342	220,914	40,019 casks,	58,492 casks.
Hops,	pounds,	81,430	142,316	- -	650
Wax,	do.	104,592	205,595	5,274	185
Household furniture,	dollars,	125,383	159,704		
Coaches and other carriages,	do.	26,247	28,555	220	110
Hats,	do.	16,256	23,682	668 No. of,	485 No. of.
Spirits, from grain,	gallons,	105,549	97,076		
Linseed oil,	do.	4,778	7,830	119 barrels,	90
Spirits of turpentine,	do.	6,654	44,371	193 barrels,	1,172
Cables and cordage,	cwt.	3,327	4,148	5,739 dollars.	
Cards, wool and cotton,	dozens,	224	39	- -	25
Lead,	pounds,	94,362	25,699		
Sugar,	do.	-	62,792	33,358	73,304
Maple sugar,	do.	32,267			
Bricks,	M,	338	910	870,550 No. of,	737,764 No. of.
Iron, pig,	tons,	2	-	3,555	4,178¾
*Iron, bar,	do.	2	27	200	349½
Iron, nails,	pounds,	163,174	150,097	- -	130,293
Iron, castings,	dollars,	10,638	3,484		
Iron, all other manufactures of,	do.	28,407	36,675	7,878 dollars.	
Spirits, from molasses,	gallons,	218,271	414,042	370,331	513,234
Sugar, refined,	pounds,	47,788	18,044	16,429	1,157
Chocolate,	do.	5,520	2,700	29,882	497 boxes.
Gunpowder,	do.	439,041	518,487	5,800	25,854
Copper, or brass and copper manufactured,	dollars,	12,721	18,547	- -	1,480 pounds.
Medicinal drugs,	do.	31,649	41,797		
Merchandise, and all other articles not enumerated, manufactured,	do.	300,665	323,699	28,156	120,000
Merchandise, raw materials,	do.	328,797	383,618		
Saddlery,	do.	20,693	46,682		
Wood, staves, and heading,	M,	25,199	29,405	36,402,301	29,061,590 No.
Wood, shingles,	do.	61,652	68,647	67,331,115	74,205,976 No.
Wood, hoops and poles,	do.	3,086	2,503	1,908,310	1,425,577 No.
Wood, boards and plank,	do. feet	92,850	89,420	46,747,730	38,252,750 feet.
Wood, hewn timber,	tons,	76,492	17,800		
Wood, lumber of all kinds,	dollars,	61,373	125,493	267,831	
*Wood, masts and spars,	do.	39,055	49,030	*	masts 405 No. of.
					spars 4,983 No. of.
Wood, oak bark and other dye,	do.	145,820	107,719		
Wood, all manufactures of,	do.	174,276	148,481		
Naval stores, tar,	barrels,	38,183	38,176	85,067	51,044 pounds.
Naval stores, pitch,	do.	5,623	3,798	8,875	3,818 pounds.
Naval stores, rosin,	do.	6,332	7,033	316	228 pounds.
Naval stores, turpentine,	do.	81,539	75,749	28,326	58,107 pounds.
Ashes, pot,	tons,	7,009	6,823	7,050	3,083
Ashes, pearl,	do.	2,224	1,802	1,548	3,197
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintals,	280,555	321,419	378,721	383,237
Fish, pickled,	barrels,	66,563	87,916	36,804	57,424
Fish, pickled,	kegs,	6,746	7,309		
Oil, spermaceti,	gallons,	75,360	9,307	5,431 barrels,	134,595
Oil, whale, and other fish,	do.	860,112	1,262,094	15,765 barrels,	447,323
Whalebone,	pounds,	8,038	25,202	121,281	124,829
Spermaceti candles,	do.	169,919	267,177	70,379	4,560 boxes.

NOTE.—Owing to a change in the list of articles exported in the years 1790 and 1791, the statement following the present one is to be added in those places in this general statement marked with an asterisk.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		1790.	1791.
Beer, porter, and cider,	gallons,	442	44,562
Beer, porter, and cider,	dozens,	-	1,029
Beer, porter, and cider,	barrels,	472	1,694
Skins and furs, Morocco,	number,	-	132
deer and moose,	do.	-	1,063
bear, wolf, and tiger,	do.	-	37
calf, in hair,	do.	-	402
seal,	do.	-	2,672
deer,	dollars,	33,009	
deer,	pounds,	-	49,011
otter,	number,	-	100
and furs unknown,	packages,	-	132,000 dollars.
and furs unknown,	dollars,	60,515	
House furniture:			
bedsteads,	number,	-	18
tables,	do.	-	75
desks,	do.	-	78
bureaus,	do.	-	21
clocks,	do.	-	8
clock cases,	do.		3
sofas,	do.	8,351 dolls.	59
settees,	do.	-	
mahogany chairs,	do.		
Windsor chairs,	do.	-	5,134
rush chairs,	do.	-	738
chests, seamen's,	do.	-	705
Spirits, domestic, from foreign materials,	gallons,	370,331	513,234
Lead and shot,	pounds,	6 tons,	6,473
sheet and pig,	do.	-	16½ tons & 45 sheets.
Iron, axes,	number,	-	979
drawing knives,	do.	-	24
hoes,	do.	-	200
locks and bolts,	do.	-	2,000
skimmers and ladles,	pairs,	-	15
cutlasses,	number,	-	72
knives and forks,	do.	-	240
muskets,	do.	100	160
shovels,	do.	-	261
scythes,	do.	-	48
anchors,	do.	-	175
grapnels,	do.	-	18
chests of carpenters' tools,	do.	-	4
nailrods,	tons,	-	8
cannon,	do.	-	37
shot,	do.	-	100
pots, kettles, and other castings,	number,	-	808
wagon boxes,	pairs,	-	50
swivels,	number,	-	8
hoops,	tons,	-	16½
Copper, ore,	pounds,	-	20
pig,	cwt.	-	216
sheet,	do.	-	296 cwt.
Drugs and medicines, glauber salts,	pounds,	-	1,580
pink, china, and snake root,	do.	-	14,900
sassafras bark,	tons,	49,504 lbs.	3¼
sassafras wood and root,	do.		34¼
medicinal drugs in general,	packages,	6,735 dolls.	
Saddlery, saddles,	number,		
bridles,	do.		
coach harness,	sets,		
wagon geers,	do.		
saddlery in general,	dollars,	5,541	
Wood and timber, pine boards and plank,	feet,	46,747,730	37,288,928
oak boards and plank,	do.		963,822
other boards and plank,	do.	-	3,463,673
scantling,	do.	8,719,638	6,237,496
laths,	number,	-	25,500
shooks, casks,	do.	52,558	42,032
timber,	feet,	-	2,180,137
timber,	tons,	-	13,775
all other timber, wood, and lumber,	dollars,	267,831	
mahogany,	tons,	18,531	5
mahogany and logwood,	pieces,	-	3,251
lignumvitæ,	tons,	176	1,180
casks,	number,	2,423	297
masts,	do.	-	405
bowsprits,	do.	-	42
booms,	do.	-	74
breast hooks,	do.	-	50
carlings,	do.	-	13
spars,	do.	-	4,983
oars and oar rafters,	do.	-	41,536
handspikes,	do.	2,361	36,714
pumps,	do.	-	80

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		1790.	1791.
Wood and timber,	boxes and brakes, - - - number,	- -	56
	blocks, - - - - do.	- -	7,040
	trunnels, - - - do.	- -	45,905
	cedar and oak knees, - - do.	- -	1,067
	anchor stocks, - - - do.	- -	809
	cedar posts, - - - do.	- -	10,458
	spokes and felloes, - - dozens,	- -	12,972 pieces.
	mast hoops, - - - do.	- -	148
	yokes and bows for oxen, - - sets,	- -	197
	lock stocks, - - - number,	- -	4,000
	cords of wood, - - - do.	- -	499
	cords of oak bark, - - - do.	- -	57
	oak bark ground, - - - hhds.	- -	1,040
	wheelbarrows, - - - number,	- -	6
	wagon and cart wheels, - - pairs,	- -	25
	spinning wheels, - - - number,	- -	17
	worm tubs, - - - do.	- -	6
	tubs, pails, dishes, &c. - - dozens,	- -	204
	axe helves, - - - do.	- -	149
	truss hoops, - - - sets,	- -	15
	logwood and Nicaragua wood, - - cwt.	264 tons,	105½ tons.
	oak, pine, &c. - - - pieces,	- -	36,608

A statement showing the estimated value of the domestic and foreign merchandise annually exported from the United States to foreign countries.

Years.	Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.	Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries re-exp'rted.	Total value of the exports from the United States.
From August 1, 1789, to September 30, 1790, - -	-	-	$20,205,156
From October 1, 1790, to September 30, 1791, - -	-	-	19,012,041
Do. 1791, do. 1792, - -	-	-	20,753,098
Do. 1792, do. 1793, - -	-	-	26,109,572
Do. 1793, do. 1794, - -	-	-	33,026,233
Do. 1794, do. 1795, - -	-	-	47,989,472
Do. 1795, do. 1796, - -	$40,764,097	$26,300,000	67,064,097
Do. 1796, do. 1797, - -	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206
Do. 1797, do. 1798, - -	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097
Do. 1798, do. 1799, - -	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522
Do. 1799, do. 1800, - -	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780
Do. 1800, do. 1801, - -	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925
Do. 1801, do. 1802, - -	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160
Do. 1802, do. 1803, - -	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033
Do. 1803, do. 1804, - -	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074
Do. 1804, do. 1805, - -	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021
Do. 1805, do. 1806, - -	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963
Do. 1806, do. 1807, - -	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150
Do. 1807, do. 1808, - -	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960
Do. 1808, do. 1809, - -	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233
Do. 1809, do. 1810, - -	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970
Do. 1810, do. 1811, - -	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833
Do. 1811, do. 1812, - -	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236
Do. 1812, do. 1813, - -	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997
Do. 1813, do. 1814, - -	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441
Do. 1814, do. 1815, - -	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753
Do. 1815, do. 1816, - -	64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452
Do. 1816, do. 1817, - -	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569
Do. 1817, do. 1818, - -	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133
Do. 1818, do. 1819, - -	50,976,838	19,165,683	70,142,521
Do. 1819, do. 1820, - -	51,683,640	18,088,029	69,691,647

IMPORTATIONS OF 1815.

Rates of ad valorem duties, 26, 25, 30, 40 *per cent.*

Amount of ad valorem goods imported,	$85,924,110
Amount of duty,	22,469,766

War duties during all this year.

		Amount of duty.
Wines,	1,951,882 gallons, average duty 64 cents,	1,247,053
Spirits,	5,622,684 gallons, average duty 58½ cents,	3,281,799
Molasses,	6,110,957 gallons, average duty 10 cents,	611,095
Teas,	2,172,940 pounds, average duty 43.7 cents per pound,	950,209
Coffee,	14,238,319 pounds, average duty 10 cents per pound,	1,423,351
Sugar,	54,732,763 pounds, average duty 5.1 cents per pound,	2,784,085
Other, being all other articles paying specific duties,		1,569,405
Salt,	4,268,185 bushels, duty 20 cents,	853,637

IMPORTATIONS OF 1816.

Rates of ad valorem duties, 7½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 33⅓, 40 *per cent.*

Amount of ad valorem goods imported,	$68,367,075
Amount of duty,	16,540,865

War duties the first six months; the present tariff for the last.

		Amount of duty.
Wines,	2,784,068 gallons, average duty 51 cents,	1,418,952
Spirits,	4,941,732 gallons, average duty 47.3 cents,	2,340,013
Molasses,	8,643,972 gallons, average duty 7.6 cents,	660,185
Teas,	3,864,604 pounds, average duty 32.9 cents,	1,274,176
Coffee,	17,809,018 pounds, average duty 6.2 cents,	1,100,686
Sugar,	35,387,963 pounds, average duty 3.2 cents,	1,150,176
Salt,	4,923,469 bushels, duty 20 cents,	984,693
Other,		1,803,851
Molasses,	4,559,740 gallons, at 20 cents a gallon; 4,084,232 gallons, at 5 cents a gallon.	

IMPORTATIONS OF 1817.

Rates of ad valorem duties, 7½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 33⅓ *per cent.*

Amount of ad valorem goods imported,	$41,816,141
Amount of duty,	8,593,459

		Amount of duty.
Wines,	1,445,754 gallons, average rate of duty 40.3 cents,	583,099
Spirits,	4,051,136 gallons, average rate of duty 43.8 cents,	1,770,547
Molasses,	10,877,670 gallons, average rate of duty 5 cents,	546,883
Teas,	4,586,153 pounds, average rate of duty 32.3 cents,	1,484,549
Coffee,	21,900,104 pounds, average rate of duty 4.9 cents,	1,090,034
Sugar,	65,591,302 pounds, average rate of duty 3.5 cents,	1,998,093
Salt,	2,309,209 bushels, at 20 cents,	461,841
Other,		1,161,319

1815.	Ad valorem duties,	$22,469,766	
	Specific,	12,720,627	
			35,190,393
1816.	Ad valorem duties,	16,540,865	
	Specific,	10,732,736	
			27,273,601
1817.	Ad valorem duties,	8,593,459	
	Specific,	9,098,371	
			17,691,830

IMPORTATIONS OF 1818.

Rates of ad valorem duties, 7½, 15, 20, 25, 30 *per cent.*

Amount of ad valorem goods imported,	$58,661,504
Amount of duty,	11,947,260

		Amount of duty.
Wines,	1,663,482 gallons, average duty 37.9 cents,	630,181
Spirits,	6,052,453 gallons, average duty 43.7 cents,	2,646,186
Molasses,	12,315,023 gallons, average duty 5 cents,	615,751
Teas,	4,842,963 pounds, average duty 31.6 cents,	1,531,749
Coffee,	19,199,403 pounds, average duty 5 cents,	959,970
Sugar,	51,284,983 pounds, average duty 3.6 cents,	1,568,892
Salt,	2,752,396 bushels, at 20 cents,	550,479
Other,		1,591,701

IMPORTATIONS OF 1819.

Rates of ad valorem duties, 7½, 15, 20, 25, 27½, 30, 32½ *per cent.*

Amount of ad valorem goods imported,	$39,885,467
Amount of duty,	8,076,161

		Amount of duty.
Wines,	1,255,266 gallons, average duty 40.37 cents,	506,856
Spirits,	4,477,628 gallons, average duty 43.75 cents,	1,959,125
Molasses,	11,910,729 gallons, average duty 5 cents,	595,536
Teas,	5,480,884 pounds, average duty 31.7 cents,	1,737,450
Coffee,	20,825,869 pounds, average duty 5 cents,	1,041,293
Sugar,	71,665,401 pounds, average duty 3.6 cents,	2,181,703
Salt,	2,975,862 bushels, at 20 cents,	595,172
Other,		1,014,621

1818.	Ad valorem duties,	$11,947,260	
	Specific,	10,094,912	
			22,042,172
1819.	Ad valorem duties,	8,076,161	
	Specific,	9,631,739	
			17,707,900

NOTE.—The above statements exhibit the nett importations and revenue.

Statement of the annual receipts of the United States from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1820.

Years.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Postage.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.	Expenses of collection of the customs.	Rate per cent.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1791,	4,399,472 99	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,440 10	4,418,913 09	239,541 03	5.16
From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1792,	3,443,070 85	208,942 81	- -	- -	- -	9,918 65	3,661,932 31	161,754 79	4.48
Do. do. 1793,	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	- -	11,020 51	- -	10,390 37	4,614,423 14	188,362 13	4.23
Do. do. 1794,	4,801,065 28	274,089 62	- -	29,478 49	- -	23,799 48	5,128,432 87	221,090 23	4.40
Do. do. 1795,	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	- -	22,400 00	- -	5,917 97	5,954,534 59	260,359 28	4.43
Do. do. 1796,	6,567,987 94	475,289 60	- -	72,909 84	4,836 13	16,505 14	7,137,529 65	291,206 92	4.24
Do. do. 1797,	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	- -	64,500 00	83,540 60	30,379 29	8,303,560 99	343,434 26	4.35
Do. do. 1798,	7,106,061 93	644,357 95	- -	39,500 00	11,963 11	18,692 81	7,820,575 80	375,879 33	5.02
Do. do. 1799,	6,610,449 31	779,136 44	- -	41,000 00	- -	45,187 56	7,475,773 31	412,183 45	5.86
Do. do. 1800,	9,080,932 73	809,396 55	734,223 97	78,000 00	443 75	74,712 10	10,777,709 10	440,373 62	4.62
Do. do. 1801,	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	534,343 38	79,500 00	167,726 06	266,149 15	12,846,530 95	482,772 70	4.29
Do. do. 1802,	12,438,235 74	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00	188,628 02	177,905 86	13,668,233 95	489,972 86	3.78
Do. do. 1803,	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	16,427 26	165,675 69	115,518 18	11,064,097 63	402,345 94	3.69
Do. do. 1804,	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	26,500 00	487,526 79	112,575 53	11,826,307 38	491,636 66	4.24
Do. do. 1805,	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,882 91	21,342 50	540,193 80	19,039 80	13,560,693 20	536,113 51	3.97
Do. do. 1806,	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67	765,245 73	10,004 19	15,559,931 07	586,711 96	3.84
Do. do. 1807,	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,614 73	466,163 27	34,935 69	16,398,019 26	578,634 31	3.52
Do. do. 1808,	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	- -	647,939 06	21,802 35	17,060,661 93	560,705 23	3.31
Do. do. 1809,	7,296,020 58	4,044 39	7,517 31	- -	442,252 33	23,638 51	7,773,473 12	496,036 03	6.36
Do. do. 1810,	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	- -	696,548 82	84,476 84	9,384,214 28	434,042 95	4.81
Do. do. 1811,	13,313,222 73	2,295 95	7,666 66	37 70	1,040,237 53	60,068 52	14,423,529 09	440,180 28	3.20
Do. do. 1812,	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70	710,427 78	41,125 47	9,801,132 76	476,794 74	5.05
Do. do. 1813,	13,224,623 25	4,755 04	3,805 52	35,000 00	835,655 14	236,571 00	14,340,409 95	407,762 36	2.99
Do. do. 1814,	5,998,772 08	1,662,984 82	2,219,497 36	45,000 00	1,135,971 09	119,399 81	11,181,625 16	348,779 80	5.49
Do. do. 1815,	7,282,942 22	4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	135,000 10	1,287,959 28	150,282 74	15,696,916 82	472,040 36	6.08
Do. do. 1816,	36,306,874 88	5,124,708 31	4,253,635 09	149,787 74	1,717,985 03	123,994 61	47,676,985 66	780,799 97	2.10
Do. do. 1817,	26,283,348 49	2,678,100 77	1,834,187 04	29,371 91	1,991,226 06	80,389 17	32,896,623 44	726,494 61	2.68
Do. do. 1818,	17,176,385 00	955,270 20	264,333 36	20,070 00	2,606,564 77	37,547 71	21,060,171 04	738,321 88	4.12
Do. do. 1819,	20,283,608 76	229,593 63	83,650 78	71 32	3,274,422 78	54,009 39	23,925,356 66	773,797 29	3.67
From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1820,	12,378,513 12	77,734 18	29,423 48	6,465 95	1,124,645 32	28,995 73	13,645,777 78		
	341,069,111 46	21,871,209 56	12,608,446 88	1,088,155 42	20,393,777 94	2,053,374 72	399,084,075 98	13,158,128 48	

General view of the internal duties for the years 1814, 1815, 1816, *and* 1817.

Accruing duties for 1814, *viz:*		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials,	$1,621,542 86	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials,	59,544 33	
		$1,681,087 19
On carriages,		225,178 47
On licenses to retailers,		787,065 12
On sales at auction,		154,629 20
On refined sugar,		11,670 27
On stamps, viz: Stamped paper and bank notes,	370,945 27	
By compounding banks,	39,571 25	
		410,516 52
Interest,		1,196 85
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,		2,647 34
		3,273,990 96
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,		11,793 84
Total accruing duties,		3,262,197 12
Expenses of collection, consisting of—		
Contingent expenses,	17,147 38	
Measuring stills,	13,594 58	
Commission,	107,225 61	
Extra allowances by the President,	11,024 21	
		148,991 78
Accruing duties for 1815, *viz:*		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials,	750,503 22	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials,	91,616 59	
		842,119 81
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, 6,525,801$\frac{3}{5}$ gals. at 20 cts. per gal.	1,305,160 32	*
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, 2,969,594$\frac{7}{25}$ gals. at 25 cts. per gal.	742,398 57	*
On spirits distilled from foreign materials, 796,145 gals. at 20 cents per gallon,	159,229 00	*
		2,206,787 89
On carriages,		165,717 31
On licenses to retailers,		927,444 47
On sales at auction,		825,132 83
On refined sugar,		72,807 92
On stamps, viz: On stamped paper and bank notes,	334,209 70	
By compounding banks,	84,422 10	
		418,631 80
On various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States,		793,625 53
On household furniture and gold and silver watches,		93,034 50
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,		14,827 85
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,		9,142 99
		6,369,272 90
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,		126,769 35
Total accruing duties,		6,242,503 55
Expenses of collection, consisting of—		
Contingent expenses,	21,251 04	
Measuring stills,	1,626 83	
Commission,	216,908 12	
Extra allowance by the President,	20,512 71	
Allowance under second section of act of March 3, 1815,	18,978 97	
		279,277 67
Accruing duties for 1816, *viz:*		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials,	824,443 77	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials,	123,990 54	
		948,434 31
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon,	732,644 40	†
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 25 cents per gallon,	262,649 87	†
On spirits distilled from foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon,	59,035 21	†
		1,054,329 48
On carriages,		130,476 62
On licenses to retailers,		812,647 17
On sales at auction,		729,109 00
On refined sugar,		141,334 94
On stamps, viz: On stamped paper and bank notes,	362,537 37	
By compounding banks,	99,448 32	
		461,985 69
On various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States,		196,301 59
On household furniture and gold and silver watches,		128,655 75
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,		33,446 38
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,		9,748 36
		4,646,469 29
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,		12,669 95
Total accruing duties,		4,633,799 34

* For eleven months, under the act of December 21, 1814, commencing February 1, 1815. A separate table, herewith, shows the quantity distilled and the amount of tax which accrued for a whole year, viz: from 1st February, 1815, to 1st February, 1816.

† For six months, ending June 30, 1815, at which time the law expired.

GENERAL VIEW—Continued.

Expenses of collection, consisting of—		
Contingent expenses,	$16,805 63	
Measuring stills,	953 65	
Commission,	217,712 70	
Extra allowances by the President,	11,766 44	
Allowances under second section of act of March 3, 1815,	6,202 00	
		$253,440 42
Accruing duties for 1817, *viz:*		
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials,	722,740 79	
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on foreign materials,	124,831 98	
		847,572 77
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon,	7,843 00	
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 25 cents per gallon,	3,555 15	
		11,398 15
On carriages,	-	128,467 58
On licenses to retailers,	-	630,126 81
On sales at auction,	-	602,094 05
On refined sugar,	-	150,905 78
On stamps, viz: On stamped paper and bank notes,	409,374 74	
By compounding banks,	103,177 14	
		512,551 88
On various goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in the United States,	-	970 19
On household furniture, and gold and silver watches,	-	1,053 50
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid,	-	24,296 72
Moiety of fines, penalties, and forfeitures,	-	15,065 56
		2,924,502 99
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted,	-	18,082 56
Total accruing duties,	-	2,906,420 43
Expenses of collection, consisting of—		
Costs of prosecution,	897 61	
Contingent expenses,	13,457 48	
Measuring stills,	929 50	
Extra allowances by the President,	13,639 21	
Allowances under second section of act of 3d March, 1815,	10,128 38	
Commission,	127,606 86	
		166,659 04

Statement of spirits distilled in the United States in the year 1815.

States.	Spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon.		Spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 25 cents per gallon.		Spirits distilled from foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon.	
	Gallons.	Amount.	Gallons.	Amount.	Gallons.	Amount.
New Hampshire,	3,689	$737 80	595	$148 75	26,221	$5,244 20
Massachusetts,	161,838	32,367 60	6,708	1,677 00	596,631	119,326 20
Vermont,	97,595	19,519 00	3,537	884 25		
Rhode Island,	33,029	6,605 80	-	-	66,008	13,201 60
Connecticut,	287,062	57,412 40	15,999	3,999 75	30,578	6,115 60
New York,	1,081,416	216,283 20	24,580	6,145 00	84,065	16,813 00
New Jersey,	374,191	74,838 20	44,758	11,189 50	29,668	5,933 60
Pennsylvania,	2,066,375	413,275 00	166,368	41,592 00		
Delaware,	3,252	650 40	96,613	24,153 25		
Maryland,	358,460	71,692 00	140,522	35,130 50		
Virginia,	971,685	194,337 00	873,456	218,364 00		
North Carolina,	118,956	23,791 20	762,329	190,582 25		
Ohio,	306,874	61,374 80	65,558	16,389 50		
Kentucky,	620,991	124,198 20	171,478	42,869 50		
South Carolina,	106,388	21,277 60	295,132	73,783 00	18,369	3,673 80
Tennessee,	299,458	59,891 60	245,152	61,288 00		
Georgia,	95,133	19,026 60	282,372	70,593 00	10,950	2,190 00
Louisiana,	69,098	13,819 60	769	192 25		
Mississippi,	3,159	631 80	4,532	1,133 00		
Illinois,	2,975	595 00	3,039	759 75		
Michigan.						
Indiana,	3,479	695 80	10,868	2,717 00		
Missouri,	4,515	903 00	2,696	674 00		
District of Columbia.						
Total,	7,069,618	1,413,923 60	3,217,061	804,265 25	862,490	172,498 00

RECAPITULATION.

7,069,618 gallons from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon, is	- - -		$1,413,923 60
3,217,061 gallons from domestic materials, at 25 cents per gallon, is	- - -		804,265 25
862,490 gallons from foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon, is	- - -		172,498 00
11,149,169 gallons spirits distilled in 1815, amounting to	- - - -		2,390,686 85
Add amount which accrued on the capacity of stills, viz: From domestic materials,		$750,503 22	
From foreign materials,		91,616 59	
			842,119 81
			$3,232,806 66

NOTE.—The law laying the duty on the gallon took effect on the 1st February, 1815, and ceased on the 30th June, 1816. The above table comprehends a year of that time, viz: from 1st February, 1815, to 1st February, 1816.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of New York respectfully shows:

That your memorialists view with much alarm the renewal of an attempt to repeal the acts making discrimination between American and foreign duties on imports and tonnage, and pray leave to submit to the consideration of Congress the following objections: *First.* It will diminish the revenue to an amount which, taking past years as the guide, would not be less than $450,000 per annum. *Secondly.* It will essentially injure the commerce of the United States, as its effects will be, by opening the market for freight to the lowest bidder, to shift the carrying trade from the hands of our own merchants into those of foreigners. This, your memorialists believe, will appear from the following considerations:

First. Foreigners build their vessels much cheaper than we can do. From actual calculation, it is found that a vessel built of European oak, and equal to those built of our live oak, (which, besides, is nearly exhausted,) costs, when equipped for sea, at the rate of $36¼ per ton; and, if built in Finland, of their fir, of which they have abundance, equal in duration to our common oak, and fitted for sea in the same manner, she will cost at the rate of $19 per ton; while the American vessel, built of our common oak, and not so well equipped, will cost at the rate of from $40 to $45 per ton; but if built of live oak and cedar, she will cost at the rate of from $50 to $55 per ton.

Secondly. The materials composing equipment, such as iron, hemp, sailcloth, &c., are all cheaper abroad than they are here, and the price of labor for working them is supposed to be fifty per cent. less there than in the United States.

Thirdly. Foreigners navigate cheaper, seamen's wages are lower, and many of their crews consist of apprentices without wages. The apprentice act of Great Britain renders it incumbent on every owner or master of a vessel to take with him a certain number of apprentices; and this they find so advantageous that they frequently double or treble that number, more especially vessels from the north of England. Every merchant engaged in commerce knows that the Hollanders, Hamburghers, Danes, Swedes, &c. man their vessels with a still greater proportion of apprentices; and in the cheapness of their living, clothing, &c. they have a very material advantage over the vessels of the United States.

Thus it appears that foreigners can build cheaper, equip cheaper, and sail their vessels cheaper, than we can; and it may be added, that Europeans are generally satisfied with a less gain than the American merchant can afford to receive.

Lastly. Although it has been said that for us to meet the advance on the part of Great Britain, and to repeal our countervailing acts, would place the two nations on an equal footing, yet your memorialists conceive that, while Great Britain retains her present navigation act, this would be very wide of the truth. We, on our part, should thus permit Great Britain to bring hither not only goods the growth or manufacture of that country, but of all others; while, on her part, by the navigation act we have just referred to, we shall be expressly confined to the carriage of goods the growth or manufacture of the United States. To this may be added, that British vessels would then bring a cargo from their own country to this, take a freight here to their colonies where our vessels are not admitted, and from thence a third freight home: making thus three freights in one voyage. The value of the importation cargoes is so much greater than the value of our exportation dutiable cargoes, that the extra duties paid by the foreigner are in many cases equal, and in some cases more than equal to the whole freight; so that the acts which are now proposed to be abolished operate nearly as a prohibition to the foreigner, and leave us, in a measure, without competitors in our own markets. After all that has been said, it hardly needs to be added, that if our ports are thrown open to foreign on the same terms with our own vessels, as by this repeal is contemplated, (for it is in vain to attempt to confine the measure to the British,) they will crowd our wharves, underbid our freight, monopolize the markets, and leave the American vessels idly to rot in our docks. Your memorialists have therefore no hesitation in declaring that, in their opinion, this measure will be a fatal blow to the American carrying trade. It would be easy to show, in the detail, that this would, in its consequences, prove extremely injurious to the agricultural and the mechanical classes of our citizens; a few general observations only will be indulged.

First. As to the agricultural. Although, generally speaking, freight is paid by the consumer, and therefore it may be said it is immaterial to the farmer how high or how low it may be, yet this is not the case when the demand ceases or slackens; it then falls back on the husbandman. But to transfer our carrying trade to foreigners will be to lessen very much the chance of the demand.

The active enterprise of the American merchant is constantly looking abroad to every part of the world for a market; and if it is any where to be found, or if there is only a reasonable presumption that it may be found, the farmer meets with a ready vent for his produce. Perhaps the calculations of the merchant may be disappointed, and he even ruined; yet the misfortune reaches not the farmer; he has the same benefit of a good market: but should the American vessels once disappear, he must then be entirely at the mercy of chance adventures for a market; and when the demand is not very great, the price of the freight will be deducted from the article itself. All this must necessarily tend essentially to lessen the value of the farmer's produce.

Secondly. As to the mechanical. That numerous class of mechanics who are connected with ship-building, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the sailmaker, the ropemaker, &c., &c., will of course be deprived of employment; their labor will be neither wanted nor paid for.

To conclude: our ships being thus banished from our shores, we shall no longer furnish a nursery for our seamen, but that valuable class of citizens will be driven to seek for their bread in other countries; and in any future European wars which may happen, and which are constantly liable to happen, we shall find ourselves without sea-

men or ships, to avail ourselves of that neutral position which reflection and experience equally warrant us in calculating upon as one of the blessings allied to our remote and secure situation.

On the whole, your memorialists cannot refrain from expressing the belief with which they are strongly impressed, that to repeal the discriminating laws, which have operated so happily to increase our navigation and commerce, would be a measure highly prejudicial to various and important interests in the community, detrimental to the revenues of the country, and, in a national point of view, extremely impolitic. They therefore pray that the repeal may not take place.

JOHN MURRAY.

J. W. LAWRENCE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *January* 15, 1803.

Importations of goods from Europe paying ad valorem duties.

1816.	In American vessels, - - - - -	$83,676,283 = 83.67	per cent.
	In foreign vessels, - - - - -	8,706,132 = 8.7	
1817.	In American vessels, - - - - -	30,350,835 = 30.35	
	In foreign vessels, - - - - -	5,750,856 = 5.75	
1818.	In American vessels, - - - - -	49,719,758 = 49.71	
	In foreign vessels, - - - - -	5,324,243 = 5.32	

Importations from France.

1816.	In American vessels, - - - - -	8,816,147 = 8.8
	In foreign vessels, - - - - -	383,433 = .3
1817.	In American vessels, - - - - -	3,493,176 = 3.4
	In foreign vessels, - - - - -	488,072 = .4
1818.	In American vessels, - - - - -	6,668,600 = 6.6
	In foreign vessels, - - - - -	688,195 = .6

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the chamber of commerce of the city of New York respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists have witnessed, with feelings of deep concern, the consequences resulting to the shipping interest of the United States from the discriminating duties established in France on the staple products of this country.

At the period of their imposition, and for a considerable time subsequent to the late war in Europe, the trade carried on by French vessels with the United States was chiefly confined to New Orleans and other southern ports, whose productions constitute the principal exports from this country to France, whilst their interest in shipping is very limited; so that the effects of the enormous discriminating duties payable on the importations into France of cotton and tobacco, in transferring to French vessels the carrying trade to that country, were not immediately perceived or felt by the ship owners or merchants in this quarter of the Union. But the severe losses sustained by those who employed our vessels in that trade have since led to an investigation of their causes, and created a universal feeling of the injury and injustice to which our flag is subjected.

In giving to this subject the attention which its importance demands, your memorialists find that the foreign tonnage duty and light money payable in the United States are very nearly equal to the foreign tonnage duty and port charges in France, and may therefore be considered as regulated upon the principle of a just and fair reciprocity; whilst the discriminating duties imposed on the importation of merchandise operate on the shipping interests of the two countries in a manner altogether disproportionate and unequal.

The foreign or discriminating duties paid by American vessels importing the following articles into France, are: $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound (French weight) on cotton; $1\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound on tobacco; 55 cents per 100 pounds on potashes; which extra duties exceed the whole freight now paid for the transportation of those articles from the United States, whether in French or in American bottoms.

The present rates of freight, in French vessels, are about $1\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound for cotton; $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound for tobacco; $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound for potashes; and, in American vessels, about one-third below these rates; making the difference of duty by a French vessel exceed the gross amount of freight by an American vessel at least one-third.

To form an estimate of the practical result of these regulations, it will be assumed that a vessel of 300 register tons burthen will carry 560,000 pounds weight of tobacco; the difference of duty on which, at $1\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound, would be - - - - - - $6,300

Which is equivalent to *twenty-one* dollars per register ton.

Or, in a vessel of the same description, carrying 280,000 pounds weight of cotton, and 220,000 pounds of potashes, the difference of duty, estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the cotton, is - - 4,200

And that on the potashes, at 55 cents per 100 lbs., is - - - - 1,210

Would be, together, - - $5,410

Which is equivalent to *eighteen* dollars per register ton.

The discriminating duties chargeable on the three articles above enumerated, which constitute the bulk of our exports to France, form an aggregate much greater than the foreign duty of ten per cent. payable in the United States would amount to, if calculated on the whole importations from France. And the experience of the last two years confirms, (what, indeed, is sufficiently obvious from the preceding statement,) that a perseverance in the present regulations of our intercourse with France must operate to exclude American vessels from all participation in the carrying trade connected with it.

Your memorialists, in earnestly soliciting that the attention of your honorable body may be engaged in devising some remedy for an evil so serious and alarming, beg leave to suggest their conviction of the utter inefficacy of any system of countervailing discriminating duties to be levied on the importations into the United States of French merchandise, inasmuch as the articles which would be the necessary objects of such duties bear no proportion in their bulk, and in the price of their transportation, to those which form our exports to France. And the course of the colonial trade, moreover, enables French vessels to avoid the inconveniences of performing the voyage across the Atlantic in ballast, by taking a freight from the ports of France to those of her colonies, and then turning their

course advantageously to our ports, either in ballast, or with colonial produce; whilst our vessels, generally, return direct from France in ballast, or only with inconsiderable ladings.

To exhibit in its proper light the importance of the subject under consideration, it will be necessary not only to advert to the actual amount of tonnage employed in the transportation of our produce to France compared with the aggregate tonnage employed in foreign trade generally, but also to take into view their future relative proportions when our trade to France shall have received all the extension of which it is susceptible, by the progressive increase in the cultivation of our southern products, and when our shipping shall have experienced the reduction it is to suffer by the effects of the further development of the actual state of our foreign commerce.

It would be superfluous to enter into details to show how extensively, and almost entirely, all the sources of that commerce are cut off. It is a lamentable fact, that more than half the number of vessels lately arrived in this from foreign ports are dismantled, from the absolute absence of any advantageous object of commercial pursuit. And this state of commerce seems the natural and necessary result of the new order of things which has prevailed since the pacification of Europe. Every restraint that lately shackled the navigation of the principal maritime nations of Europe has been removed, whilst the general trade and navigation of those States are, at the same time, regulated with a studious regard to the interests of their own subjects. So that the United States have not only ceased to be the carriers for Europe, but are deprived of the means of entering into a fair competition in the transportation to foreign countries of the principal products of their own soil.

It would seem obvious that, during the continuance of a state of peace in Europe, the great elements of our commerce in that quarter of the globe will be confined to the exchange of our products for such articles of foreign production as may be required for home consumption.

The quantity of American cotton, tobacco, potashes, and other staples, now consumed in France, cannot be correctly stated by your memorialists, but they presume it to be equal to a fourth of the whole quantity exported to Europe.

The aggregate tonnage employed last year in the direct trade from the United States to France is estimated at fifty thousand tons; in addition to which, an indirect trade of considerable extent has been carried on by the circuitous channel of England. (The saving on the duties, by reshipping our cotton and tobacco thence to France, in French vessels, instead of shipping them direct from the United States, in American vessels, being more than equivalent to the extra freight and charges attending the additional voyage.)

If we limit our views of this carrying trade to the employment of fifty thousand tons of shipping, the freight out and home, calculated at twenty dollars per ton, amounts to one million of dollars; which sum, if gained by our vessels, might justly be considered as so much capital added annually to the stock of national wealth.

However small the nett profit may be to the ship owners on this amount of freight, the disbursements for the equipment, and the wages for the navigation of the vessels, would be left at home; and, together with the employment it would require of so large a body of seamen, would materially conduce to create and maintain the elements necessary to advance our commercial and naval interests.

The act of Congress offering to foreign nations the means of a free intercourse with this country, on terms of perfect reciprocity, has not, as is believed by your memorialists, been found as beneficial in its operation as was justly to have been expected.

Those nations whose acceptance of the invitation it held forth might subserve the views and interests of the United States are found to remain passive; while Holland, Sweden, Prussia, and the Hanseatic Towns, adopting the principle of reciprocity, secure to themselves an important exemption in our ports, without affording any privilege in theirs not before enjoyed by the United States, and, in fact, gratuitously granted to every other nation.

Until lately, we found some advantages in our commercial relations with the possessions of the King of the Netherlands, by participating in the trade to the colony of Java; but now heavy discriminating duties are laid to confine all the advantages of that trade to Dutch vessels. Your memorialists do not notice this circumstance as requiring the application of any remedies within the purview of this memorial, but to show the progressive extension on the part of the European Powers of a system of absolute colonial monopoly, and to evince the necessity of devising means to counteract the growth of that system, by some vigorous effort on the part of our Government.

Louisiana was acquired by the United States in her colonial state, and the monopoly of her extended and growing trade would be more valuable than that of any two colonies whatever. And the Floridas, if they pass from their present abandoned and miserable condition to be integral parts of the Union, cannot fail, by the quickening influence of our free institutions, to open vast resources of trade, and may add to the list of our present exports even the articles of sugar and coffee, hitherto deemed exclusively colonial.

The liberal policy of the United States, in opening to all nations a free trade to the vast marts of their colonial acquisitions ought, it would seem, to entitle them to some corresponding privileges from those nations, at least, who participate largely in the benefits of that trade. But no such reciprocation has been experienced; nor, as the result of gratuitous concession, is it to be expected.

In reference to the oppressive discriminating duties on the importation of American products into France, which it is the principal object of the present memorial to bring under the notice of Government, your memorialists take leave most respectfully to suggest, that they can devise no expedient more likely to produce a favorable change in the present system of the French Government, nor better calculated to enable the citizens of the United States successfully to resist it, if persevered in, than the imposition of a heavy tonnage duty; and, at the same time, no measure appears to your memorialists so consistent with the general policy of the United States.

Referring to the statement already made, exhibiting the effects of the discriminating duties in France on cotton, tobacco, and potashes, considered as a tonnage duty on American vessels, your memorialists leave to the superior wisdom of Congress to determine, on a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the case, what tonnage duty should now be imposed, so as to make this a fair and effective countervailing measure.

Your memorialists, considering, moreover, that some new provision is necessary in order to render beneficially operative the act of Congress which offers to foreign nations the means of commercial intercourse upon the principle of reciprocity, respectfully suggest that this duty should be made to apply to all nations which shall not adopt that principle.

A general regulation of this nature, whilst it would violate neither the letter nor spirit of our treaties with France, appears to be equally expedient in reference to other nations. Spain, for instance, besides imposing, as is believed, discriminating duties on the articles of our exports imported into the mother country, exacts most excessive extra duties on provisions imported by American vessels into her colonies. Among others, that on the article of flour amounts in Cuba to $3 37½ per barrel. The regulations of trade in the ports of the Spanish colonies are such as not to place the intercourse with them under any of the restrictions contained in the navigation act; and thus, whilst this trade remains open to both nations, the discriminating duties imposed in those colonies must operate to transfer it altogether to Spanish vessels, as soon as their flag can navigate securely.

Your memorialists are persuaded that a measure like the one proposed could produce no injurious effects upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States, by abridging in foreign markets the sale of their produce. The prohibitory regulations of different Governments prove that the *want* of our provisions is the only security we now enjoy for their admission into foreign ports; and wherever this want exists they will continue to be received, direct, or by intermediate ports.

The principal articles exported to France are so essential to the supply of her manufactories that they cannot be dispensed with: so that, if a system of commercial regulations could be supposed to exist, operating to prevent a direct exportation of those articles to that country, its whole supplies of cotton and tobacco must be derived through the circuitous channel of England, (as has been partially practised for the last two years,) or through some of the neighboring ports of the continent; and, in either case, we should at least partake in the advantages of their transportation across the Atlantic.

The right of the citizens of the United States to participate, on equal terms, in the advantages to be derived from their commercial intercourse with foreign nations, appears to your memorialists to be indisputable. And they appeal with confidence to Congress for such interference on their behalf as the public policy may justify. Although it may be questionable, in a case like the present, whether it would comport with the dignity of the nation to offer any considerations to foreign Powers in order to obtain a just reciprocity of commercial benefits, yet your memorialists take leave to suggest the expediency of holding out to France some further encouragements to the consumption in the United States of French wines and silk manufactures. Encouragements of this nature, if not required as an inducement to France to place the regulations of her trade with this country on a more equal and just footing, may possibly be used to obtain some relaxation in her colonial restrictions, and induce the repeal of the late order directed to the national tobacco manufactory in France, which restricts the employment of the foreign growth of that article to the proportion of one-sixth part for five-sixths parts of domestic growth.

It is true, in reference to the article of wines, (the duty on which is now sufficiently reduced,) the United States could, in the way of inducement to France, only assure to her the continuance of that reduction. But, in regard to silk manufactures, the imposition of additional duties on the same articles imported from China might be adopted as a measure of reciprocal advantage.

It would certainly be of great importance to France to check the immense importations from China of silk goods in imitation of French fabrics. And, considering the heavy drains of specie from the United States, which are caused by the prosecution of the trade to China, it would at least be equally advantageous to us to receive the same articles from countries where they can be obtained in exchange for our own products.

Your memorialists are anxious to maintain the national prosperity, and would discredit the unreasonable clamor of desponding and embarrassed traders; but the foreign commerce of this country, at the present period, is so rapidly declining, and its shipping interest so particularly depressed, that they feel themselves constrained to declare their firm conviction, that both must dwindle into comparative insignificance, unless the measures of foreign Governments, operating to deprive this country of an equitable participation in the benefits of its commercial intercourse with them, shall be promptly met and counteracted.

Under a deep impression that the prosperity of the nation is intimately connected with the prosperity of its commerce, and that the rising hopes of its future naval power are essentially dependant on the maintenance of its navigation, your memorialists have thought it a duty they owe to the community to submit these considerations to the wisdom of Congress; humbly praying that they will afford such relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

WM. BAYARD, *President.*

JOHN PINTARD, *Secretary.*

Estimate of the American import trade to Canton during the season of 1818 *and* 1819.

Specie dollars,				$7,414,000
Bills on England,				200,000
Ginseng,	1,414 peculs, at	$55 00	$77,770	
Opium, Turkey,	668 do.	650 00	434,200	
Opium, Madras,	150 do.	630 00	94,500	
Lead,	13,248 do.	5 75	76,176	
Iron,	8,596 do.	4 00	34,384	
Copper,	14,402 do.	22 00	316,844	
Cochineal,	84 do.	750 00	63,000	
Coral,	84 do.	250 00	21,000	
Quicksilver,	9,345 do.	80 00	747,600	
Betel nut,	8,591 do.	3 50	30,068	
Sandal wood,	10,152 do.	9 00	91,368	
Cloves,	114 do.	90 00	10,260	
Ebony,	614 do.	3 50	2,149	
Rice,	5,374 do.	2 00	10,748	
Tin,	2,954 do.	21 00	62,034	
Glass, (broken,)	278 do.	6 00	1,668	
Whalebone,	150 do.	13 00	1,950	
Rattans,	1,214 do.	4 00	4,856	
Land otter skins,	9,885 pieces, at	5 00	49,425	
Sea otter skins,	4,431 do.	28 00	124,068	
Beaver,	15,570 do.	4 50	70,065	
Seal,	88,240 do.	1 25	110,300	
Fox,	3,020 do.	2 50	7,550	
Rabbit,	15,042 do.	05	753	
Sea otter tails,	2,896 do.	3 50	10,136	
Camlets,	1,788 do.	45 00	80,460	
Bombazetts,	2,400 do.	7 00	16,800	
Cloth,	769 do.	50 00	38,450	
Chintz,	600 do.	8 00	4,800	
Gin,	1,000 cases, at	5 00	5,000	
Glass ware,	40 do.	40 00	1,600	
Mirrors,	16 pairs, at	200 00	3,200	
				2,603,181
				$10,217,181

American export trade for 1818 *and* 1819.

Tea.	Chests.	Nett.	Pounds.	Peculs.	Price.	Tales.
Bohea,	749	350	262,150	1,966	11	21,626
Congou,	16,582	86	1,426,052	10,695	23	245,985
Campoi,	7,023	82	575,886	4,319	24	103,656
Souchong,	32,609	80	2,608,072	19,565	25	489,125
Pecco,	774	78	60,372	453	65	29,445
Sunchi,	663	50	33,150	249	24	5,976
Hyson,	18,728	67	1,254,776	9,411	46	432,906
Imperial,	3,725	97	361,325	2,635	62	163,370
Young hyson,	22,443	95	2,132,085	15,990	32	511,680
Hyson skin,	44,259	67	2,965,353	22,240	20	444,800
Tokay,	2,841	90	255,690	1,918	22	42,196
Singlo,	701	90	63,090	473	20	9,460
Tales,						2,500,225
Equal to						$3,472,534
Silks,			291,396	pieces, at	$12 00	3,496,752
Sewing silk,			823	peculs, at	420 00	345,660
Cassia,			5,038	do.	28 00	141,064
China ware,			3,747	do.	12 00	44,964
Sugar,			41,953	do.	7 25	304,157
Rhubarb,			483	do.	58 00	28,014
Vermilion,			437	do.	110 00	48,070
Matting,			999	do.	20 00	19,980
Galangalls,			1,096	do.	3 50	3,766
Cassia oil,			41	do.	550 00	22,550
Sugar candy,			709	do.	12 00	8,508
Camphor,			569	do.	38 00	21,622
Nankeens,			2,290,400	p'ces, p. 100,	48 00	1,099,392
						$9,057,033

Proportion of exports destined for the United States.

Tea.	Chests.	Nett.	Pounds.	Peculs.	Price.	Tales.
Bohea,	487	350	170,450	1,278	11	14,058
Congou,	11,850	86	1,317,100	3,128	23	71,944
Campoi,	2,250	82	184,500	1,474	24	33,216
Souchong,	25,865	80	2,069,280	15,519	25	387,975
Pecco,	108	78	8,424	63	65	4,095
Sunchi,	250	50	12,500	94	24	2,256
Hyson,	14,103	67	944,901	7,087	46	326,002
Imperial,	3,144	97	294,968	2,212	62	137,144
Young hyson,	21,373	95	2,030,435	15,228	32	487,296
Hyson skin,	38,125	67	2,554,375	19,158	20	383,160
Tokay,	400	90	36,000	271	22	5,962
Singlo,	200	90	18,000	135	20	2,700
Tales,						1,855,808
Equal to						$2,577,511
Silks,			290,751	pieces, at	$12 00	1,489,012
Sewing silk,			121	peculs, at	420 00	344,820
Cassia,			3,547	do.	28 00	99,316
China ware,			3,747	do.	12 00	44,964
Sugar,			26,353	do.	7 25	190,331
Rhubarb,			384	do.	58 00	22,272
Vermilion,			412	do.	110 00	45,320
Matting,			999	do.	20 00	19,980
Galangalls,			490	do.	3 50	1,715
Cassia oil,			41	do.	550 00	22,550
Sugar candy,			309	do.	12 00	3,708
Camphor,			569	do.	38 00	21,622
Nankeens,			1,488,600	p'ces, p. 100,	48 00	714,528
						$7,597,649

Proportion of exports destined for Europe.

Tea.	Chests.	Nett.	Pounds.	Peculs.	Price.	Tales.
Bohea,	262	350	91,700	688	11	7,568
Campoi,	4,773	82	391,386	2,935	24	70,440
Congou,	11,732	86	108,952	7,567	23	174,041
Souchong,	6,743	80	539,440	4,046	25	101,150
Pecco,	666	78	51,948	390	65	25,350
Sunchi,	413	50	20,650	155	24	3,720
Hyson,	4,625	67	209,875	2,324	46	106,904
Imperial,	581	97	56,357	423	62	26,226
Young hyson,	1,070	95	101,650	762	32	24,384
Hyson skin,	6,134	67	410,978	3,082	20	61,640
Tokay,	2,441	90	219,690	1,647	22	36,234
Singlo,	501	90	45,090	338	20	6,760
Tales,						644,417
Equal to						$895,023
Silks,			645 pieces, at		$12 00	7,740
Nankeens,			801,800 do. per 100,		48 00	384,864
Sewing silk,			2 peculs, at		420 00	840
Sugar,			15,700 do.		7 25	113,825
Candy,			400 do.		12 00	4,800
Cassia,			1,491 do.		28 00	41,748
Galangalls,			586 do.		3 50	2,051
Vermilion,			25 do.		110 00	2,750
Rhubarb,			99 do.		58 00	5,742
						$1,459,383

Duties which accrued on merchandise imported into the districts of Salem, Providence, and Norfolk, during the years 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819.

Districts.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.
Salem,	$319,743	435,957	377,727	650,369	455,070
Providence,	102,719	269,660	210,359	210,163	404,863
Norfolk,	558,228	682,904	535,228	537,366	293,702
	$980,690	1,388,521	1,123,314	1,397,898	1,153,635
TONNAGE.					
Salem,		34,454	36,170	33,380	31,928
Providence,		14,465	17,263	19,204	20,290
Norfolk,		31,628	30,657	30,978	23,767

A statement of the comparative extent and value of the manufactories of Pittsburg and vicinity, in the years 1815 *and* 1819, *viz:*

Manufactories.	Number of hands employed in 1815.	Value of the manufactures in 1815.	Number of hands employed in 1819.	Value of the manufactures in 1819.
Steam engine factories,	290	$300,000	24	$40,000
Foundries and iron castings,	163	190,000	40	80,000
Iron and nail factories,	65	241,200	30	40,500
Blacksmiths and whitesmiths,	90	90,000	39	40,000
Glass manufactories and glass cutting,*	169	235,000	40	35,100
Hat manufactories,	69	122,000	30	50,200
Woollen factories and hosiery,	63	48,500	16	16,150
Saddlers,	68	90,100	28	36,000
Breweries,	28	91,050	18	35,000
White and red lead factories,	25	110,000	9	35,000
Tobacconists,	48	45,850	27	27,550
Brass foundries,	35	49,633	12	11,700
Ropemaking,	18	30,000	15	15,000
Saddletree factories,	28	29,000	12	14,000
Tin factories and coppersmiths,	100	200,000	40	45,000
Chair factories and cabinet making,	66	90,000	40	24,500
Silver plating,	30	32,450	8	8,500
Cotton factories,	42	42,000		
Plane making,	20	25,000	10	9,500
Wire weaving,	10	12,000	7	6,000
Wire making,	8	21,000		
Button making,	6	6,250	3	2,100

* On flint glass alone the reduction has been $75,000.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Manufactories.	Number of hands employed in 1815.	Value of the manufactures in 1815.	Number of hands employed in 1819.	Value of the manufactures in 1819.
Umbrella making,	2	$1,600		
Piano-forte making,	4	2,000	1	$700
Tailors,	66	65,000	29	28,500
Shoemakers,	140	125,500	50	49,000
Patent balances, scales, and steelyards,	10	10,000	4	3,500
Yellow queensware,	9	10,000		
Pipe making,	3	1,800		
Linen factory,	20	25,000		
Wagon making and wheelwrights,	40	40,000	20	18,500
Paper making,	50	40,000	30	30,000
Auger makers, bellows makers, brush makers, cotton spinners, weavers, curriers, cutlers, locksmiths, spinning machine makers, tanners, tallow chandlers, pattern makers, silversmiths, gunsmiths, and soap boilers,	175	195,000	90	130,000
	1,960	$2,617,833	672	$832,000

Questions addressed by the Committee on Manufactures to the Mercantile Society of New York, with their answers.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

You will recollect that the tenth section was stricken out, and the ninth so modified as to be unobjectionable.

Question 1st. State the *items* on which you think so high a duty was proposed as would lead to smuggling.

Answer. Smuggling cannot be carried to any extent except on our frontiers, and, generally speaking, there would be but little difference there, whether the duty was 15 or 40 per cent. Those who are most conversant with our revenue laws know that the difficulties attending smuggling from on shipboard are so great that the gain would not justify the risk. European and Indian ships and cargoes are so valuable, that, supposing character in no way affected, the owners would never jeopardize them for the sake of clandestinely introducing a small part; to thus introduce any considerable part would be impracticable, without the connivance of the officers of the customs.

Under the duties of 1815 and 1816, the whole amount smuggled from on shipboard in our commercial towns did not probably amount to a twentieth of one per cent. on the cargoes imported. Watches, jewelry, laces, and sewing silks are the principal articles that are and would continue to be smuggled, because their bulk is so trifling that they are imported by passengers and others, and not entered on the manifest; therefore the vigilance of the officers cannot, in all cases, prevent their being landed without paying the duties. As such goods so introduced must almost necessarily be sold by auction, any saving in the duty might be met by an equivalent auction duty.

Question 2d. Enumerate those which you think would amount to a prohibition.

Answer. Article 5th will amount to a prohibition of all kinds of paper, except colored and stained paper and paper hangings; all kinds of hats, except leghorn straw. It will probably ultimately amount to a prohibition of prunello and silk shoes, flint, cut, and window glass, slates and tiles for building, common corks, salted fish, and inferior kinds of gunpowder.

Question 3d. Generally, would the rates of duty proposed diminish or increase the revenue? in other words, would the increased duties equal the diminished importation? If you think it would, state the items specifically.

Answer. The proposed tariff, if adopted, would, in our opinion, diminish the revenue. The articles enumerated in the answer to the 16th question are all now recollected that will bear an increase of duty without injury to the revenue.

Question 4th. Are there any general provisions in this bill that would have an injurious effect on the revenue or on commerce? If so, specify them. This does not refer to the rate of duties.

Answer. In the 5th article of the tariff bill, "*allowances or discounts*" ought to be stricken out, as they throw insurmountable difficulties in the way of many descriptions of goods.

Question 5th. What is the cost of a British ship of, say 300 tons; what of an American of the same force and burden; and, generally, the difference in the price of shipping by the ton in each country, completely equipped?

Answer. A British ship of 300 tons, equipped for sea, will cost $24,000, or $80 per ton; an American ship, of the same quality, will cost $18,000, or $60 per ton.

Question 6th. The quantity of iron and cordage to the 100 tons of shipping?

Answer. It will require 4 tons of iron, 1,500 pounds of copper bolts, 4½ tons cordage, and 20 bolts of duck, to the 100 tons.

Question 7th. Would the proposed increase of duty on iron, hemp, and cordage have the effect of inducing the merchants to build their vessels abroad, or of giving foreign a preference over our own shipping?

Answer. As to American merchants building vessels in foreign countries, it is out of the question; for, by our navigation laws, American papers could not be obtained for them. Foreign vessels would not have a preference in our ports over American built vessels, unless at a reduction in freight of 25 per cent., or advantages equivalent, at the port of destination, as is now the case with French and other foreign vessels taking cargoes for France.

Question 8th. State the price of the following articles in 1811, or any other year or years before the war, which will present a fair average of their price in the years of a flourishing commerce: coarse cottons, umbrellas, nails, gunpowder, playing cards, carriages, cabinet wares, wafers, hats, &c., boots and shoes, and any other manufactured articles which were formerly imported, but are now, in a great measure, if not wholly, made in the United States; the present prices of the same articles; the relative quality of the imported and domestic articles.

Answer. Common coarse cottons, such as are manufactured in the United States, may be fairly stated to be 50 per cent. lower than in 1811, and are much superior to the piece goods of similar description from Calcutta.

Cabinet wares are greatly superior, and full 25 per cent. lower.
Gunpowder, ditto, 25 to 50 per cent. lower.
Umbrellas, ditto, 33⅓ per cent. lower.
Carriages, ditto, 50 per cent. lower.
Hats, ditto, 25 per cent. lower.
Boots and shoes, ditto, 20 per cent. lower.

Silver ware is now made in this country as cheap as in London, and is 12½ per cent. lower than in 1811.

Question 9th. Where the domestic has superseded the foreign supply of our market, state the general effect it has produced as to price and quality, and whether it has resulted in the benefit or injury of the consumer.

Answer. As far as our own information has given us an opportunity of judging, the consumer is supplied with a better article for the same price; it is particularly so with coarse cottons, hats, boots and shoes, cabinet wares, carriages, fancy chairs, looking-glass and picture frames, silver plate, andirons, brass head shovels and tongs, grates for burning coals, gold leaf, woollen sattinets, cut nails, fancy mock tortoise-shell and fine ivory combs, rifle guns, cut tacks and brads, and tin wares.

Question 10th. Taking the article of cotton as an example, and supposing coarse cotton goods are excluded, have the effects been injurious to commerce? Is there as much tonnage, and are there as many seamen, employed in the transportation of the raw material and the manufactured article coastwise, as there would be in the importation of the foreign manufacture and the exportation of as much cotton as would make the goods we import from Europe? If more or less, state the difference.

Answer. The exportation of the raw material to Europe, and the importation of the article when manufactured, would give employment to a greater number of seamen, and more tons of shipping, than the transportation of the same raw materials and manufactured articles coastwise. So far as relates to a prohibition of India cottons, (manufactured,) our commerce has no doubt been benefited, because it could only be employed in bringing an article manufactured from a raw material of foreign growth; whereas, the raw material of which the substitute is made, as well as the manufactured article, are both transported coastwise, and give employment to more shipping, and a greater number of seamen, than the importation of India manufactured cottons could possibly do. It would take five cargoes of unmanufactured cotton to make one of manufactured goods.

Question 11th. Take a given number of tons of shipping, say 100,000, in the East India trade: what would be the number of seamen employed; what number would be employed in the European trade, the same number of tons; same in the West Indian; the same in the coasting trade?

Answer. Take 100,000 tons of shipping in the East India trade, the number of seamen employed would be one man to twenty tons, equal to 5,000 men; the same number of tons in the European trade, one man to twenty-three tons, equal to 4,347; in the West India trade, same number of tons, one man to twenty tons, equal to 5,000; in the coasting trade, same number of tons, one man to fifteen tons, equal to 6,666 men.

Question 12th. Does the consumption of cotton in the American manufactories diminish the price of what is exported to Europe; in other words, are or can the fruits of cotton manufactories be injurious to those who raise this article?

Answer. The consumption of cotton at home increases the price to the growers. The demand in this market for home consumption is generally considered to keep the price from one to two cents per pound higher than it would otherwise be.

Question 13th. Generally speaking, do you think there would be as much employment for our shipping and seamen in the transportation of raw materials and manufactures coastwise as in their exportation and importation? This must be understood as applying generally to our articles of consumption.

Answer. The kind of foreign trade here named employs more tonnage, and probably more seamen, than the coasting trade would, in exchanging the same amount of articles.

Question 14th. Except cotton, how much tonnage is employed in the transportation to other countries of the raw material of the manufactures which we import?

Answer. We know of no raw material, of any magnitude, excepting cotton, the production of this country, which is exported, and returned in a manufactured state.

Question 15th. State your opinion of the probable operation of this bill on commerce; if injurious, point out, specifically, the objections. Would it decrease our tonnage or number of seamen? Would it diminish the price of any of our articles of export? if so, state of what. Is the price of these articles and their demand abroad regulated by the wants of other nations, or by the amount of manufactures we receive in exchange? State not only your opinion, but experience, and the information of others that is to be relied upon, if no general revision of the tariff should be proposed.

Answer. We think, generally, it will not be prejudicial to commerce; it would not diminish the value of any article of domestic produce exported; the price of our articles abroad, and the demand for them, is regulated by the wants of other nations, and not by what we in return receive for them.

Question 16th. State the articles on which an additional duty might be laid for the purposes of revenue, without injury to commerce, and the amount of such additional duty.

Answer. The following articles may be raised from their present rate of duty to that annexed to each article, for the purpose of revenue, and would not diminish the importation or consumption.

Linen goods to	25 per cent.
Silk goods manufactured in China and other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	35 "
Silk goods from France and other places, except beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	25 "
All staple and fancy hardwares under 25 per cent. to be raised	25 "
China and earthen wares,	35 "
Ale and porter, in bottles or casks,	25 cents per gallon.
Almonds,	4 cents per pound.
Cassia, from China,	10 "
Cocoa,	3 "
Coffee,	6 "
Cotton,	6 "
Hemp,	$2 00 per cwt.
Iron, in pigs,	75 "
Iron castings,	$1 50 "
Sewing silks and twists, of silk and worsted,	1 50 per pound.
Nutmegs,	75 per pound.
Segars,	5 00 per thousand.

Linseed oil,	25 cents per gallon.
Blankets,	25 per cent.
Bombazetts and stuff goods,	25 "
Worsted and cotton hosiery,	25 "
Buttons of all kinds, and moulds,	25 "
Lace goods,	15 "
Clocks and time-pieces,	35 "

Question 17th. Have you any reason to believe, that from the 1st March, 1815, to the 1st July, 1816, there was more smuggling than at any former or subsequent period? If so, state them specifically.

Answer. It is not believed that smuggling of any consequence is carried on now, or was at any other period since the restrictive measures, and then the places were mostly confined to the eastern lines, and along the river St. Lawrence. From the 1st March, 1815, to 1st July, 1816, goods commanded a ready and profitable sale; therefore the inducement was less. The evils of the auction system can here be introduced with much propriety, as through that channel almost all the smuggled goods introduced during the restrictive measures were scattered. It was well understood at that time that the amount which was introduced and sold at auctions was for account of the smugglers; the facility to spread the goods prevents in a great degree the possibility of detection; the auctioneer is not bound to ascertain how the parties came by the property, whether stolen or otherwise.

Question 18th. State your opinion of the propriety of the following regulations: appraisers to examine each package imported; surveyor of the port to examine each package exported for drawback; whenever a manifest is required by the existing law to be verified before the American consul at the place of exportation, all goods to be entered in a manifest of the place of export, (same as in the coasting trade,) to be verified before the American consul, if any; if none, before the collector, or other officer having the superintendence of the customs.

Answer. Collectors should be instructed to *designate particularly* the packages to be sent to the public store from each invoice, for examination. It would be well if it were the surveyor's duty to examine every package exported for drawback.

Question 19th. What is the value of a full cargo of woollen and cotton goods assorted for our market; of silks and linens from Europe; of silks and nankeens from China; of cottons and muslin shawls from Calcutta; of glass-ware and crates from Europe?

Answer. This question can only be answered by application to the Secretary of the Treasury, or applying at the custom-house.

Question 20th. What number of vessels are employed in the direct trade with England (say American vessels) from the port of New York, and the usual number of seamen in each?

Answer. We refer you to the Secretary of the Treasury; we are unable to answer it.

CASH PAYMENT BILL.

Question 1st. Should there be any reduction of the present credits?

Answer. Yes.

Question 2d. If any, state what. Examine the bill of last session. There are three parts to this bill:

1. The abolition of credits on deposite, for six months, on some articles, and diminishing them on others.
2. New system of drawbacks.
3. The deposite, till payment of duties.

Point out the alterations under each item.

Question 3d. What, in your opinion, will be the effect of such a system as is proposed by this bill on the general commerce of this country?

Question 4th. How will it affect the commerce in the hands of the American merchant?

Answer to 2d, 3d, and 4th questions. A reduction of credits on goods to three and six months, with increased caution in taking the bonds at the custom-house, would have on the general interests of the country a beneficial effect; we believe that it would be productive of much benefit to the treasury, and likewise to the mercantile concerns of the country, and not injurious to the interests of any class of citizens, not even excepting those who are the immediate objects of the munificence of Government. The reduction of credits would tend greatly to discourage importations on foreign account, and give the command of the American markets to our own citizens, and it would also tend greatly to check speculations.

Question 5th. Can any auction bill be efficient with the present credits? What is, in your opinion, the difference between the expenses of an American merchant resident in New York, who sells $100,000 a year, and a foreign consignor who ships them to an agent in New York, say an auctioneer?

Answer. A duty of ten per cent. on sales at auction would be efficient, without any alteration in credits; but should an alteration be made by reducing the credits, the effect of that act, without the duty on auction sales, would be offering a premium or bounty on the capital of the auctioneer, and thereby add to the existing evil. After carefully estimating the difference in the expenses attending the sale of $100,000 made by an auctioneer for account of a foreign consignor, and the same amount sold by an American merchant at private sale, our opinion is, that the foreign consignor has the advantage over the American merchant from 7½ to 10 per cent.

Question 6th. What is the average difference in the quality of *consigned* and *order* goods? What difference in measurement?

Answer. The difference in quality of goods consigned or ordered for auction, and those ordered by the regular merchant of character, taking the difference of quality and measurement into estimation, a less sum than 7½ to 10 per cent. cannot be named; it is often much more than that.

Question 7th. If you think the bill of last session goes too far, what would you say to the old credits of the year 1790?

	Months.
West Indies,	4
Madeira wine,	12
Teas from China,	12
All other,	6

Answer. As it respects the payment in cash for the greater part of the duties, there exists a great variety of opinions; many are for cash payments, many for reducing the credits, and many for their remaining as they now are. Our opinion is, that cash payments would be inexpedient, as an entire new system in drawbacks and collection of the duties must be adopted, which would create great difficulty, and would be extremely embarrassing to the

merchant. By shortening the credits, the present system of collecting might be continued, and the effect would be that Government would lose nothing compared with what they have lost by the long credits now given. It would have the further effect of reducing the general and pernicious system of long credits among merchants, which all practical commercial men admit to be necessary, to place business upon a sure and solid basis.

We see no propriety in making a distinction in credits on goods from different countries. Why should the merchant engaged in the East India trade, who is the overgrown capitalist, have the extended credit of twelve months on his duties, the amount of which on one cargo furnishes nearly a sufficient capital for completing another voyage, before his bonds are payable? His goods imported are generally of the most ready sale, and considered almost a circulating medium; his sales are through the auctioneer, for cash or approved paper, which he anticipates without any difficulty.

Madeira wines are mostly imported by our wealthy merchants.

We therefore recommend that the credits on duties be reduced to three and six months from every quarter of the world.

Question 8th. Would a diminution of credits tend to throw too great a proportion of our foreign commerce into the hands of capitalists? Discriminate under the following heads the kind of trade which is carried on by men of small and large capital:

Importations from the East Indies; importations from Europe; importations from the West Indies.

State the average value of a cargo from Canton, of silks, teas, nankeens, china, &c.; from Calcutta, of piece goods, &c.; from East Indies, of mauds of pepper, spices, sugar, coffee, &c.; from West Indies, of rum, sugar, coffee, molasses, pimento, and fruit; from Spanish main, of wood, dye-stuffs, hides, &c.; from Europe, an average cargo from England, from France, from the Straits and Levant, and from other parts of the continent of Europe.

Of the above cargoes, which sell at the shortest credit?

Which branch of the above trade would be most affected by prompt payment of duties?

Which have afforded the greatest and most certain profits?

Which is carried on most by credit in proportion to the amount of importation—European, East or West Indian?

By *credit* is meant not only purchases abroad on credit, but loans or other credit at home.

Answer. In the present state of commerce, and the abundance of money in almost every seaport town of consequence in the country, we believe that the effect of shortening the credit on duties would by no means tend to give large capitalists an extraordinary advantage over those of smaller capital, or more than they now enjoy; and the reason is very obvious: security must be given for the payment of the duties, and, upon the same security, the money might with equal facility be realized from the banks or individuals. Those engaged in the East India and China trade are generally considered the greatest capitalists. They would be most affected by shortening the credit on duties, because their credits for duties are longer than on importations from any other part of the globe, and the duties bear a greater proportion to the actual cost of the goods than from any other quarter.

Importations from Europe, especially what little has been done of late on American account, is not confined to large capitalists, and those from the West Indies are mostly on consignment for foreign account; the productions from the latter are sold on the shortest credit.

The other inquiries can only be answered from official documents and records of the custom-house.

AUCTION BILL.

Question 1st. What alterations would be proper in the auction bill, as reported last winter? Examine them in detail.

Answer. An alteration would be proper requiring auctioneers to pay the same duty on all the private sales as on the public sales which they may effect, as they are now by law compelled to do in the State of New York.

Question 2d. Would you recommend the same duty on domestic as on foreign articles of manufacture?

Answer. It is deemed of great importance that the duty should be the same on domestic as on foreign articles.

Question 3d. Should there be a discrimination in the duty on manufactured goods, and on what are generally called groceries, as sugar, tea, coffee, spirits, wine, and drugs?

Answer. There should be no difference between the duty on groceries and other goods sold at auction.

Question 4th. Amount of auction sales in New York?

Answer. The proportion of goods sold by auction in 1820 was greater than in any previous year. The amount of those sales, owing to the low prices of goods, may be less than in some previous years; it cannot be ascertained till the annual return of the Comptroller of the State is made, in February.

Question 5th. Importations on foreign account, for 1820, campared with those on American?

Answer. From information and inquiries, which are deemed satisfactory, from two-thirds to three-fourths of the *whole quantity* of goods imported in 1820 from Europe and the West Indies were imported on foreign account. From England, Scotland, and Ireland, there were imported of dry goods 23,606 packages;

Which were on domestic account, - - - - - -	4,932
On foreign account, - - - - - -	18,674
Total, -	23,606

16th Congress.] No. 610. [2d Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 18, 1821.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 17, 1821.

In obedience to the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five-franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 13, 1821.

Agreeably to your general instructions, I have caused assays to be made of the several species of foreign silver coins still current by law in the United States.

As foreign gold coins have all ceased to be a legal currency, their annual assays, it is presumed, may be discontinued.

The assayer's report is as follows:

	oz.	dwts.
No. 1. Made of three French crowns of different dates,	10	19
No. 2. Made of three five-franc pieces,	10	16
No. 3. Made of three Spanish dollars,	10	15½

	Cents.
From the above report it appears that the intrinsic value of French crowns is, per ounce,	117 873/891
Five-franc pieces,	116 324/891
Spanish dollars,	116 84/891

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

16th Congress.] No. 611. [2d Session.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 18, 1821.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1821.

In reply to your letter of yesterday, which has been received this morning, I have the honor to state that on the books of the Register an account is opened for every appropriation, which remains open until the sum appropriated is drawn, or the balance undrawn is carried to the account of the surplus fund. If that fund did not exist, the account could not be closed when the whole sum appropriated was not necessary to the object.

If there was not in the Treasury, subject to the disposition of the War Department, a sum equal to the balances declared by that Department unnecessary to defray the expenses of 1820, the repayment of the sums into the Treasury, by the Treasurer as agent, which are to be carried to the account of the surplus fund, would increase the means of the Treasury to the amount of the difference between those sums, if the amount of such difference was in the hands of the Treasurer as agent. For example, the sum proposed to be carried to the surplus fund being $1,875,437 57, if there was but $1,000,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the War Department, $875,437 57 would be repaid into the Treasury; as that sum must have been charged upon it, its repayment would increase the means of the Treasury by that amount. But, in the actual state of the appropriation for the War Department, no such effect will be produced; as there was standing to the credit of that Department, on the 1st day of this month, $2,525,562 18. The transfer of the sum of $1,875,437 57 will still leave on the books of the Treasury, to the credit of the War Department, $665,164 61; which, with the sum in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 1st of this month, constitutes the means of that Department for meeting the expenses incurred in 1820, and to be incurred to complete the object of the appropriations.

The difference between the amount of the items embraced by the bill and the sum of $1,860,437 57 consists of the sum of $15,000, being the amount of retained bounty, per diem allowance, travelling, pay, and subsistence of discharged soldiers, which was not included in the above sum of $1,860,437 57.

The balances in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the War and Navy Departments, shall be furnished as soon as they can be obtained from the Second Comptroller. The balance, as stated by the Treasurer, could be given this day, but that may be inaccurate.

I remain your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. S. SMITH, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 612. [2d SESSION.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 26, 1821.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 24, 1821.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, directing "the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate the latest statements he may have received showing the state of the several incorporated banks in the District of Columbia," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statements, which are copies of the latest that have been received at this Department, and which include all the incorporated banks in the District of Columbia, except the Franklin Bank of Alexandria; that bank having rendered no statement of the kind required since that laid before Congress at the last session.

It may be proper to observe, that only a part of these statements had been rendered previously to the resolution of the Senate; and that, of the remainder, the last has just been received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

State of the Bank of Washington, December 31, 1820.

Capital stock,	$479,120 00	Specie,	$4,799 20
Notes in circulation,	63,827 00	Funds convertible into specie at pleasure,	26,615 90
Profit and loss, and interest and discount,	27,322 41	Stocks,	47,100 70
Dividends unpaid,	3,304 40	Bills and notes discounted,	483,721 42
Balances due banks,	13,379 20	Other debts,	47,646 32
Individual deposites,	50,450 18	Banking house,	12,617 93
		Real estate,	3,000 00
		Expenses,	2,616 67
		Balances due by banks,	9,285 15
	$637,403 19		$637,403 19

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *December* 31, 1820.

W. A. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of the Metropolis, December 30, 1820.

Bills and notes discounted,	$579,034 00	Capital stock paid in,	$500,000 00
United States six per cent. stock,	16,000 00	Notes in circulation,	31,004 00
Specie on hand,	6,882 00	Due to other banks,	4,795 28
Notes of other banks,	5,700 81	Due to the Treasury of the United States,	66,025 10
Bank estate,	18,036 93	Due to individuals on deposite,	24,611 09
Due from other banks,	781 73		
	$626,435 47		$626,435 47

E. E. ALEXANDER KERR, *Cashier.*

State of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, December 30, 1820.

Stock, United States six per cent.	$10,000 00	Capital paid in,	$250,000 00
Stock, Bank of Washington,	1,000 00	Notes in circulation,	62,785 95
Stock, Bank of the Metropolis,	700 00	Due to banks,	419 22
Stock, Patriotic Bank,	38,915 00	Profit and loss,	5,629 27
Bills and notes discounted,	283,714 46	Dividend No. 9,	6,250 00
Specie,	5,932 73	Deposites,	33,825 04
Notes of banks,	12,396 35		
Due from banks,	6,250 94		
	$358,909 48		$358,909 48

O. CARR, *Cashier.*

State of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, January 1, 1821.

Capital stock paid in,	$252,995 00	Bills and notes discounted, of which $10,000, it is supposed, will be lost,	$118,465 18
Bank notes in circulation,	23,174 86	Notes of other banks,	920 43
Due other banks,	52 41	Due from other banks,	3,869 19
Discount account,	6,829 14	Counterfeit notes received and paid at bank,	32,900 00
Dividend account,	66 72	Metropolis Bank stock,	47,900 00
Profit and loss,	5,909 77	Real estate at cost,	19,143 18
Deposites,	1,095 25	Central Bank stock,	62,056 00
		Union Bank stock,	1,600 00
		Falls Turnpike stock,	2,100 00
		Expenses and suits at law,	1,169 17
	$290,123 15		$290,123 15

CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, *January* 1, 1821.

A. R. LEVERING, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of Columbia, December 30, 1820.

Capital paid in,	$901,380 00	Bills and notes discounted,	$1,755,864 58
Due to Bank of the United States,	592,980 68	Specie,	20,817 50
Deposites, and balances due to banks,	120,469 13	Balances due from banks, and notes on hand,	271,320 71
Surplus profits and discounts,	98,353 95	Real estate, and property taken for debt not yet disposed of,	90,927 12
Notes in circulation,	36,710 61	Loans to road and canal companies,	82,912 32
Treasurer United States, including special deposites,	471,947 86		
	$2,221,842 23		$2,221,842 23

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

WM. WHANN, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.

Capital stock,	$485,900 00	Specie,	$87,515 06
Notes in circulation,	301,428 00	Notes of other banks,	62,130 62
Due to banks,	38,150 09	Due from banks,	12,931 27
Due to depositors,	118,534 33	Bills and notes discounted,	768,931 00
Unclaimed dividends,	6,381 99	Corporation of Georgetown stock,	10,000 00
Surplus profits and discounts,	56,079 26	Turnpike road stock,	9,718 00
		Farmers and Mechanics' Bank stock,	34,750 00
		Real estate, banking house,	19,957 44
		Expenses,	540 28
	$1,006,473 67		$1,006,473 67

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, GEORGETOWN, *December* 30, 1820.

E. E.

J. I. STULL, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Union Bank of Georgetown, January 1, 1821.

Capital,	$478,210 00	Due from individuals,	$491,721 78
Circulation,	86,621 00	Due from banks,	4,880 49
Due other banks,	15,235 26	Notes of other banks,	24,327 69
Due individuals,	27,186 19	Specie,	23,180 73
Partial payments on notes and judgments,	40,709 48	Stock bearing interest at six per cent.	5,000 00
Expense account and other payments,	2,031 03	Turnpike stock,	9,553 40
Balance,	9,188 10	United States Bank stock,	50,000 00
		Union Bank stock,	28,298 50
		Real estate,	22,218 47
	$659,181 06		$659,181 06

D. ENGLISH, *Cashier.*

A general statement exhibiting the condition of the Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1820.

Capital stock actually paid in money,	$500,000 00	Debts due by individuals and corporate bodies,	$539,361 59
Notes in circulation,	104,985 55	Specie in bank,	37,828 57
Deposites, viz: By other banks,	16,411 85	Notes of other banks,	21,199 44
By the Treasurer U. States,	57,061 98	In various stocks,	38,450 00
By individuals,	17,714 21	Real estate taken to secure debts at a very low valuation,	32,371 59
Profits yet undivided,	49,013 03	Banking house finished in 1806,	63,084 82
Dividend payable January 4.		Due from other banks,	12,890 61
	$745,186 62		$745,186 62

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.*

Exhibit of the Bank of Potomac, December 30, 1820.

Debts of the bank:		Resources of the bank:	
Capital,	$500,000 00	Amount loaned or discounted,	$426,670 00
Notes in circulation,	62,656 00	Due by other banks, in notes or otherwise,	29,565 00
Private deposites,	37,720 00	Specie,	21,464 00
Due to other banks,	12,311 00	United States stock,	55,000 00
Profits not yet divided,	11,258 00	Stock of incorporated companies, bills of exchange, and other miscellaneous effects,	61,350 00
		Real estate,	29,896 00
	$623,945 00		$623,945 00

BANK OF POTOMAC, *January* 19, 1821.

C. PAGE, *Cashier.*

Statement showing the situation of the Union Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1820.

Debts of the bank:		Resources of the bank:	
Capital,	$340,000 00	Amount loaned or discounted,	$303,757 38
Notes in circulation,	62,436 00	Due by other banks in notes or otherwise,	43,472 88
Private deposites,	40,009 22	Specie in bank,	21,689 21
Amount due to other banks,	35,396 45	Stock of incorporated companies, bills of exchange, and other miscellaneous effects,	105,322 87
Profits not yet divided,	13,400 67	Real estate,	17,000 00
	$491,242 34		$491,242 34

Exclusive of the stock stated herein, we have on deposite $99,575 value of road stock belonging to stockholders, paid in under articles of association, as yet undivided.

UNION BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *January* 1, 1821.

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria to December 30, 1820, *inclusive.*

Bills and notes discounted, including $23,462 Northern bills,	$392,737 43	Capital stock paid in,	$310,100 00
Notes of other banks on hand,	25,062 82	Notes in circulation,	118,685 00
Due from other banks,	22,432 00	Due to other banks,	5,915 00
Specie on hand,	35,991 23	Individual deposites,	36,453 19
Real estate,	3,122 43	Profit and loss,	10,574 26
Road stock,	1,050 00		
Incidental charges,	1,331 54		
	$481,727 45		$481,727 45

JANUARY 2, 1821.

JOHN HOOFF, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, December 30, 1820.

To amount of capital paid in,	$364,601 00	By amount of bills and notes discounted,	$275,185 00
To amount of notes in circulation,	7,960 00	By amount of debts due bank,	105,510 00
To amount of deposites,	52,950 00	By amount of real estate,	42,432 00
To amount of dividends unpaid,	1,468 00	By amount of specie, $3,345	
To amount due to banks,	9,267 00	By am'nt current and uncurrent notes, 4,659	8,004 00
To surplus,	86,814 00	By amount due by banks,	387 00
		By amount of Mechanics' Bank stock,	91,542 00
	$523,060 00		$523,060 00

ALEXANDRIA, *December* 30, 1820.

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

16th Congress.] No. 613. [2d Session.

OBJECTIONS TO AN INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 2, 1821.

Mr. FORREST made the following report:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the memorial of the delegates of the United Agricultural Societies of Prince George, Sussex, Surry, Petersburg, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Isle of Wight, [see No. 570,] have had the same under consideration, and have agreed to the following report:

The committee consider it as a duty which they owe to the object of their institution, to the importance of the subjects referred to in the memorial, to the character of the memorialists themselves, and to the threatened interests of agriculture, to present a full, candid, and impartial statement of the views which they entertain of the policy of increasing the duties established by the present tariff.

Believing, as they do, that the agriculturists, as the most numerous portion of the community, are more deeply interested than any other class in the decision of this question, and that they must necessarily continue to be so for many ages to come, they conceive that no apology will be required if they enter somewhat at large into the investigation of those principles which the policy involves. Nor will such a course be deemed incompatible with the object for which the committee was originally created, which they suppose was not so much to devise and propose plans for the positive encouragement of agriculture, as, by a vigilant exercise of their functions, to guard its political interests from encroachment.

The committee regard the question presented by the proposed tariff as one of the most important that has ever been offered to the consideration of Congress. Important, however, as this question is, when considered in reference to the change which any farther restrictions on trade must produce in our foreign relations, it is yet more important when viewed in reference to those which it would effect in the subsisting relations of the several classes of the community; for, even if the favorite, though impracticable and useless object of the friends of the restrictive system could be realized—that of raising the prices of *all* commodities, although it would then no longer be a question as to the degree of intercourse we should maintain with other countries, but there would be no intercourse at all, (for commerce never goes in quest of dear commodities,) and the sources of wealth, intelligence, and improvement, derivable from an intercourse with the rest of the world, would be entirely destroyed—yet this evil, great as it is, would be inconsiderable in comparison with those which the system would produce on our domestic prosperity and happiness; in other words, its financial would be less injurious than its political consequences.

There are obviously two leading points of view in which this, as well as other restrictive systems, may be considered—its effect to increase or diminish the national wealth, and its tendency to promote independence and happiness. These views, though necessarily, in some degree, blended with each other, are, in many important particulars, distinct. But, before the committee enter into an examination of the system, they will notice briefly some of the arguments which have been employed to recommend it, which they believe have only an incidental and collateral connexion with the subject, but which have been so much relied on by the advocates of the system that they cannot with propriety be overlooked.

Among the most prominent of these is the argument derived from the productive power of manufacturing in comparison with agricultural and commercial industry, and the inducements which the quick returns of the home trade, the relative increase of population in Europe and America, the local advantages we possess, in having at our command all the chief materials for manufacturing, the obstacles which the restrictions of other nations oppose to an intercourse with them, and many other propitious circumstances, hold out to the capitalist to embark in manufactures. It will not now be attempted to claim any pre-eminence for agriculture and commerce over manufactures, or for one kind of trade over another. The latest and most judicious speculations on this subject tend to show that if there be any difference at all, it is much less than has been imagined; but it will merely be observed that all those arguments which go to show the favorable circumstances under which manufactures may be commenced, and the disadvantages under which they must be procured from abroad, so far from being auxiliary to the system, tend directly to impeach it; for the question is, not the desirableness of manufactures, but the expediency and legality of the means of promoting them; whether, in order to establish them, we must not part with something still more desirable. Now, all those arguments which go to prove that we can do without the aid of the law, are arguments against the interference of the law. If the times and circumstances have a natural tendency to promote the objects desired, why should we seek to obtain them prematurely, and by oppressive means? Such arguments are undoubtedly proper when employed to persuade the capitalist voluntarily to engage in manufactures; but they are absolutely preposterous when used to induce the Government to assist him, by taxing the rest of the community.

Another argument has been founded on the necessity or propriety of giving relief to those manufacturers who were induced, by the state of things growing out of the late war and the measures that preceded it, to vest their capital in manufactures, and who, it is alleged, have suffered since the return of peace for want of sufficient protection. This claim is not considered as well founded, because it is derived from the asseverations of the manufacturers themselves that those persons were generally compelled, in consequence of their heavy losses, to sell out their establishments, at a considerable sacrifice, so that their present proprietors must now hold them under extremely advantageous circumstances, and the proposed relief would not reach its intended objects. But, independently of this, the principle itself is too capacious to be admissible. It amounts to this: that Government is bound to indemnify its citizens for all losses that can be remotely connected with its necessary acts, though they have been produced chiefly by their own voluntary agency. Such a principle would furnish just as good a claim for relief to the farmer and merchant as to the manufacturer. The diminished price of agricultural produce during the war would be as good a reason for relieving the agriculturist, as the diminished price of manufactured produce on the return of peace would be for relieving the manufacturer. Even, therefore, if it could be made to appear that an improvident spirit of speculation had no share in producing the distresses of the manufacturers, that the other classes of the community did not equally participate in them, and that relief would reach the true sufferers, it would be inexpedient to grant it, to say nothing at this time of the right of the Government thus to relieve one class by taking the means from another.

An argument which is not deemed by the committee as material in the investigation of this question, but which has been perhaps more universally relied on than almost any other, is this: it is admitted that the system of free trade would be the best, provided other nations would pursue it; but it is said, if they will not buy of us, so neither should we buy of them, but should meet regulation by regulation, restriction by restriction. It is difficult to say

whether this argument is addressed to our interest or to our honor, or whether it is addressed to either; for it is neither proposed, by the adoption of the restrictive system; on our part, to compel foreign nations to abandon it, nor is it proposed to retaliate their injuries with a view of punishing them for their alleged offence. Indeed, so far from its being contemplated by the manufacturers to coerce other nations to relinquish their restrictions, it can scarcely be doubted that such an event would occasion great regret, because it would take away one of the principal arguments on which they have relied for the adoption of their policy, whilst other considerations which recommend it to them would remain. But in whatever the advice "not to buy of foreigners unless they will buy of us" may have originated, it is evidently worse than useless. How is it possible that we should buy of them unless they buy of us? The very word *buy* implies that something is given in exchange for that which is received; and what is giving in exchange but *buying*? That foreigners do not admit our products on the same terms that we admit theirs, does not render it less true that in our intercourse with them there is a complete exchange of equivalents. Undoubtedly, the foreign system is injurious to us, and it is certainly not less so to themselves. Every retaliatory measure on either side injures both, unless it has the effect of making the other party recede, and even then the injury suffered by the retaliating party is not necessarily counterbalanced by the good received; but to adopt restrictions with any other view than to force other nations to abandon them, is a course for which no apology can be offered. As long as capital continues to be employed in the foreign trade, it can only be because it is more profitably employed than it could be if it were withdrawn. It would be very unwise, because a portion of our capital is not so advantageously employed as it might be under possible circumstances, to make it less so than it is; because we cannot make things better, to make them worse. Besides, the refusal of foreigners to receive our raw produce is to the injury of the agriculturist, not of the manufacturer. The object of the system, therefore, should be to redress the grievances of the former, not those of the latter. But the agriculturist declares that he does not ask the assistance of the Government; that all he requires is to be let alone; and that it is absolutely unjust to make an actual grievance the pretext for imposing on him additional burdens. There appears to be less excuse for this system on the score of honor than on that of interest; yet the appeal to honor is one of the favorite topics of the friends of restriction. National honor is too often made to usurp the empire of reason and justice, and to decide controversies where it has no jurisdiction; and on no occasion have its just prerogatives been more prostituted and abused than when it has been made to extend over the province of trade and commerce, which, though they should always be guided by individual honor, and indeed can only be sustained by a strict adherence to its principles, renounce all other authority but that of interest in questions of their extent or direction. When the honor of the nation is really involved, the agriculturists will be among the last to abandon it. National, like individual honor, is not averse to interest, but is identified with it. National, like individual honor, is reputation, and reputation is power; it is safety in peace and strength in war. But when the honor of an individual or a nation is assailed, it is by the violation of some indisputable right which authorizes the assailed party to demand redress, and, if it is not rendered, to punish the assailant. But can it be pretended that any indisputable right of this nation would be violated by the refusal of foreigners to receive our surplus produce? Is it not the undoubted right of every nation to adopt whatever municipal regulations it believes necessary for its own internal administration? As well might it be said that an individual would compromise his honor by agreeing to purchase an article of his neighbor, because this neighbor refused to receive that which he produced in return, but required him first to commute it into money. Honor has nothing to do with this matter; it is regulated, as it ought to be, solely by convenience. But it must be again repeated, that it is incorrect, in point of fact, to say that foreigners do not purchase of us to the same extent that we purchase of them, because it is impossible. "*There can be no buying without an equal selling.*" If we have had occasionally to pay them a balance in money, it is no more than they have often had to do to us; and if it always happened that we had to pay some nations a balance in money, it would not alter the case; for, before we can purchase the products of any nation with money, we must previously have purchased that money of other nations with our products. Our most invaluable trade with the East Indies is entirely carried on with money.

Another argument has been founded on the encouragement which it is alleged has been given by Congress to agriculture and commerce, and which, it is urged, affords an equitable claim for encouragement to manufactures. It will hardly be asserted that agriculture and commerce have received greater aids from Government than manufactures. With respect to agriculture, it is not admitted that Government has rendered it any service whatever; and it is moreover believed that it cannot render it any service, unless it be to remove the restrictions which oppress it. With regard to commerce, it is alleged that it has been encouraged in two ways—by a navy, and by a system of commercial regulations. It is apprehended that the true and legitimate purpose of a navy is the national defence; but if the navy can be considered, in any degree, as intended to protect commerce, it is evidently intended to protect it, not against competition, but against violence; and there can be no doubt that the navy, and the army too, would be employed to protect manufactures, if they were assailed by violence. Even in this point of view, it is not believed to be the true policy of this nation to create an immense overgrown navy for the protection of our commerce in distant seas, but to confine it to such limits, when it shall be deemed to have attained them, as is compatible with the national defence. Whether those regulations and acts which were intended to encourage the commerce and navigation of the country involve a departure from the maxims of letting things alone, and of not taxing one class for the support of another, the committee are not called on now to decide; but, passing over the argument for the navigation laws, that they were intended to be subservient to national defence, by creating a nursery for our seamen, and regarding them purely as commercial regulations, the encouragement they are designed to afford to commerce and navigation differs, both in nature and degree, from that which has been already given, and which it is proposed still further to extend to manufactures. A nation adopting a restrictive system, with a view of coercing another nation to abandon it, is very different from its adopting it as a permanent part of its policy, under the delusive idea of promoting national wealth and independence. It proposes only to forego present for the sake of future and greater advantages. Undoubtedly, even in this case, it should be certain that the means selected will insure success; that success will pay for the sacrifices made to obtain it; and that it can be obtained in no better way. How far the navigation laws will fulfil these conditions, time will fully decide.

It has also been urged, that when a nation has peculiar advantages for particular manufactures, and is ripe for them in every respect but that of skill, the Government should afford such protection as will procure that skill. The propriety of the proposed tariff does not depend on the truth of this position; for, in the production of many of the articles on which it is proposed to increase the duties, we already equal other nations in skill, and, in others, the duties are more than sufficient to obtain it. But, it is asked, where is the propriety of the distinction which would make the nation pay for a deficiency in skill more than in any thing else? The only ground on which any one would think of justifying the policy which would make either an individual or a nation the purchaser of this skill, or of any other requisite, would be, that the temporary loss occasioned by the purchase would be repaid when it was completely acquired. But does this prove that the nation should be the purchaser? Is it not more consistent with justice that the capitalist, who is to derive the benefit of the acquisition, should make the

sacrifices necessary to obtain it? If his capital is insufficient, the nation might as well be expected to supply that, as to supply the skill it employs.

The foregoing are some of the principal arguments which have been resorted to in support of the manufacturing system, and which the committee think have little to do with the real merits of the question. It is not a complete enumeration of all of that description, and it is hoped that no excuse is necessary for not attempting to achieve such an enumeration. They therefore approach, with satisfaction, what they consider as the true question involved in the proposed alteration of the tariff; namely, *will the national wealth be augmented or diminished; and, if it will be diminished, are there any advantages which will compensate for the sacrifice?* And they will undertake to show, not only that the *necessary* effect of such an alteration is to *diminish*, both *immediately* and *ultimately*, the national wealth, but that, so far from there being any compensatory circumstances, it is even more objectionable in other points of view than as a question of loss or gain; and that the *distribution* of the wealth of the nation which it will effect will be more injurious than the *diminution*.

The committee have endeavored to divest the subject of all extraneous considerations, with a view of giving to their arguments a greater degree of precision; and they conceive that, if the positions they have assumed can be clearly established, by a fair deduction from the most indisputable principles, they will save themselves the necessity of replying in detail to a multiplicity of irrelevant arguments which have been employed in defence of the restrictive system.

The first view of the subject, that which relates to the national wealth, presents a question strictly of political economy. The second, that connected with our independence and happiness, is partly a question of political economy and partly one of general policy. The committee will not, at the expense of precision and force, encumber their arguments with numerous statistical facts and arithmetical calculations. Such calculations often have a tendency to mislead instead of to instruct; and the facts which are best established have, after all, to be explained by the application of general principles. It is pre-eminently the case in the controversy between the manufacturers and their opponents, that the *data* which they have respectively relied on for the support of their opinions have always been considered, by the opposite party, either as proving nothing, or as proving directly the reverse of what was intended. This can only be accounted for by the supposition that the general principles of one or the other party, which they apply to the explanation of these *data*, are erroneous. It will be attempted to show that the principles on which the restrictive system is opposed are not liable to this charge; and that the soundest and most incontrovertible maxims of political economy—maxims derived from the impartial observation of facts, from accurate analysis, and from long and diversified experience—warrant this opposition in its greatest extent. They are aware that those who appeal to general principles render themselves liable to the charge of theory, by those who lay claim to exclusive practical knowledge; and, as there has been a good deal of unmeaning declamation against the opponents of the manufacturing system on this common-place, they will very briefly examine its justice. Theory is not the opposite of experience, for it may be strictly deduced from experience. It is nothing more than a system of general rules, founded on the observation of particular facts, or it is such a system founded on hypothesis. In the one case, it is true; in the other, it is generally false. But this character of truth or falsehood is not peculiar to theory; it belongs equally to practice. Practice may be true or false; that is, it may be sound or unsound, good or bad; but all good practice must be founded on true theory. It is not enough, then, to say that an opinion or a system is a theory; it must be proved that it is a false theory; that it is not the rigorous result of an attentive examination of facts. And, in attempting to prove it, it will not suffice to oppose to it a single repugnant fact or doubtful experiment, or even many such facts and experiments, without showing in what respects they are incompatible with the theory; where the error lies; in what its falsehood consists. The committee must, however, be permitted to observe, that the charge of theory comes with but little propriety from the manufacturers. Their notions of a home market, balance of trade, national industry, and their doctrines generally, involve theories which are not only not founded in facts, or even plausible hypotheses, but are in direct opposition to all experience. But to come at once to the subject.

The first position that it will be attempted to prove is, that the *necessary* effect of an increase of duties is to diminish, both *immediately* and *ultimately*, the amount of national wealth. The *loss*, however, of the nation, the *loss* of those who *pay* the duties, and the *gain* of those who *receive* them, do not always correspond, but vary with particular circumstances. In what manner this loss and gain are distributed in society will be best illustrated by an example. If, for instance, a community of four persons were engaged in an occupation which enabled them to realize *six per cent.* on *equal* capitals, and three of them were to give the fourth *one per cent.*, or *one-third of one per cent.* each, to enable him to carry on an employment in which, *unassisted*, he could only make *five per cent.*, it is evident that the *loss* of the contributors would be *one per cent.*, and that it would be exactly the *loss* of the community, whilst the *gain* of the receiver would be nothing; and unless that part of his profits, which he received from the others was as productively employed as it was by them, he might be a loser, and thus still further augment the loss of the community. But this is a case that would not be apt to occur. The fourth individual must have something more than *six per cent.*, which he already made, to induce him to abandon his old occupation, and pursue a new one—say *seven per cent.* In this case, the others would have to pay him *two-thirds of one per cent.* each. It is obvious, now, that the *loss* of the contributors would be *two per cent.*, that the *gain* of the receiver would be *one per cent.*, and that it would correspond with the *loss* of the community, which would also be *one per cent.*, or the difference between the productive value of his old and new employment. If this bounty were given to induce an individual to continue an occupation in which he was already engaged, then, although the contributor would *lose* all he paid, and the receiver would *gain* it, the community would lose nothing, as there would only be a transfer of wealth from one to another. This, however, would not be the case with a manufacture thus continued by a bounty. There would be an immediate loss, occasioned by the increased cost of consumption; nor would it be possible to make one employment so much more profitable than another, without its attracting capital from that other; and this would be the source of innumerable other losses, hereafter to be noticed. In the case that has been stated, it is clear that the *loss* of the contributors is exactly *what they pay;* the *gain* of the receiver is their *loss*, *less* the *difference* between the productive value of his old and new employment, and the loss of the community is precisely *this difference*. In manufactures, such would be the operation of a duty that was prohibitory; a duty that was merely protective would permit a portion of the commodities consumed to be bought of foreigners, and thus a part of it would go into the treasury. This would not vary the proportion of the loss and gain of the contributors and receivers, but would, in some degree, increase the loss of the community, as composed of both, as this portion of the duty would be less productively employed by the Government than it would have been had it remained in the hands of either of the parties. This does not prove that prohibitory are better than protecting duties. There are other consequences which make duties injurious in proportion to their amount. All these observations may be applied (*mutatis mutandis*) to the consumers, the manufacturers, and the nation, under the protecting-duty system. Two descriptions of persons would derive the benefit; a few who continue their old employments, and a great many who engage in new ones. In both cases, the loss of the consumer is what he pays, and is unredeemed by any circum-

stances whatever. In the first case, the loss of the nation arises from the increased cost of consumption; in the second, it arises from this cause, and the diminished productive value of the new employments of society. In the first case, the gain of the manufacturer is the loss of the consumer, *less* the increased cost of his own consumption; in the second, it is this loss diminished by the same cause, and the diminished productive value of his labor. But, besides these direct losses, there are others indirect and collateral, which are, however, not less inevitable; losses which affect the consumers, and, in some degree, ultimately reach the manufacturers themselves.

Whenever one employment becomes more profitable than another, capital will desert the less for the more profitable. Every such change, however, is attended with the loss generally of the whole of the fixed, and a portion of the circulating capital of the deserted occupation. But it is easy to perceive that a duty on a single article may occasion the loss of several such capitals. If, for example, by a duty on foreign boots and shoes, we prevent a certain quantity from being brought into the country, we immediately destroy the market for the commodities which were given in exchange for them; and if this is a manufactured article, we then destroy the market for the agricultural product, which constitutes its basis; so that the loss falls ultimately on agriculture. Now, if the agriculturists who are thus thrown out of employment become boot and shoemakers, there would be the loss of only one capital; but if, as is more probable, they should apply themselves to some other branch of agricultural industry, as being more analogous to their recent occupation, and, for the same reason, the additional boots and shoes required were made by labor and capital taken from the saddle and harness business, there would be the loss of two capitals. It is not difficult to perceive that the loss might be extended to a greater number. Perhaps it may be said that this loss would be repaired by the superior profits of the new employment; but this would not be the case. The new employments, except those which were the objects of the bounty, would be less profitable than the old ones. If they were equally so, there would still be the loss of the whole of the fixed capital, which would be entirely sunk. The committee have already noticed that cause of loss which arises from a diminution of skill, and the other facilities of production. This great and inevitable source of loss is embraced in what has been said of the diminished productive powers of the new employments of the community. They have also noticed that source of loss which arises from the unproductive employment of that portion of the duty which is paid into the treasury, and which, if it remained in the hands of individuals, would be devoted to reproduction, and augment the national wealth. As, however, we must have revenue, this loss is only to be objected to when duties are excessive. But there is another source of loss in the constant tendency of the system to diminish production, and, of course, accumulation. The increased cost of consumption, however, which is one of the means by which this effect is produced, will affect chiefly the laboring classes and the raisers of raw produce. Every thing on which the wages of labor are expended, except the products of agriculture, will rise in price; but labor itself cannot rise, and may fall, for the demand for labor created by the new employments will be more than supplied by that thrown out of the old ones; and thus the comforts of the laborer, who will have to purchase dearer articles with smaller means, will be materially impaired. It is thought, too, that the value of money must be proportionally higher in a country which pursues this system; and this is another circumstance which must injuriously affect the wages of labor. In the infancy of manufactures, too, the coarser kinds being first produced, the tax is chiefly borne by the poor who consume them. This evil is increased, too, by the manner in which the duties are adjusted on the finer and coarser manufactures; for, in the present, as well as in the proposed tariff, the duties are much higher on the latter than on the former. On coarse and on fine cottons, for example, there is a difference of not less than 23 or 25 per cent. in favor of the latter; on common glass tumblers, and on cut glass tumblers and decanters, a difference of from 27 to 39 per cent. in favor of the cut glass. The duty on molasses and on brown sugar, if the proposed tariff is adopted, will be about 100 per cent. on the cost; on salt 120 per cent., and on many other articles, consumed chiefly by the poor, the duties will be oppressively heavy. It has been estimated, by a very intelligent writer, that the duties which would be paid under this new tariff, by the great body of the people, would not average less than 75 per cent. on articles of necessity; whilst the duties on articles of luxury, used by the rich, would not amount to more than 30 per cent. To tax the poor for the benefit of the poor would be bad enough; but to tax them for the benefit of the rich is intolerable. This oppressive operation of the system on the poorer and laboring class is one of its least pleasing effects, and, when we consider their relative number to the capitalists, it is one of the most alarming; for, independently of its political consequences, nothing can be more unfavorable to accumulation than inequality of wealth. There is always proportionally less of the income of the wealthy devoted to reproduction, because there is more of it expended on factitious wants; on those luxuries which have, besides, the pernicious effect of producing imitation on the part of the poor, and of bringing in their train the extravagant expenditure of the Government, which, it is well known, when it once begins, never stops.

Diminished consumption must necessarily diminish production; but it is diminished in another way, and that is by the decreased price of agricultural produce. This effect of the system is inevitable; yet, strange to tell, the increased price of agricultural produce has been one of those delusive promises made use of to recommend it; and, still stranger to tell, one that a great many have believed in. The home market has been talked of, and its mysterious virtues have been highly extolled, though no one has shown the fashion of operating of this wonder-working agent. The following considerations, it is believed, will show how completely fallacious are the expectations of any benefit from such a source. If the price of commodities is regulated by the relations of supply and demand, (and their market price undoubtedly is,) then, provided the number of consumers in the country remain the same after the adoption of the system as before, inasmuch as we shall be deprived of the foreign market to the same extent that we cease to purchase, (for foreigners cannot buy of us unless we buy of them,) the relation of the supply to the demand must be increased; consequently, there can be no rise of price, but there must be a fall. But we are told that foreigners are to be attracted hither by this system. Although it can scarcely be imagined, in any event, that as many would be attracted hither as we supply abroad, let us admit that this might be the case; then the relation of supply and demand would be unaltered, and, consequently, prices cannot rise, but must remain stationary. The only conceivable mode by which the relation of supply and demand could be altered, would be by a portion of the persons who were employed in agriculture leaving it to engage in manufactures. It might readily be conceded that, if the same quantity of manufactures could be consumed in the country after the adoption of the system as was consumed before, as, from diminished skill, a greater number of hands would be required to produce them, the consumers of agricultural produce would be multiplied; but we have already seen that this could not be the case, because the cost of consumption would be vastly increased, and the means diminished. But the committee deny, distinctly, that any such change in the relation of supply and demand could be produced by an increase of duties; or, if it could, that those duties could have the effect to raise the price of one kind of agricultural produce but at the expense of another, or to raise the price of any kind permanently at all. Suppose, for instance, a duty is laid on the raw cotton of other countries; it is evident that, if it has the effect to diminish the quantity imported, it must destroy the market for the commodities with which it was purchased. Let us admit that its immediate effect would be to enhance the price of raw and of manufactured cotton, (and if it would, it must be enhanced to all its consumers; to the manufacturer himself, so far as he is a consumer, and even to the

planter, who is, however, made to pay back on the fabric what the manufacturer advanced on the raw article, the market price of commodities is increased by increased demand or diminished supply; their natural price can only be increased in consequence of its becoming necessary to bestow on them an additional quantity of labor. Now, it is evident, that, in a country where lands of the first quality are not all in cultivation, the additional quantity required to satisfy the demand would be produced almost immediately, and that the price could not be permanently increased; and, if it were increased, it must be observed, that it would be at the expense of that agricultural product which has been displaced. It would be produced, too, without the necessity of resorting to poorer lands, so that the cost of production remaining the same, there would be no increase of its natural price. Indeed, is it not obvious that, if labor is made to leave agriculture for manufactures, the poorest lands will be deserted first, and that the cost of production, therefore, instead of being increased, would be lessened? This, perhaps, might be an advantage, provided the labor and capital taken from agriculture were, independently of the bounties they receive, as productively employed as they were before; but this, it has already been shown, would not be the case. Even if the products of that labor and capital, in consequence of the bounties paid on them, and the increased cost of consumption, had a greater exchangeable value, it is not the exchangeable value of the products of a country which constitutes its wealth, but their quantity and utility. But, even if it were admitted that poorer lands would have to be resorted to in order to produce the additional supply, it is maintained that, with respect to those commodities that go abroad in the great marts of the world, and there come into competition with similar commodities of other countries, it is not the cost of production here, but in that country where they are produced with the greatest quantity of labor, that regulates their natural price. It will no doubt be said, if such is the effect of competition to reduce the price of agricultural products, why will it not reduce the price of manufactured produce? For this obvious reason: that the field of production is limited in the one, and is unlimited in the other; that the cost of production cannot be increased in the one, and may be vastly increased in the other. As the expectation that domestic manufactures will be reduced, by competition, to an equality of price with foreign manufactures, has been held out to allay our apprehensions of this system, it may not be improper to examine on what it is founded. It is denied that competition can produce a permanent diminution of price. It may undoubtedly reduce the market price for a time, but it cannot reduce the natural price; and the former cannot permanently remain below the latter. Competition may produce a glut in the market, and thus bring prices so low as not to repay the expense of production; but it is evident that this state of things must be temporary; there must be some profit, or the business cannot be carried on. It is the increased facility in producing an article which alone can diminish the price. Domestic will never be sold lower than foreign manufactures until we equal foreigners in skill, and in all those circumstances which enter into the cost of production. When we equal them in these respects, (as we probably will after a long series of years,) we may, indeed, then undersell them, by the difference in the cost of transportation. But what shall we gain by this? It will not even pay for the destruction of the capital employed in the transportation; never will it compensate for that waste of income and of capital, and the other incalculable losses which will ensue from the system. The whole of this reasoning will doubtless be controverted by the declaration of the fact that cotton goods are now lower in this country than they were before the present tariff was adopted. Here, as in many other instances, we agree in the fact, but differ in the principles by which it must be explained. The manufacturers ascribe it to competition; their opponents ascribe it to the fall in the price of the raw material and of labor, to greater facility in production, and to the general stagnation of trade; and this reasoning is corroborated by the fact that the fall in this article has been general all over the world. Still, the ratio of the fall in this country and in England being about the same, and the duty nearly or quite prohibitory, English cottons cannot be imported. If the duty was taken off, or even considerably diminished, we should undoubtedly see that coarse cottons would be still lower than they are at this time. As to the assertion that the price of raw cotton in this country is kept up one or two cents higher in consequence of the competition of the American with the English manufacturers, it is totally gratuitous. It is utterly useless to talk of underselling foreigners until we can produce the article at less cost; the thing is impossible. Nor is it desirable that we should ever undersell foreign manufacturers; for, in order to do so, we must not only equal them in skill, machinery, ingenuity, industry, &c., but we must equal them in human degradation and wretchedness. We must drive our laborers from the fields, from the beauties and bounties of nature, to those dismal and demoralizing abodes, where they sink into hopeless stupidity and penury, or where want goads ingenuity to reluctant exertion for a scanty subsistence, and where the health and morals frequently become victims to hard and untimely labor, and the imperious laws of poverty and hunger.

Another source of loss is in the tendency of this system to drive commercial capital abroad, and this it will much more probably do than attract manufacturing capital hither, as well from the superior facility of its removal, as from the distrust which the system is calculated to produce in the equity of the Government and the stability of its policy; to which, perhaps, may be added the inducements afforded by the vast fields of industry which the enlightened policy of other nations will probably, at no very distant period, open to commercial enterprise. It is believed that the prevalence of sound principles of political economy, and the light of returning reason, have produced a disposition in all the commercial nations of the world to restore the system of free trade, and that they are only prevented from returning to it at once by the consideration that the sudden abandonment of a system so interwoven with all the interests of society must necessarily be productive of great immediate mischief; a consideration which should teach us the propriety of serious deliberation before we adopt it—the more particularly so, as the expediency of making it permanent is made to depend on the contingency of other nations continuing it. A still more alarming effect of this system will be to drive population and capital from one State to another. The poorer agriculturists of the Atlantic States will be compelled, by the increased cost of consumption, and the diminished price of produce, to go to the West in search of more fertile lands; whilst capitalists will go to those States where manufactures are best established and most flourish. And shall we submit to this unlawful effect of this system without calling in question the policy which produces it? The committee are disposed to do more—to call in question the authority and power of the General Government to enforce a system which can thus aggrandize one State and ruin another.

A still further source of loss is in the effect of this system to drive capital from one kind of manufactures to another. The manufactures that languish will be deserted for those that flourish, or they must be continually bolstered up by new protection. Indeed, even the manufactures that are best established must be sustained in this way, if, as is very possible, by the invention of new machinery, or by any other means which will diminish the cost of production, foreigners can come again into the market, and, in spite of the duties, undersell the American manufacturer. This is one of the most vexatious effects of the system. It will never be done with; but new exactions will be perpetually made.

It has been contended that the arguments which go to show the impropriety of extending manufactures are merely theoretical, and that they are refuted by experience. It is said that England has pursued the restrictive system; that England is wealthy and prosperous; and, therefore, that the tendency of the system is to promote

wealth and prosperity. The committee cannot, however, help thinking that it is rather an unfortunate specimen of practical reasoning, when an effect is gratuitously assigned to a cause, without any attempt to show their connexion, and where many other causes are operating better calculated to produce the effect. England is wealthy and powerful; but she is not prosperous in consequence of this system, but in spite of it. She is wealthy and powerful in consequence of the indomitable energies of her genius, her enterprise, and her comparatively free institutions. The English system is not the result of foresight, as has been imagined; and if it were, it is pretty well understood by what kind of foresight the affairs of nations are generally governed. It is the result of compromise between the avarice of individuals and the needy ambition of the Government. The privileged orders of that country have always been enabled to make successful encroachments on the rights of the people, by bribing the cupidity of the Government with a share of the spoil. This is the kind of foresight which has produced the British system—that system which is now held up for our admiration and imitation. But experience, as well as theory, contradicts the conclusions in favor of restriction. The success of the Dutch policy refutes the idea that restrictions have produced the grandeur of Britain. The following judicious remarks, extracted from an excellent treatise on this subject, show the prosperity which flows from an opposite policy:

"Notwithstanding the immense losses which the Dutch nation sustained for upwards of twenty years, by British captures, French exactions, and the almost entire prostration of commerce, yet their trade, and with it their national importance, appear to have become equal, or nearly equal, to what they were before the war of 1793. Their capital city, Amsterdam, has again become the chief mart of Europe. If the policy of any of the European nations is proper to be imitated by the United States, why is not the example of the United Provinces, as regards their fiscal concerns, as worthy of imitation as that of England? At least, seeing that in Holland her citizens have, for the most part, been left to themselves in the direction of their industry, ought we not to pause before we decide that an opposite system will promote and extend the prosperity of our citizens? How little the Dutch commercial policy has been directed by the protecting system may appear by the low duties on the following articles, most of which come in competition with their own produce and manufactures, viz:

Arms, fire,	10 per ct.
Baskets,	15 per ct.
Butter,	½ ct. per lb.
Books, bound,	5 per ct.
unbound,	3 per ct.
Bristles and brushes,	10 per ct.
Blankets,	10 per ct.
Cheese, foreign,	80 cts. per 100 lbs.
Cordage,	2 dol. per 100 lbs.
Carriages, new,	10 per ct.
Clocks,	10 per ct.
Copper manufactures,	10 per ct.
Candles, tallow,	2½ cts. per lb.
Clothes, ready made,	10 per ct.
Cotton,	16 cts. per 100 lbs.
manufactures,	30 flor. per 100 lbs.
about	2 to 3 cts. per yd.
Cloths, woollen, and other manufactures, wool and worsted,	8 per ct.
Linens, unbleached,	2 per ct.
bleached,	4 per ct.
Sail cloth,	2 per ct.
Sugar, raw or clayed,	12 cts. per 100 lbs.
refined,	4 cts. per lb.
Sealing wax,	10 per ct.
Spirits pay no duty, but an excise, which for common proof (probably our 3d proof) is	28 cts. per gal.
Spirits, highest proof,	42 cts. per gal.
Wine of all kinds,	16 cts. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured, snuffs, &c.,	8 per cent.
Toys, turnery, manufactures of wood and leather, necklaces, looking-glasses, trunks, snuff and tobacco boxes, fans, with a great variety of similar articles,	6 per ct.
Foreign vessels.	
Teas, Bohea and Congou,	$3 20 per 100 lbs.
Other,	6 40 per 100 lbs.
Dutch vessels.	
Teas, Bohea and Congou,	$1 00 per 100 lbs.
Other,	2 00 per 100 lbs.

"This extract is from the tariff of Dutch duties for the year 1816, every article of which, with very few exceptions, is rated about in proportion to those quoted above. Most of them, as is well known, are manufactured or produced in Holland, especially butter and cheese, of which the amount of exports, some years since, was, to the best of my recollection, about three millions sterling. Their sugar refineries are only protected by a duty of four cents a pound, yet Ricardo affirms that, in his time, (about forty years since,) there were one hundred refineries, which manufactured one hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar. Tobacco is very extensively manufactured in Holland. Gin, as every one knows, is one of their great staples. This wise nation seems to have thought that goodness of quality and cheapness of price were surer foundations for national industry to rest on than protecting duties."

The invariable tendency of low duties to increase consumption, and, of course, production, is another argument from experience. Both in England and France this effect has frequently been observed at various epochs of their history. The following statement, extracted from a British journal, will suffice to place this subject in a strong point of view: "In 1744 the East India Company's sales of teas amounted to about 600,000 pounds annually, producing a revenue of about £140,000 sterling. Early in 1745 the tea duties were greatly reduced, and in 1746 the sales amounted to 2,000,000 pounds, and the revenue to £228,000. In 1748, however, the duties were again increased, and fluctuated between that epoch and 1784 from 64 to 119 per cent. In the last mentioned year, however, the Government, having in vain tried every other means to prevent the smuggling and adulteration of tea, reduced the duty from 119 to 12½ per cent.; and the revenue, instead of falling off in the proportion of one to ten, owing to the increased consumption only declined in the proportion of one to three." Similar experiments, with regard to wine and coffee, give the same results. The reason is obvious: every diminution of a duty on an article brings it within

the range of consumption of some who could not afford to consume it before, whilst every increase has a contrary effect. To adjust the duties, generally, so as to produce the greatest possible revenue, is a matter which requires great skill and experience. Although we have made no such decisive experiments as the British, (for the effect of the imposition and repeal of the double duties, owing to the period when they operated, proves nothing,) there is still reason to believe that the operation of the present duties, on many articles, has been to diminish consumption and revenue. It is difficult to make the proper allowances for the effect of the rapid increase of population in this country; but the fact that revenue has not increased in the same ratio with the duties and population is considered as decisive proof that the duties on many important articles must be too high. Indeed, it is generally admitted, by the most intelligent and practical men, that they are so.

Now, the general principles from which the committee have reasoned are either true or false. If they are false, it will be easy to show wherein the fallacy lies. If they are true, it will be necessary to show that there is something peculiar in the situation of the United States which makes an exception to their general operation. If there is nothing peculiar in our situation, then these principles must stand immoveable. The most extraordinary argument that has been used to justify the system is the great and universal distresses of the country. But in this there is nothing peculiar; it is almost universal. But even if it were true that we are the only people in this state of distress, it would remain to be proved that this system furnishes the remedy for the disease. So far from this being the case, it is believed to be one of its causes. Undoubtedly, a great proportion of our distress may be ascribed to the cessation of those convulsions in Europe, which, throwing a vast deal of the trade of the world into our hands, enabled us to reach an extraordinary pitch of prosperity in a short time. But it should not, therefore, be supposed that there have been no internal causes of this distress. To say nothing of the contributions levied on the nation, by funding and banking, the restrictions which preceded the war, the war itself, though a just and necessary measure, and the subsequent prosecution of the restrictive system, had a share in producing the general distress. The revenue from the imposts gives us some idea of the tax which the system imposes on us; but we cannot form an adequate idea of it, unless we could ascertain the quantity of domestic manufactures consumed in the country, and the average of the duties paid on them. There are no means by which this can be ascertained with precision, but we may form a rough estimate of it from a few items. Supposing there are forty or fifty millions of yards of domestic cottons consumed in the United States annually, the consumers may be supposed to pay on them at least $2,000,000. As much more is probably paid on woollens, (and it is probably not an exaggeration to say that the tax paid on domestic articles, which goes to the manufacturers, is fully equal to one-half of the average duties on imports;) this is the direct loss; to which must be added the indirect and collateral losses that it has been attempted to be shown result from the system. When we superadd this to the other causes that have been indicated, can our distresses any longer present a mystery? And is it not more natural to ascribe them to these obvious, undeniable, and constantly operating causes, than to look for those causes in futurity? Is it not reversing the usual order of things, to attempt to explain a past or existing effect, by imputing it to what has *not* been done, instead of what *has* been done? Is it not contrary to reason to tell us that the remedy for evils which have arisen from taxation is further taxation? It is much more rational to remedy the evil by removing the cause. This we can certainly do, partially, if not wholly. We can remove some, if not all of the causes. We can gradually get rid of all those burdens which have had so great a share in producing the present calamitous state of things. This is all that we can do; the rest must be left to time. If it be true that the duties on importations have diminished consumption, they must have had the same effect on production; and their diminution would increase both. In the present depressed price of all the great staples of agriculture, what can be so likely to relieve the agriculturist as to open a market for his produce? And what will be so apt to do this as to increase the demand for them, by diminishing the prices of the commodities that are exchanged for them? It is said that nations now produce these staples of agriculture themselves, and would not take them from us. To a certain extent they do; and this has been occasioned partly by our own policy, as in the instance of the island of Madeira, which, in consequence of our excluding her wines by heavy duties, procures the corn she once bought of us from other countries. But how is it that nations now make their own bread-stuffs? In England, for example, they have resorted to their fourth and fifth rates of land. Now, would not any circumstance which would increase the demand for those articles which they produced with greater facility than corn be an inducement to withdraw capital from the raising of the latter to apply it to the former? This reasoning will apply to every country. Open a market for their products; they will then make that which they make at least cost, and purchase with it, of other countries, what they can only make at a greater cost. If it be said that a relaxation on the part of one nation will not, perhaps, produce a correspondent relaxation on the part of another, it will still be beneficial, unless by continuing restriction you can coerce other nations to abandon it—the only pretext, as has been already said, under which the countervailing policy can claim even plausibility. As long as the absurd doctrine prevails that it is the interest of a nation to countervail every restriction of another nation, there never can be a relaxation, or a return to the free system; the warfare of nations will be interminable. The truth is, if restriction on the part of one country injures another, to retaliate makes it worse, unless it drives the other from its policy. The most probable way of producing an abandonment of the restrictive system by other nations is to tempt them by relaxation; if it does not produce reciprocity, it at least benefits both, as retaliation injures both. It is evident that there has been a great change in public opinion throughout the whole civilized world, in favor of freedom of commerce; and, though Governments are always the last to abandon antiquated errors, sentiments favorable to free trade have been avowed even by them, and they have not been altogether unaccompanied by acts. It is not to be expected that countries like England, which have pursued the restrictive system so long, could get rid of it but very gradually. She has, however, shown some wish to do this, by the abandonment of some of her restrictions on her trade with Sweden and Norway; and it is understood that both France and herself have, even before our navigation acts, manifested a willingness to put our trade with them on a more favorable footing. In Spain, the Cortes have (unwisely, indeed,) imitated England in their corn law and other restrictive measures; but, in general, their regulations are more favorable to trade than they were under the old Government. The monopolies on tobacco, salt, quicksilver, lead, powder, sulphur, &c. have been abolished; the first allowed to be imported, and the others exported at moderate duties. Prior to the revolution, the importation of tobacco was prohibited; the King had the monopoly, and sold it at three dollars and seventy cents per pound. By the new tariff, after March next it will be charged with a duty of only thirty-five maravedis, about eight and a quarter cents per pound, which will enable the people of Spain to procure it very cheap, and thus occasion a large demand for it. They have abolished the Cinco Gremios and Philippine companies, on the ground that their privileges were incompatible with free government, and have, with some modifications, re-established the tariff of 1816, which was the first evidence of liberal policy that Spain ever gave.

But if we cannot, consistently with our interests, begin the system of relaxation, let us at all events refrain from further restrictions, which may tempt all other nations to retaliate, as they are now doing in the British province of New Brunswick, under the pretext of our navigation act, and thus place ourselves and the world at a still greater distance from each other, and from the restoration of commercial freedom.

The committee are of opinion that, so far from there being any thing peculiar in the situation of the United States, which renders the general principles they have advanced inapplicable, there are peculiar circumstances which make them apply with more force than to the nations of Europe. It will be recollected that, in a former part of their observations, it was attempted to be proved that, in a country where lands of the first quality are still out of cultivation, and are abundant, a system of duties cannot raise the price of one agricultural product but at the expense of another, and cannot raise the price of any kind permanently at all. But this is not the case in such a country as England. Where the field of production is limited, supply cannot keep pace with demand. In England, therefore, the agriculturists may obtain some compensation for the taxes they have to pay the manufacturers, and, in turn, receive taxes from them. But, in this country, the sole benefit is on one side; the agriculturist has no compensation; it is out of the power of the Legislature to do any thing for him, but to refrain from oppressing him.

Again: Europe is more dependant on us than we are on her; because we furnish her with necessaries, and she furnishes us with luxuries; because her means of producing those necessaries which she possesses will be daily diminished, and her dependance on this country will be increased, unless we force her to find out another to furnish her with food, and take off her surplus population.

In the next place, we are not yet so deeply involved in the restrictive policy as to prevent us from getting rid of it without mischief, as we shall be if we go a few steps further. There are many other peculiar circumstances which forbid our resort to the British policy, but the most important belong to the other branch of the subject proposed to be discussed.

The committee regard the principles they have appealed to as irrefragable. They are not to be refuted by the charge of theory, by the cry that we are supporting foreigners, or by the doctrines of the home market and the balance of trade. What is this balance of trade? Certainly it is not a very creditable mode of gaining; but is it not evident that, if we cannot pay for what we buy, it is clear gain; and that, if our citizens wish to buy again on these terms, it is unnecessary for the Government to interfere, as foreigners will refuse to sell? If we *can* pay for what we buy, it is all well and good; if we can pay only at a sacrifice, then we will cease to trade. The whole of this fallacy proceeds from that fatal error in political economy, that the commodity called money is regulated by different laws from all other commodities; or from that no less fatal error, which springs, perhaps, from the first, that a nation must sell more than it buys in order to become rich. Now, the very reverse of this is true; for, although in one sense commerce is an exchange of equivalents, what each party receives must be worth more than what it parts with, or neither is benefited. A nation buying more than it sells is supposed to be the same with its spending more than it makes; but the cases are not alike. What it sells is surplus, and what it buys is surplus; surely it cannot be a matter of regret when the latter is worth more than the former, and when there is an excess to devote to reproduction. It could hardly have been imagined that, in the nineteenth century, in a country whose Government is bottomed on the principle that the people are capable of seeing their own interests, it could have been thought necessary for the Legislature to interfere, to prevent the merchants of the country from buying more than they ought to buy. What reason there was for this interposition is shown by the subjoined facts. In 1818, the exportation of cotton goods from Great Britain to the United States amounted to £2,432,301; in 1819, it amounted only to £1,109,138; being a falling off of £1,323,163. The exports of glass, earthenware, hardware, cutlery, in 1818, were £971,285; in 1819, only £546,741. The amount of woollen goods, in 1818, was £3,160,406; in 1819, it dwindled down to £1,703,024. In all the great leading branches of manufactures there was a falling off in the exports to the United States of a full half in the amount, as compared with the year before, and of above £3,500,000 as compared with the average of exports during the last three years.

A case has been proposed as a very strong one, which is this: Suppose that all the various employments of capital are on the lowest level which will continue them. In this state of things one class is entirely thrown out of employment by foreign competition. They must either be protected or must be ruined; and this, it is said, is the actual condition of the United States. It is divided into two classes, one of which has no employment, and the other barely enough. Without stopping to inquire whether it be possible for such a case to exist, it will merely be observed, that if it did it would be improper to give the required protection. If the one class has barely such profits as will continue them in employment, they have nothing to spare. If they have any thing to spare, it is proof that their employment is not so full as to preclude new capital, which is contrary to the supposition. The one can only be raised up by the other being put down. Nor is the case different whether the classes which have employment make small or great profits. That which is employed can only be employed at their expense. In both cases it is unjust; in the latter unnecessary, as great profits will furnish the employment required.

It is not believed that any circumstances exist which will justify the United States in adopting the proposed system. No writer of any reputation ever contended that such a system was compatible with the greatest extension of the national wealth. Even Mr. Hamilton, its great advocate, admitted that if the system of perfect liberty and free trade were the prevailing system of nations, they might attain a greater pitch of wealth and prosperity. It has been attempted to be shown that this limitation to his proposition is founded in a fallacious view of the subject. To propose to increase the wealth of the nation by increasing its taxes is enough to revolt the understandings of ordinary men; yet it seems that a mode of doing this has been discovered, and that the whole mystery lies in calling that which was before called tax—tariff. In the opinion of the committee it is the worst kind of tax, carried to the extent that is proposed; and it would be much better to raise a sum of money by direct taxes at once, and distribute it in bounties among the manufacturers. We should then escape at least some of the oppressive effects of the system.

The chief recommendation of this system has been supposed to be its tendency to promote domestic independence and happiness. This leads the committee to the second view which they proposed to take of the subject. This is a view which belongs not merely to the political economist, but also to the statesman. The political economist concerns himself only with the manner in which wealth is produced, distributed, and consumed, with a view to its augmentation. The statesman regards this also, but he sometimes sees the necessity of sacrificing a portion of the national wealth in order to attain objects still more desirable; and no objects would appear better to justify such a sacrifice than the promotion of national independence, happiness, and security. It will be attempted to show that the system will be more objectionable in this point of view than in any other.

The observations the committee have already made on the effect of the system to diminish the national wealth serve to establish this position. If such really is the consequence, this alone is an unanswerable argument against the supposed effect of the system to render us independent of foreign Powers. If this general position be correct, it is useless to enter into any details to prove that the revenue must be diminished; for whatever diminishes that on which the revenue acts—the general wealth—must diminish the revenue itself, or else increase the burden of taxation. Even if we could preserve entire the capital of the country, and employ the same number of hands, as they would be less productively employed, there would be less nett revenue, less of that great agent which has been said to be the first, second, and third requisite in war. Now, it is not the gross amount of its capital, but its nett revenue, which a nation employs to defend itself. If men and ships could be multiplied by a magic wand,

you could not add one soldier to your army, or one vessel to your navy, without an addition to your nett revenue. If the income of the nation is destroyed, we must still have revenue; and how shall we get it but by taxing capital? Indeed, where will be our boasted advantages over other nations with regard to taxation, if the proposed tariff be adopted? If we add twenty-five per cent. to the duties, and then have to raise the same amount of revenue by direct taxes, or by an excise on manufactures, (and in the latter case we should have to pay the duties twice,) we at once add one hundred and fifty per cent. to our taxes; that is, every man who before paid a dollar will now have to pay two dollars and fifty cents; and, if we take into consideration the increased value of money, more, if estimated by the price of corn, than a hundred and fifty per cent., every man who before paid a dollar will have to pay six dollars and twenty-five cents. It would appear that the appreciation of money ought to affect all articles equally; but, in point of fact, it is known, that whilst grain has fallen more than one hundred and fifty per cent., and the other staples of agriculture considerably, the fall in manufactured products is comparatively small, so that it is quite immaterial whether it is from the appreciation of money, or from external and domestic causes, the ability of the agriculturist to pay taxes will be diminished by the tariff fully in the proportion stated, and the argument against imposing them is not the less strong. Is it possible that they can submit to this intolerable load of taxation without making every lawful attempt to oppose it? Is it possible for them to believe for a moment that this increase of taxation is the remedy for their distresses?

It is not designed by the committee to claim any preference for agriculture and commerce over manufactures. They mutually depend on each other; their interests are not adverse; and, if not equally productive, they are all equally necessary to society. But, whilst the political economist might regard it as a matter of indifference in what proportion the three great classes are distributed in society, the statesman and patriot could scarcely hesitate to wish that the agricultural class should greatly predominate. The agricultural state is more favorable than any other to the improvement of the physical and moral powers of man. Whilst an agricultural nation will be as powerful as others, it will be more virtuous and happy. It is in this state that the body is invigorated by healthful exercises; that the mind is ennobled by the freedom and independence of rural life; and that man feels the true dignity of his nature. Who would think of comparing the brave, hardy, and independent yeomen of this, or any country, to the miserable, half-starved, ricketty population of an English cotton factory? Who would compare the hardy mountaineer who pursues the deer, or slays the buffalo, their equal in swiftness and in strength, to the poor, decrepit, emaciated creature who has been all his life engaged in the same dull, stupifying routine of drawing out a ten yard thread, or manufacturing the eighteenth part of a pin? Yet it has been attempted to be proved that there is more vice among the agriculturists than among the manufacturers, because Colquhoun, a writer who is the partisan of the latter, has asserted that more crimes are committed in some of the agricultural than in some of the manufacturing districts of England; whilst the just answer to the argument implied in this statement has been overlooked, that, where it has happened at all, it has been owing to the laborers, from want of employment, being thrown back from the manufacturing towns, which have converted them from healthy and well disposed children to weakly and depraved adults, on the country from which they originally came.

But if we are agricultural, we must also be commercial; and commerce, it is said, produces more wars than it pays for. If this be true at all, it can only be true of commerce pursued under the dark influence of the restrictive system. Commerce, free and unfettered, so far from being the cause of wars, would be the source of wealth, power, and prosperity, and a bond which would bind in peace and harmony the universal society of nations. And it is not an unreasonable expectation that this is the kind of commerce that will be pursued, whenever nations are governed by enlightened rulers, or rather when they assume the right of governing themselves. The whole civilized world is now essentially commercial. From the period that commerce first emancipated the nations of Europe from feudal vassalage, its march has been steady, progressive, and rapid. It has been the great agent by which the treasures of the earth and the collected wisdom of mankind have been spread throughout the world, and the source of the prosperity and grandeur of empires. To attempt to impede its progress is to disregard the spirit of the times and the admonitions of experience. It is as useless as to oppose the march of the human mind towards freedom, knowledge, and happiness, or to contend against the irreversible decrees of nature. Nations have become acquainted with each other, and with the advantages which they may derive from liberal intercourse; and laws are not strong enough to keep them asunder. They can only vex and disturb their intercourse; they cannot prevent it. It is the interest of every nation to pursue commerce, but peculiarly so of the United States and of every free Government. It is equally important to us, whether we consider it as the basis of our navy, or as the grand instrument for the extension of science, social feelings, and freedom throughout the world.

To pursue the subject: If we give to manufactures all the activity which they must derive from the agricultural and commercial classes being taxed to support them, we must, in time, become exporters of manufactures. When this takes place, will we not be exposed to all and greater inconveniences than we now are, from the refusal of foreigners to receive our raw produce? Which, indeed, would be most apt to suffer from vicissitudes in the affairs of the country—a nation engaged in producing the first necessaries of life, or one engaged in producing luxuries, or only a secondary sort of necessaries?—one employed in producing commodities subject to the caprices of taste and fashion, or one employed in producing those which are essential to human existence?—one pursuing occupations which can be changed with facility, or one pursuing those which can be changed only with great difficulty and loss? What, it is asked, would have been the situation of England—where would have been her independence—if Napoleon had succeeded in carrying into effect his continental system? And now, since this system has been partially adopted by the continental nations of Europe, and by ourselves, is not this destruction of the markets for her manufactures, next to taxation, the principal cause of the distresses of that nation?

It is urged that a nation should have in time of war the necessaries which will enable it to carry on a war: and so it should; but the proposed tariff goes infinitely beyond this point. It is believed that the manufactures of all the necessaries of war are now perfectly established in this country. Coarse clothing, and arms, and ammunition are not considered as requiring further support. The inquiry now making, in connexion with the census, will prove that we have almost every necessary in great abundance. It must be recollected, too, that in a future war, unless by our policy we destroy the navy, our commerce will not be so entirely kept down, even if that war be with England. Our navy is now strong enough to prevent the coast from being blockaded, and we shall be enabled to maintain an intercourse with the nations with whom we are not at war. But, it is asked, even if we could not get some of the necessaries we required, does any one seriously believe that the *result* of any war would be affected by such privations? and if they only affect some of its details, delay a march, or even increase the general mass of suffering, what is this compared with the wide-spread and endless calamities that this system would give rise to? Should our policy be adapted to peace or to war—to the rule or the exception? Undoubtedly, in time of peace we should prepare for war; but let us not make this preparation at so great an expense that its exhausting operation will incapacitate instead of fit us for war.

The demoralizing effects of this system, its tendency to impair the principles of honor and honesty in society, and to give rise to fraud, to smuggling, and to all the low artifices and depravity which are inseparable from all

arbitrary legislation, and thus to force upon us a sanguinary code of revenue laws, utterly incompatible with the free and humane principles of our Government, are too obvious, and have been too fully exposed, to require further comment from the committee.

If these are the disastrous effects of this system, what will be thought of those which our free institutions themselves must experience from this unwarrantable interference of the General Government with the rights of private property? an interference which may render nugatory the whole frame of civil polity which the States have adopted for the preservation of their institutions and the promotion of their happiness, and which may, ultimately, break down and destroy the very barriers which secure their rights and sovereignty. The blessings of a free Government are so great, and the evils of an arbitrary one so grievous, that we cannot be too careful to preserve the one when we have it, or to avoid the other. It would therefore appear, that whenever a new measure is proposed, the first inquiry of every citizen of a republic should be, what will be its effects on our institutions? Yet, as obvious as is the truth of this observation, it is somewhat remarkable, that in all that has been so ingeniously written and spoken on the subject of banking, and funding, and manufacturing, they have scarcely ever been considered in their effects on our institutions, but merely in reference to their financial and pecuniary operations. Our legislators and writers have, for the most part, viewed these subjects as political arithmeticians rather than as statesmen.

If the view that has been taken of the manufacturing system be correct, it must not only *diminish* the amount of national wealth, but must distribute it very unequally. This is by far the worst effect of the two. It taxes one class for the support of another, and, what is worse, taxes the poor for the sake of the rich. It thus produces that inequality which is the bane of republics; for it is, in fact, the influence of the few, or, in other words, aristocracy.

Now, though no just Government will interfere, by sumptuary laws, to restrain the acquisition of wealth, and thereby prevent inequality, so neither will any just Government, by fostering particular interests at the expense of others, promote inequality. This is the opposite and the worst extreme of sumptuary laws. Nor is the inequality which is produced by the interference of the law by any means as harmless as that which results from different dispositions and different capacities in human beings. Whilst the one may act as a salutary stimulus to industry, and its worst consequences are continually neutralized by the alienation and division of property, the other, by creating distrust in the Government, produces despair and depresses industry; and the dread of retributive justice, which always accompanies wealth unjustly acquired, so far from giving rise to division of property, inevitably leads to concentration and primogeniture, to legal safeguards, corporations, charters, monopolies, and privileged orders. The fear that the law which has given may also take away produces the necessity of usurping the law-making power. An alliance between the privileged classes is the inevitable consequence; hence a new accumulation of powers, new pretexts, and new means of oppressing the people. The Government must be rewarded for its protection by an increase of power, patronage, salaries, taxes, and a diminution of responsibility. The various departments of the Government will no longer move in their appointed spheres, but usurp each other's authority. The State sovereignties will be merged in the General Government, and the legislative authority in the executive. Such is the natural consequence of creating separate interests by law; such is the effect of that inequality which is produced by the interference of the law with individual wealth; such the process by which free Governments are metamorphosed into aristocracies. It is remarkable, that, although the fundamental maxim of our Government is that the people are capable of self-government, our Legislatures often practically deny it. They place too much reliance on the efficacy of technical rules and artificial restraints. Legislators consider themselves as the rulers, not the agents of the people; as their guardians, not their attorneys. The disregard of that fundamental maxim, that there is an inherent disposition in man to improve his condition, and sagacity to perceive the means, is believed to be the source of innumerable errors in legislation, and particularly of that which dictates the usurpation of the right to direct individual wealth.

It is not to be wondered at that the advocates for the supremacy of the General Government should defend a policy which is calculated to aggrandize it, by creating a new class of dependants; but it is greatly to be wondered at that the friends of State rights should ever have defended it; it can only be because they have not fully perceived this certain consequence. It is believed that no candid mind can fail to perceive that the effect of the manufacturing and its kindred systems will be to transfer a great portion of the wealth of the agriculturists to the other classes. If wealth is thus transferred, so are the means of education, of knowledge, and, consequently, of power. This is a subject which demands the serious attention of every agriculturist in the Union. The evil is augmented, too, by the heavy duty on books, which bears with peculiar hardship on the agriculturist, who does not enjoy, as the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, the advantage of the public libraries of the cities. The material with which they cultivate the earth, and that with which they cultivate the mind, are alike under the interdiction of this system.

The great influence which the manufacturers, scattered as they will be over the whole face of the country, must acquire, will leave the agriculturists little hope that if they once assent to their system it will ever be revoked. Among the means by which their influence in the Government must be increased, the facility which they must derive from our popular modes of election, of directing the suffrages of the persons they employ, is not the least worthy of consideration. This apprehension is not diminished by the consideration that their dependants, as we are told, will consist principally of foreigners. As much as we respect that class of people, and as willing as we always are to afford them an asylum in our free and happy land, it is not believed that our legislation could derive much improvement from the counsels of the cotton weavers of Manchester and the blacksmiths of Birmingham. They have imbibed their political notions under a Government too dissimilar to ours to be useful citizens in the capacity of legislators.

The committee have already adverted to the effect of the system to drive population and capital from one State to another, and to aggrandize the General Government at the expense of the States. Now, it must occur to every impartial mind, that, if there be any force at all in these observations, the right of the General Government to adopt such a system must be more than questionable. Passing over those constitutional objections which admit of being urged with great force, that Congress cannot lay taxes but for the purpose of revenue, and that this system is equally incompatible with that part of the constitution which prescribes uniformity of imposts, and with that which forbids taxes on exportation, they will appeal only to that sacred spirit of justice which we all equally venerate, and the authority of which we equally acknowledge; and they ask, in the name of that justice, whether it is possible to believe that the Congress of the United States can, without violating every principle on which our republican system is founded, tax one class of the community for the support of another? whether they can debar a man the use of the faculties he has derived from nature? compel him to abandon an occupation to which he has devoted his life, and which he understands, and to pursue another which he does not understand? whether it can take away the fruits of one man's industry, earned by the sweat of his brow, and bestow them on another who has not earned them? No Legislature, much less a limited one, has any such right. Those who become parties to Government cannot be supposed to agree to any other exactions than such as are necessary to defray its just expenses, and to preserve public order and morals. Even, therefore, if it could be made to appear that the effect

of the system would be to augment the whole wealth of the nation, this object could not justify a Legislature in taxing particular classes, without their consent, for the benefit of the whole. The object of government is to secure men in the exercise of their faculties, not to restrain or direct them; to secure them in the full and free enjoyment and control of their property, and not to distribute and regulate it by its own arbitrary will. It never could have entered into the contemplation of the States, when they agreed to the constitution, that the General Government had a right, by its legislation, to change their mutual relations towards each other; to enrich one, and impoverish another; to strengthen one, and weaken another; and to impair, and perhaps ultimately destroy, the wealth, freedom, and happiness of them all. Let it not be thought that this is the language of hyperbole. The committee speak of the natural tendency of the system. No one knows how far, in conjunction with its kindred systems, it may stop short of these consequences; no one knows how far it may go beyond them. Our only safety is in arresting it now, when almost every circumstance is unfavorable to its adoption. There never was a time when there was less apology for it. The adoption of it by the continental nations of Europe will enable us to obtain some benefit by abstaining from it—will diminish the advantages of our manufacturing, and increase those of our tilling the earth. The unparalleled distresses of the country, of which agriculture experiences by far the heaviest portion; the increased facility of manufacturing, without artificial aid, from the fall in the price of labor and materials—every circumstance opposes this policy, and recommends a contrary one.

The people of these States, like the three great occupations that employ them, are united by the strongest ties of reciprocal interest. They feel a just pride in the inheritance bequeathed to them by their ancestors, their common freedom and glory; and they equally appreciate the blessings which they derive from that union, which is the result of their mutual exertions, and which it is mutually their interest to preserve. But these blessings must be seriously impaired without the cultivation of good will, and the undeviating exercise of justice towards each other. It is by this means only that the temple of our Union can be cemented and consolidated, and that we can preserve it from the fate which the dissoluble fabrics of other Governments have shared. The committee believe that nothing can have a greater tendency to diminish our confidence in the Government of the Union, and to impair our affection for it, than all those measures which distribute its advantages partially and unequally. They believe that such will pre-eminently be the effect of the manufacturing system as proposed by the tariff bill that has been reported, and they fear that this is only the commencement of the system; not that they attribute any unfriendly designs or impure motives to its friends, but that the same reasoning which has begun the policy will dictate its continuance; and that the unsuccessful issue of every effort will be an argument, not for abandoning it, but for making a new attempt.

The committee are fully aware of the great importance of certainty and stability in the regulations of trade, and of the tendency of constant fluctuations to impair that confidence which is necessary to the activity and success of commercial operations; but it is desirable that agriculture should experience at least some of the benefits of those changes which our present system seems destined to undergo. Believing, however, as the committee do, that the proper object of a system of duties is revenue, they regard the revision of the tariff as being strictly the province of the Committee of Ways and Means. With these impressions, and representing, as they do, only one of the great interests of the community, they forbear to propose any positive measures which might seriously and extensively affect them all. They have freely expressed their own sentiments on the important subject referred to them, and they believe those of the great majority of the agriculturists throughout the country. In conformity with these sentiments, they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the increase of the duties proposed in the bill entitled "A bill to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes," reported by the Committee on Manufactures, is incompatible with the interests of agriculture and of the community generally, and ought not to be adopted.

16th CONGRESS.] **No. 614.** [2d SESSION.

RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 2, 1821.

Mr. WHITMAN made the following report:

The Select Committee, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the relative value of gold hereafter to be coined at the Mint, have attended to that subject, and beg leave respectfully to report:

That they are of opinion the value of American gold, compared with silver, ought to be somewhat higher than by law at present established. On inquiry, they find that gold coins, both foreign and of the United States, have, in a great measure, disappeared; and, from the best calculation that can be made, there is reason to apprehend they will be wholly banished from circulation; and it ought not to be a matter of surprise, under our present regulations, that this should be the case.

There remains no longer any doubt that the gold coins of the United States are, by our laws, rated at a value lower than in almost any other country in comparison with that of silver. This occasions the gold to be constantly selected, when it can be obtained, in preference to silver, whenever required for remittance from this to foreign countries; and, at the same time, prevents those who have occasion to remit to the United States from doing it in gold. Hence, there is a continual and steady drain of that metal from this country, without any correspondent return, which must continue while there remains any of it among us. The importations of it will be confined to small quantities, and from countries from which nothing better can be obtained.

There have been coined at the Mint of the United States nearly $6,000,000 in gold. It is doubtful whether any considerable portion of it can at this time be found within the United States. It is ascertained in one of our principal commercial cities, quite in the vicinity of the Mint, that the gold coin, in an office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States, there located, in November, 1819, amounted to $165,000, and the silver coin to $118,000; that since that time the silver coin has increased to $700,000, while the gold coin has diminished to the sum of $1,200, $100 only of which is American. And it is stated that the vaults of the State

banks in the same city, having a capital, in the aggregate, as is believed, of nearly $8,000,000, exhibit a similar result. It is scarcely to be doubted that, on examination in the other commercial cities, similar additional proof would be furnished.

It now becomes a question of serious import, to be decided by this nation, whether a gold currency be at all desirable, or whether it should wholly give place to silver. By some a silver currency is deemed the most eligible; they contend that our circulating metallic currency should be ponderous, and inconvenient of transmission; that it would, in such case, remain in the country and be stationary.

On the other hand, it is believed by your committee that a more portable currency may be, on many accounts, (and in many instances must be,) much more convenient, and in some cases absolutely necessary. It cannot be denied that the lighter and smaller the currency, in proportion to its value, the greater will be the accommodation in the negotiations between the great extremes of the Union. In proportion to this facility, the price of exchange will be lessened; commercial transactions would thus be carried on at an enhanced profit to all concerned. Moreover, in time of war, it will never fail to become requisite to make use of specie in payments and remittances; and these will be demanded, almost exclusively, at the extreme borders and frontiers of the Union. In such case, gold furnishes a medium which will not only be light and convenient, but which can be transmitted with secrecy, thereby avoiding the risks incident to war and commotion. Those who carry their recollections back to the incidents of the late war cannot fail of being forcibly impressed with this idea.

Our empire is widely extended, and becoming more so, and, at the same time, sparsely settled. The transmission of large sums, especially in time of war, if in ponderous silver, must be extremely inconvenient, and oftentimes attended with great danger. It would seem, therefore, that, as currency, the gold coin has, in this country, manifest advantages over that of silver.

But there is another particular not unworthy of consideration. We have before stated that the gold coins are worth, in foreign countries, more, in comparison with silver, than in our own. The average of this increased value is believed to exceed six-tenths of a dollar in every fifteen dollars. In Spain and Portugal three half-eagles are worth sixteen dollars; in Cuba, seventeen; in the West Indies, generally, sixteen; in England, fifteen and one-fifth; in Holland, fifteen; and in France, fifteen and a half. These calculations may not be precisely as stated, but are believed to be nearly accurate.

In the United States, before the establishment of the present Government, it has heretofore been ascertained by a committee of Congress that, by custom, the value of gold had been considered as equivalent to about fifteen and six-tenths of its weight in silver. This, without doubt, arose from finding this to be the average of the different values affixed to the gold in different foreign countries.

Why it was thought proper, on establishing the Mint of the United States, to reduce this value to fifteen for one, it is not now material to inquire. It is sufficient to know, from unhappy experience, that its tendency is to rid us of a gold currency, and leave us nothing but silver.

The merchants, if they have occasion to import specie, and cannot obtain silver, are compelled to import gold at a loss of from two to ten per cent. If they have a remittance to make, they will, if possible, exchange silver for gold, as thereby they will gain from two to ten per cent. according to the value of gold in the country to which the remittance is to be made.

An occurrence strikingly illustrative upon this point is stated in an elaborate report of a former committee on the subject of the currency, to which your committee would beg leave to refer, as affording much useful information on this subject generally. The Bank of the United States entered into a contract with Messrs. Baring & Co. of London for the supply of two millions of dollars in specie, in equal parts, as near as might be practicable, of gold and silver, at the American standard. The amount was accordingly furnished, but not a dollar of it in gold, although gold is the currency of Great Britain, and silver is admissible there, as a tender, in but very small sums.

It will of course be objected, that, if we should now render gold four per cent. better, we shall thereby put into the hands of its present holders a clear nett gain to that amount, provided they hold it with an intent to use it in this country, But it is not perceived how this will injure the public or individuals. And it will not be regretted by the benevolent that individuals should be benefited, if no one be injured. If, however, individual wealth be a public blessing, all will be benefited. At any rate, this is an incident utterly unavoidable, to a certain extent, in this case. It must be submitted to, as otherwise a positive national evil of great magnitude, as your committee deem it, must be encountered.

It will, moreover, be objected, that speculators will take advantage of the unwary, and, ere they will have been apprized of the increased value of their gold, will have purchased it of them at the former rate. This, however, your committee believe, will, in a great measure, be counteracted by a provision in the bill, accompanying this report, that the coin, at its increased value, shall not be a legal tender until the 1st of July next. In this way, those who would buy it with a view to speculation would sustain a loss of interest amounting to nearly or quite as much as would otherwise be gained by the purchase.

If it be expedient to adopt the measure in contemplation, the present is the moment when it can and ought to be done. The longer we continue under the present regulation, the worse will be our condition, and the greater the injury we shall have sustained.

Your committee, therefore, in conformity with the foregoing sentiments, ask leave to report a bill.

16th Congress.] **No. 615.** [2d Session.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1821.

Mr. Sanford, from the Committee on Finance, made the following report:

The Committee on Finance submit to the Senate their report upon the petition of John Lowden.

The petitioner imported certain merchandise from England into Charleston, in South Carolina, and the duties accruing upon the importation were paid. He afterwards exported the same merchandise to Liverpool, in England, for the benefit of drawback. On the 24th April, 1818, he gave the requisite bond, with condition that the certifi-

cates and proofs required by law to show the landing of the merchandise at a foreign port should be produced within one year. The merchandise was landed at Liverpool, but no certificate or proof of the fact was produced within the year; and the proofs required by law have never been produced. The bond was paid to the collector on the 24th of April, 1819. The petitioner alleges that the bankruptcy of the consignee in Liverpool was the cause of the failure to furnish the requisite proofs in time; and that he did not know that further time could have been obtained for producing his proofs. He now presents to the Senate certain proofs of the landing at Liverpool, and he prays that the drawback of duties may be refunded to him.

The bankruptcy or negligence of the consignee in England affords no reason for relief.

If a longer period than one year was requisite in this case for producing the proofs of landing in a foreign country, the Comptroller of the Treasury had ample power to extend the time. The petitioner made no application to the Comptroller to prolong the term for producing the proofs. If he did not know that further time might have been obtained, his ignorance upon that point is not a sufficient excuse. The petitioner, like all others, is bound to know the law of the country, and to observe it. The loss which he has sustained might have been averted by ordinary diligence, either in his agents in England, or on his own part in this country.

Though this merchandise has really been exported to a foreign country, yet public policy requires that the laws concerning drawbacks should be enforced. The loss of the petitioner has resulted from his own negligence, or that of his agent; and no precedent could be so dangerous as that which should relax these regulations of revenue merely because an exporter and his agent have neglected to attend to their own business.

The following resolution is proposed:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

16th Congress.] **No. 616.** [2d Session.

THE REVENUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 6, 1821.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred three resolutions of the 3d instant, requiring of the committee to inquire and report "whether, in their opinion, the permanent revenue is adequate to the expenses of the Government;" "whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue, and, if so, to report those measures;" and "to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, or imposing additional duties on, the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits," reported:

That they have had these important subjects under their consideration, and have obtained from the several Departments all the information which the officers at their head could furnish; yet, such are the difficulties that present themselves, that they enter into the discussion and the statements necessary to elucidate the subject with great diffidence. They may differ in opinion with gentlemen for whose talents they have the highest respect, and in whose integrity they have unbounded confidence; the subject is one, however, on which the best friends may fairly differ in opinion.

Is the permanent revenue adequate to the expenses of the Government?

The revenue is mainly bottomed on the duties arising on the importations of foreign goods; it is, therefore, dependant on fortuitous circumstances, which cannot easily be foreseen, and which may tend to its increase or decrease; there are some, however, which can, in a degree, be appreciated. The tariff of 1816 was expected to operate a loss to the revenue, by giving what was considered at the time sufficient encouragement to the manufactures of the country. A variety of causes, arising out of excessive and ruinous importations, and the time required for diverting one channel of commerce or supplies into another, has, until lately, prevented the effect from being materially felt. The operation of that tariff is now beginning to be known, and the effect on the revenue is believed to be considerable; its extent is, however, not completely developed. Its operation on a few of the principal articles may afford some idea of the increase of our manufactures, and the consequent decrease of the revenue resulting from the duties on the importation of such articles.

The tariff of 1816 increased the duty on brown sugar about 20 per cent., and gave a protecting duty to that article of 3 cents per pound. No material decrease has, as yet, resulted to the revenue therefrom. The tariff was enacted during the existence of the excise on domestic distilled spirits, and an additional duty was imposed for the protection of the domestic article. The excise on imported spirits was repealed; the duty was continued; and the duty on foreign spirits exceeds, at this time, the whole value of the domestic; the average duty on the imported being 43 cents per gallon, when the value in the market of the domestic does not exceed 33 cents the gallon. This has tended, it is believed, to decrease the consumption of foreign spirits, and, of course, the amount of the revenue. In 1818, the nett revenue from imported spirits, after deducting the debentures, amounted to $2,646,186, and in 1819 to $1,959,125.

The tariff of 1816 raised the duties on cotton and woollen cloths from 12½ per cent., the duty imposed prior to the late war, to 25 per cent., and it valued all cotton cloths under a cost of 25 cents the square yard (although some cost as low as 6 cents) as if they had actually cost 25 cents, and charged the duty thereon accordingly. The result has been, that cotton goods imported from India, under a cost of 25 cents the square yard, pay a duty exceeding 60 per cent. on the average cost of those heretofore imported from that country, and above 40 per cent. on the average cost of similar goods when imported from Europe. The operation has had a salutary effect on our infant manufactures of cotton, which begins to be understood by the manufacturers. The importations from India of such cottons as are under a cost of 25 cents the square yard have almost ceased *for consumption*, and those from Europe have decreased, it is believed, to a considerable extent. The coarse cottons of our domestic manufactures have entered, it is believed, into the consumption of the nation, nearly equal to the wants of the people. The increase of our woollen manufactures has afforded a considerable quantity of woollen cloths for consumption, but we have no information on which to form a decided opinion as to its extent. Other important articles of domestic manufacture are silently entering into competition with those heretofore imported from foreign nations. These

circumstances, added to the distresses of the people, and to the price of our exports, being such as in a great degree to affect the means of paying for imports, make it extremely difficult to form a correct estimate of the revenue which may arise hereafter from duties on imports, estimated on that which had been received in former years.

With these views, which the committee have deemed it proper to submit, they proceed to answer the first resolution.

They are of opinion "*that the revenue which will be received in the present year will be adequate to the expenses of the Government;*" and, should no change take place, the revenue will, in their opinion, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, be not only equal to the expenses of Government, but afford such a surplus, applicable to the payment of the loan of the last year, and any that may be authorized for this year, as will, before the 1st day of January, 1825, fully repay the amount borrowed. The House will remember that, as the appropriation bills have not passed, the real or true expenses of Government cannot be correctly stated. The committee are compelled, therefore, to bottom their statement on the estimated expenses, as submitted to Congress, which will, it is confidently believed, be reduced at least one and a half million of dollars.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the actual receipts from the customs into the Treasury, during the year 1820, has been $15,005,328, which amount, it is humbly conceived, may be safely relied on as the receipts for the present year. The committee are of opinion that the receipts of 1821 (from that source) will exceed that amount. They form that opinion from the following circumstances, to wit: the bonds for duties in the Treasury amounted, on the 1st day of October, 1820, to nearly the same sum as those in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1819; that from those of 1819 an extraordinary deduction was made by the more than common amount of debentures issued on the reshipment of goods during that year; that a similar amount of drawbacks, it is believed, will not occur during the present year, and, of course, that the revenue from imports will be greater in 1821 than that of 1820; and in this opinion they are confirmed by the following view of the customs for the present year:

Bonds in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1820,		$18,770,000
From which must be deducted—		
Bonds irrecoverable,	$1,250,000	
Bonds in suit, which may not be received during the present year,	750,000	
Bonds paid in fourth quarter of 1820,	2,626,815	
Debentures actually issued, prior to the 1st October, on those bonds,	1,163,000	
Debentures which may be issued on the same, estimated at	637,000	
		6,426,815
Estimated nett proceeds from those bonds,		12,343,185
Add thereto the amount of receipts into the Treasury from bonds taken during the last quarter of the year 1820, and taken, or to be taken, during the two succeeding quarters of 1821, which, bottomed on the receipts into the Treasury for actual receipts from bonds taken during the fourth quarter of 1819, and the first and second quarters of 1820, are estimated to give, for the present year, the sum of		4,437,205
		$16,780,390

The committee have submitted the preceding view of the customs for 1821 for the consideration of the House, but would not be willing to pledge themselves for the result. The items they believe to be correct; and the present appearance of our commerce, becoming less unfavorable, warrants them in the belief that the revenue from customs for 1821 will not be less than sixteen millions of dollars. They, however, deem it more safe to assume the receipts of the present on that of the preceding year, and therefore submit the following statement:

Estimated receipts for 1821.

Customs received in the first, second, and third quarters of 1820, (see Secretary's report,)		$12,378,513
Customs received in the fourth quarter,		2,626,815
A statement from the Treasury to your committee, assumed as the receipt for 1821,		15,005,328
Land, agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury,		1,600,000
Internal taxes, by same,		100,000
Bank dividend, by same,		350,000
Post Office and incidental receipts may be estimated at		100,000
		17,155,328

Estimated expenditures. (*See Treasury report of December* 4, 1820.)

Civil,	$1,769,850	
Civilizing Indians,	29,200	
Military Department,	6,798,515	
Naval Department,	2,928,676	
Public debt, principal and interest, for 1821,	5,477,776	
		17,004,017
Excess of receipts over payments,		$151,311

The preceding statements show that there will be an excess of receipts over the expenditures, even if the whole amount estimated for by the different Departments should be granted and expended. But it is known that the amount is estimated on the presumption that all the expenditures authorized by law will be required. This, however, in time of profound peace, has seldom been the case. The reform in the army, and reduction from the estimates of the several Departments, will amount at least to one and a half million of dollars, and thus confirm the opinion expressed by the committee, " that the revenue for 1821 will be fully adequate to the expenses of Government for that year."

The committee submit their views for the succeeding years of 1822, 1823, and 1824, to prove the opinion that the revenue will be fully equal to the payment of the expenses of Government during those years. In addition to the statement given of the receipts from customs for the year 1821, and with the view of further elucidating the subject, they submit the following statement of the receipts derived from the customs, land, &c. &c. for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; three of those years are known to be the minimum years, the fourth not uncommonly productive.

In 1817 the customs produced nett	$17,524,778
In 1818 the customs produced nett	21,828,431
In 1819 the customs produced nett	17,116,702
In 1820 the customs produced nett	15,005,328
	$71,475,239
$71,475,239, averaged on four years, gives for one year	$17,868,809

Although your committee think it probable that the average receipts from the customs, during those four years, will be realized for the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, yet, under the uncertainty arising from the view already given, they consider it more safe to assume a less amount, and therefore submit the following statement of receipts and expenditures as one which they have full confidence may be relied upon for 1822, 1823, and 1824.

Receipts.

Customs,	$17,000,000	
Land, (per report of Secretary,)	2,500,000	
Bank dividends,	420,000	
Postage and incidental,	200,000	
		$20,120,000

Expenditures for those years.

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic,	$1,750,000	
Civilizing Indians,	29,000	
		1,779,000

Military Department, to wit:

Arming militia,	$200,000	
Indian annuities,	152,000	
Revolutionary pensions,	1,200,000	
Invalid pensions,	300,000	
Fortifications,	400,000	
Indian Department,	170,000	
National armories,	360,000	
Cannon, shot, and shells,	50,000	
Arsenals,	30,000	
Army proper, (including the ordnance service and the Military Academy at West Point,) estimated, agreeably to the bill which has passed the House, at its utmost amount, to cost	2,000,000	
		4,862,000
Naval, including $500,000 per annum, for the gradual increase of the navy, amounting, agreeably to the estimate for 1821, to		2,928,676
Public debt, (see report,)		5,477,000
		$15,046,676

leaving a surplus of $5,673,324 per annum, from which will be deducted the interest on any loan that may be authorized during the present year.

The preceding view will show that the committee, in answer to the second question, to wit: "Whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue?" are of opinion that the revenue is amply adequate to the expenses of the Government, and, of course, that no measure for its increase is necessary.

To the third resolution, to wit: "Is it expedient to prohibit or impose additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and to impose an excise on domestic spirits?" the committee answer, that the revenue from imported spirits amounted in 1818 to $2,646,186, and in the year 1819 to the sum of $1,959,125; and it is believed that that of the year 1820 will not amount to the sum received in 1819. But the committee are of opinion that the imposition of an excise, at this time of extreme distress, would be unwise, and is not demanded by the condition of the Treasury; and that, if imposed, it would be difficult to collect; and, if collected, it would, in some parts of the Union, be in paper little available to the Treasury. They therefore submit their opinion against any immediate imposition of an excise on domestic spirits, or of any new duty on, or prohibition of, the importation of foreign spirits.

The committee have thus far confined themselves to the answering of the three resolutions referred to them; they have, however, deemed it not improper, whilst on the subject, to submit their views of the financial state of the Treasury.

The demands on the Treasury, necessary to complete the payments for the year 1820, are—

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,		$855,905 00
Public debt,		2,076,913 15
Mississippi stock,		571,827 57
Navy Department, (report of 21st December,)		1,110,000 00
War Department, agreeably to a letter from the Secretary, dated 31st of January, to the Committee of Ways and Means,	$692,285 75	
From which must be deducted, agreeably to the same letter, the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent for that Department, on the 1st of January, the sum of	251,565 30	
		440,720 45
		5,055,366 17
From which is to be deducted—		
Amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January,	$1,076,271 18	
Less the notes of insolvent banks, which will not be available during the present year,	600,000 00	
Leaving of available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st of January,		476,271 18
Balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of the present year,		$4,579,094 99

The committee believe the above statement to be accurate, and that the balance against the Treasury on the first day of the present year amounted to the sum of $4,579,094 99; that balance will, it is believed by your committee, be reduced by retrenchment in expenditures, as already stated, to an amount not less than one and a half million, which will reduce the actual deficit to be provided for to the sum of $3,079,094 99; but if the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury should prove correct, to wit, that the customs in 1821 will produce only $14,000,000, then the two years will show the following result:

Deficit, as above, on the 1st January, - - - - -	$4,579,094 99
Excess of expenses over receipts in the year 1821, estimated on the demands made by the several Departments, conformably with the existing laws, - - -	854,017 00
	$5,433,111 99
From which deduct amount of expected retrenchment, - - -	1,500,000 00
	$3,933,111 99

The item of $854,017 will be found in the difference of $1,005,328 between the Secretary's estimates of the receipts from customs in the year 1821, and that of your committee; from which must be deducted the excess of receipts over expenditures of $151,311, in the view they have taken above of the receipts and expenditures of 1821, which will leave the item of $854,017.

In this last view, bottomed on the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the receipts in the present year, there appears to be an actual deficit in the two years of 1820 and 1821 of $5,433,111 99, from which the committee believe that there may be deducted for retrenchment $1,500,000, which will leave the sum of $3,933,111 99 to be provided for.

The committee have deemed it proper to give to the House those two views of the subject. If the estimate of the Secretary, of $14,000,000 from the customs, should prove correct, the amount to be provided for will be, as already shown, $3,933,111 99.

If that of your committee should appear to the House as one to be relied upon, then the amount to be provided for will be $3,079,094 99.

The committee ask leave to observe, that a more accurate view of the actual amount to be provided for will be taken by your committee, if the appropriation bills shall pass in time to afford the opportunity.

The House have been correctly informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that it requires time to transfer the money received in the Western States and in Louisiana to the Treasury, for which the Secretary asks the aid of $600,000. That difficulty will, in the opinion of your committee, be surmounted by the amount of appropriations which will remain unclaimed at the expiration of the present year. The unclaimed demands of appropriations at the expiration of each year have, on an average of years, amounted to about $3,000,000; but as the appropriations of the present year will be of a kind that will be called for to a greater proportionate amount than those of former years, it would be unsafe to calculate on a larger amount than that which would afford the time necessary to draw the funds from the States mentioned; but, to that amount, say $600,000, and to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury, the committee are of opinion that the appropriations unexpended at the end of the present year will be amply adequate, and therefore they do not recommend any provision therefor.

The House will duly appreciate the difficulties under which the committee have acted, and will pardon unintentional errors, if any. The committee will only add, that they have used every exertion in their power to arrive at a correct view of the important subjects submitted to their consideration. All which they respectfully submit.

16th Congress.] No. 617. [2d Session.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 7, 1821.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to the last report of the 5th of February, 1820, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this board, dated the 5th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as a part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 6, 1821.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the sum disbursed from the Treasury, during the year 1819, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, as per the last annual report, was -	$7,721,020 96	
From which deduct the amount of repayments in that year, - -	17,199 09	
		$7,703,821 87
Which, with a sum arising from damages and interest on two protested bills of exchange, repaid in 1819, which in that year had been purchased and remitted to Europe, for payment of interest on Louisiana stock, - - - - - -		(a)2,631 78

(a) Amount of repayment by J. M. Ehrick, including interest and damages, $15,520 66
Cost of two bills purchased by him in 1819, £2,900 sterling, at par, 12,888 88
$2,631 78

Together with this sum, being the difference between the principal of stock purchased during the year 1819 and the money paid for the same,		$47,608 49
And a further sum, being gain on remittances to Europe in 1819, as appears by statement D, annexed to the last annual report,		1,322 87
Amounting, together, to		$7,755,385 01

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied for the payment of a sum short provided on account of the public debt, due prior to the 1st January, 1819, as per statement B, annexed to the last annual report,		$128,427 69
The application during the year 1819 towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as appears by the annexed statement A, to the sum of	$7,656,873 16	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock,	485,863 45	
In the purchase of the domestic debt, (cost $664,356 62,)	711,957 55	
In the redemption of the Louisiana stock,	1,215,449 73	
In the payment of the principal of Treasury notes,	80,000 00	
In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt,	64 32	
	2,493,335 05	
On account of the interest and charges,	5,163,538 11	
	7,656,873 16	
Of this sum there was short provided, consisting of unclaimed dividends on the public debt, not applied for by the proprietors, as per the annexed statement B,	29,915 84	
		7,626,957 32
		$7,755,385 01

That, during the year 1820, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest on the domestic debt and reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock,	$5,474,378 88
On account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes,	105,444 57
On account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock,	1,785,662 04
On account of the interest of the same,	188,133 87
On account of the redemption of the domestic debt,	1,718 77
On account of certain parts of the domestic debt,	124 08
On account of the Mississippi stock,	1,150,468 32
Making, together, as will appear by the annexed statement C, the sum of	$8,705,930 53
Which disbursements were made from the appropriation of $10,000,000, for the year 1820, agreeably to the act of the 3d March, 1817, to the amount of	$8,628,514 28
And from repayments into the Treasury, on account of moneys heretofore advanced for the interest and reimbursement of the public debt and Treasury notes, as per the annexed statement E,	77,416 25
	$8,705,930 53

and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to accounts which shall then have been rendered to this Department.

In the mean time, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiency at the end of 1819, as per statement B,		$29,915 84
Also, in the reimbursement of the deferred stock,	$503,196 94	
Also, in the payment of the principal of Treasury notes,	100,000 00	
Also, towards the redemption of the Louisiana stock,	1,785,662 04	
Also, in the purchase of stock and in payment of certain parts of the domestic debt,	180 83	
Also, in the payment of the Mississippi stock,	1,150,468 32	
Also, in the payment of the interest on the funded debt and Treasury notes,	5,024,787 57	
And for replacing funds heretofore advanced for the payment of converted 6 per cent. stock, which in 1819 had been repaid into the Treasury,	1,678 43	
	8,565,974 13	
In the next annual statement, the repayments in 1820 will be exhibited as a deduction from the total amount of warrants issued for the public debt for that year, to the amount of	77,416 25	
And there is estimated as remaining unapplied in the hands of the agents in Europe, and in protested bills, on the 1st January, 1821, per estimate G,	114,439 79	
	8,757,830 17	
From which deduct this sum short provided on account of unclaimed dividends, payable but not demanded at the Treasury,	81,815 48	
		8,676,014 69
		$8,705,930 53

A statement marked H is annexed, which exhibits the balance of the annual appropriation of $10,000,000 unexpended on the 1st January, 1821.

And statement marked I, of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st January, 1821.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 5, 1821.

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1819, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *Payments on account of the principal of the public debt.*			
Reimbursement of the deferred 6 per cent. stock,		$485,863 45	
Purchase of the domestic debt, (cost $664,356 62,)		711,957 55	
Reimbursement of Louisiana stock,		1,215,449 73	
Principal of Treasury notes,		80,000 00	
Certain parts of the domestic debt,		64 32	
			$2,493,335 05
II. *On account of the interest and charges.*			
Interest for the year 1819 on the public debt, as settled at the Treasury,		4,935,313 69	
Interest paid with the instalment of Louisiana domestic stock, on the 21st October, 1819,		2,311 24	
Interest on Treasury notes,		2,220 29	
		4,939,845 22	
Commission to agents purchasing stock,		1,633 67	
		4,941,478 89	
Interest and charges on Louisiana 6 per cent. stock, payable in Europe—			
At Amsterdam, from 1st July, 1819, to 1st January, 1820, 335,936 guilders, at 40 cents,	$134,372 40		
At London, from 1st January, 1819, to the 21st October following, £18,485 2*s.* 10*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	82,156 19		
Commissions and charges—			
At Amsterdam, 2,035 guilders 10 stivers, $814 20			
At London, £932 19*s.* 10*d.*, 4,146 62			
	4,960 62		
	221,489 21		
Commission to agents in America purchasing bills of exchange,	570 01	222,059 22	
			5,163,538 11
			$7,656,873 16

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February*, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the provision which remained to be made after the 1*st day of January*, 1820, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due before that day.*

The demands to be satisfied on 1st January, 1820, were as follows:			
1. Dividends payable by commissioners of loans, including dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices,		$1,469,071 06	
2. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for their payment,		151,767 72	
3. Balances due to the agents in Europe for paying interest on Louisiana stock, viz:			
At London, £1,606 2*s.* 8*d.* sterling, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	$7,138 37		
At Amsterdam, 140,392 guilders, at 40 cents,	56,156 80		
		63,295 17	
4. Amount due for converted 6 per cent. stock; this sum heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans no longer in office, which, not having been applied for, was, in 1819, repaid into the Treasury,		1,678 43	
			$1,685,812 38
The funds provided for these demands were as follows, viz:			
I. *On account of the interest on the Louisiana stock payable in Europe.*			
1. The amount of payments made at the Treasury, before the 1st of January, 1820, for bills which had been protested for non-payment, and which on that day had not been repaid,	103,937 74		
2. Bills paid for at the Treasury in 1819, not credited by the agents in Europe till 1820,	60,000 00		
		163,937 74	

STATEMENT—Continued.

II. *On account of the domestic debt.*			
1. Cash due from commissioners of loans deceased or out of office,	$5,778 97		
2. Cash in the hands of commissioners in office, applicable to dividends,	1,462,392 16		
3. Cash advanced for Treasury dividends over the amount payable,	19,966 06		
4. Cash heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans no longer in office, for the reimbursement of exchanged stock, and remaining unapplied,	3,821 61		
		$1,491,958 80	
			$1,655,896 54
Remaining to be provided for after 1st January, 1820,			$29,915 84

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account on the payment of interest on Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
February 25	8209	C. Smith,	$30,222 22
28	8218	J. B. Petry,	14,311 11
May 16	8562	Isaac McKim,	23,100 00
July 10	8857	Bank United States,	62,367 23
22	8887	Clement Smith,	9,022 22
22	8888	Clement Smith,	19,000 00
December 27	9379	Bank United States,	30,111 09
			$188,133 87

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
January 8	8104	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	$358 24
March 1	8223	Branch Bank, New York,	14,957 90
23	53	Thomas T. Tucker,	2,949 06
23	54	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,517 33
23	55	Branch Bank, Washington,	13,525 95
23	56	Bank United States,	12,812 38
25	58	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	7,205 32
25	59	Trenton Banking Company,	2,730 13
25	60	Bank United States,	476,749 35
25	61	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	53,932 77
25	62	Branch Bank, Richmond,	8,300 00
25	63	Branch Bank, South Carolina,	74,000 00
31	76	Branch Bank, Boston,	275,000 00
31	77	Branch Bank, Providence,	13,000 00
31	78	Branch Bank, Middletown,	8,500 00
31	79	Branch Bank, New York,	335,000 00
January 3	8064	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	235 77
April 4	8337	Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	180 38
7	49	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	380 73
June 20	8682	Thomas T. Tucker,	2,949 06
20	83	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,517 33
20	84	Thomas Wilson,	12,728 60
20	85	Richard Smith,	13,950 29
28	96	Branch Bank, Boston,	275,000 00
28	97	Branch Bank, Middletown,	18,500 00
28	98	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	7,207 75
28	99	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,538 90
28	8700	Branch Bank, Richmond,	7,674 68
28	1	Branch Bank, Charleston,	73,000 00
28	2	Trenton Banking Company,	2,790 13
28	3	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	54,108 06
28	12	Bank United States,	480,380 11
28	13	Branch Bank, New York,	331,000 00
July 1	93	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	187 50
10	8855	Bank United States,	6,000 00
25	96	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	1,172 04
September 21	9036	Thomas T. Tucker,	2,949 06
21	37	Thomas T. Tucker,	11,517 33
22	39	Trenton Banking Company,	2,796 13
22	40	Branch Bank, Richmond,	7,164 75
22	41	Branch Bank, Charleston,	70,000 00
22	42	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	54,078 32

LIST—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
September 25	9044	Bank United States,	$517,466 33
25	45	Branch Bank, Middletown,	9,867 37
25	49	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	7,132 58
25	50	Branch Bank, Providence,	11,524 57
28	53	Bank United States,	12,169 74
28	54	Branch Bank, Washington,	14,059 43
October 3	9141	Branch Bank, New York,	328,074 57
4	53	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	170 15
4	54	Branch Bank, Boston,	286,261 22
12	92	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	4 98
12	93	Branch Bank, Boston,	272 76
12	94	Trenton Banking Company,	3 93
12	95	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	1 10
12	96	Branch Bank, Charleston,	31 60
12	97	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	43 82
18	9201	Bank United States,	962 77
18	2	Branch Bank, New York,	560 56
20	12	Branch Bank, Washington,	135 41
November 8	57	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	276 94
December 20	9360	Bank United States,	547,206 11
20	61	Trenton Banking Company,	3,268 11
20	62	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	53,969 71
20	64	Thomas T. Tucker,	2,807 56
21	65	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	528 72
21	66	Branch Bank, Richmond,	8,178 02
21	67	Thomas T. Tucker,	12,658 37
21	68	T. Wilson,	18,256 84
21	69	Richard Smith,	17,444 91
22	72	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	8,621 30
26	74	Branch Bank, Providence,	13,767 28
26	75	Branch Bank, Charleston,	71,242 73
26	76	Branch Bank, New York,	392,573 49
26	77	Branch Bank, Middletown,	14,654 88
26	78	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	204 70
30	82	Branch Bank, Boston,	325,000 00
30	84	Branch Bank, Boston,	25,430 97
			$5,474,378 88

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
March 25	8266	William Lyon,	$40 34
April 24	8468	Branch Bank, Boston,	1,678 43
			$1,718 77

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
November 10	9263	William Gardner,	$20 00
29	98	Richard Cutts,	105,424 57
			$105,444 57

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of certain parts of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
January 31	817	E. J. Shippen,	$124 08

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the redemption of Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
January 10	8107	Hope and Co. and F. Baring,	$140,000 00
10	8	F. Bulman,	1,350 00
10	9	D. W. Dean,	540 00
10	10	W. Hamilton,	8,100 00
10	11	J. Jackson,	3,780 00
10	12	J. Leslie,	1,080 00
10	13	William Lackner,	1,620 00
10	14	J. Sexton,	810 00
10	15	H. Sexton,	1,080 00
10	16	C. J. A. Stackman,	2,700 00
10	17	G. Smith,	810 00
10	18	Mary Priaulx,	810 00
11	22	J. Massey,	5,400 00
11	24	L. Gillespie,	4,590 00
29	66	W. Harkness, Jun.	2,700 00
February 14	94	J. Stanley & Son,	5,000 00
April 22	8465	F. Barney & Co. and Hope & Co.	810 00
June 30	8714	R. & T. D. Smith and others,	630,000 00
August 7	8942	F. Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	2,430 00
8	46	R. & T. D. Smith and others,	175,680 00
24	69	Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	200,000 00
September 19	9035	Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	6,210 00
October 12	9192	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	1,426 00
12	93	Branch Bank, Boston,	77,933 20
12	94	Trenton Banking Company,	1,150 00
12	95	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	322 00
12	96	Branch Bank, Charleston,	8,829 72
12	97	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	12,282 00
18	9201	Bank United States,	270,626 13
18	2	Branch Bank, New York,	153,047 99
20	12	Branch Bank, Washington,	39,545 00
November 8	58	Branch Bank, Washington,	25,000 00
			$1,785,662 04

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1820, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of Mississippi stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
May 16	8560	Richard Smith,	$726 00
16	61	J. Swan,	5,347 30
17	63	J. S. Smith,	1,094 36
17	64	John Russ,	1,231 91
17	68	James Forrest,	65,904 61
18	75	John Fleming,	79,837 78
19	78	John Fleming,	42,721 68
20	82	Arthur Harper,	22,770 00
20	83	Thomas Wetmore,	19,783 50
20	84	Aaron D. Weld,	1,749 00
20	85	Richard Smith,	14,221 09
26	95	Richard Smith,	50,231 94
26	96	Simon Gratz,	7,223 99
26	97	John Davidson,	11,682 00
26	98	Benjamin Bailey,	3,109 61
26	99	Schuylkill Bank,	14,965 50
26	8600	Benjamin Huntington,	792 00
26	1	Charles K. Moulton,	396 00
27	4	Austin L. Sands,	7,491 00
27	8	Samuel L. Gouverneur,	1,435 50
29	10	William Payne,	464,764 57
29	11	Richard Smith,	6,550 50
29	13	Richard Smith,	3,851 34
30	14	John Davidson,	25,855 50
31	16	Richard Smith,	631 20
31	17	Julian Ludlow,	2,590 50
31	18	William A. Bradley,	3,303 25
June 1	36	McEwen, Hale, & Davidson,	84,984 51
2	42	Richard Smith,	9,207 00
2	43	John Davidson,	1,336 50
3	45	Adam Tunno,	13,513 50
8	56	James Forrest,	3,580 50
8	57	Adam Tunno,	13,096 02
10	60	John Fleming,	660 00
10	62	John Davidson,	9,105 64
10	63	Richard Smith,	6,600 00
13	69	John Davidson,	9,900 00
14	70	Charles F. Moulton,	990 00
16	72	John Davidson,	3,300 00

LIST—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1820.			
June 16	8673	David M. Forrest,	$660 00
19	76	Richard Smith,	2,920 50
22	86	Richard Smith,	51,848 62
28	94	John Davidson,	3,465 00
28	8704	Richard Smith,	1,551 00
29	8	John Davidson,	2,376 00
29	9	John B. Desdoity,	396 00
July 1	68	John Taylor,	2,032 80
1	69	John Davidson,	1,980 00
5	8819	John Davidson,	1,485 00
7	27	John Davidson,	808 50
7	28	John Davidson,	396 00
8	29	Prime, Ward, & Sands,	1,320 00
10	56	William Vernon,	1,144 45
11	58	Nathan Waterman, Jun.	14,821 71
11	59	John Davidson,	429 00
18	75	John Davidson,	6,567 00
18	76	Norman Knox,	808 50
19	78	John Davidson,	1,996 50
19	79	John Davidson,	4,422 00
21	84	John Davidson,	1,848 00
22	91	Richard Smith,	1,584 00
25	97	John Davidson,	7,557 00
August 4	8940	John Fleming,	1,254 00
8	44	John Davidson,	2,491 50
15	52	John Davidson,	1,089 00
23	62	Beers & Bunnell,	1,574 85
23	64	Beers & Bunnell,	1,336 50
24	70	John Davidson,	2,640 00
24	71	John Davidson,	88 00
September 9	9020	Beers & Bunnell,	777 40
29	55	Beers & Bunnell,	220 00
30	57	S. & M. Allen,	354 42
October 31	9221	S. & M. Allen,	49 50
November 24	91	Bowie & Kurtz,	2,178 00
December 6	9330	Richard Smith,	4,793 50
8	35	George S. Hough,	567 77
			$1,150,468 32

RECAPITULATION.

Payment of interest on Louisiana stock,	$188,133 87
Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt,	5,474,378 88
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,	1,718 77
Redemption of the Louisiana stock,	1,785,662 04
Reimbursement of Treasury notes,	105,444 57
Certain parts of the domestic debt,	124 08
Redemption of Mississippi stock,	1,150,468 32
	$8,705,930 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Amount of remittances during the year 1820, *for the payment of the interest on the Louisiana stock.*

£8,250 at par,	$36,533 33	
2,000 at 1½ per cent. advance,	9,022 22	
£10,250 sterling.		$45,555 55
50,000 guilders, at 38 cents,	19,000	
60,000 guilders, at 38½ cents,	23,100	
20,000 guilders, at 40 cents,	8,000	
130,000 guilders.		50,100 00
		$95,655 55
£10,250 at par,	$45,422 22	
130,000 guilders,	52,000 00	
		97,422 22
Amount of warrants issued in payment of remittances in 1820,		95,655 55
Gain on remittances in 1820,		$1,766 67

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Repayments into the Treasury during the year 1820, *in relation to the public debt.*

Warrants. No.	Warrants. Date.	On whom drawn.	For what purpose.	Amount.
	1820.			
3437	Sept. 30,	Branch Bank United States at Baltimore, - -	Moneys remaining in the said bank heretofore advanced for reimbursement of Treasury notes,	$58,254 52
3438	Sept. 30,	Branch Bank United States at Richmond, - -	Moneys remaining in the said bank heretofore advanced for reimbursement of Treasury notes,	10,778 80
3439	Sept. 30,	Peter Freneau, late commissioner of loans, S. Carolina,	Moneys heretofore advanced to him on account of interest and reimbursement of domestic debt,	8,382 93
				$77,416 25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Estimate of the application in 1820 *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *On account of the principal.*		
1. Reimbursement of the deferred stock, estimated at - - -	$503,196 94	
2. Principal of Treasury notes, - - - -	100,000 00	
3. Stock purchased, (cost 40.34,) - - - - -	56 75	
4. Redemption of Louisiana stock, (*a*) - - - -	1,785,662 04	
5. In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt, (old registered debt & interest,)	124 08	
6. In payment of Mississippi stock, - - - -	1,150,468 32	
7. To replace funds heretofore advanced to a commissioner of loans no longer in office, for the payment of converted stock, which, in 1819, had been repaid into the Treasury, - - - - - -	1,678 43	
		$3,541,186 56
II. *On account of the interest.*		
1. Interest on the domestic funded debt, estimated at - - -	4,815,473 83	
2. Interest on Louisiana stock domesticated, including payment to the Bank of the United States, for interest on foreign Louisiana stock held by them, -	120,244 17	
3. Interest on Treasury notes, - - - - -	5,444 57	
4. Interest and charges on Louisiana stock payable in Europe on the 1st July and 21st October, 1820, - - - - -	83,625 00	
		5,024,787 57
		$8,565,974 13

(*a*) Amount of claims to be applied for 31st Dec. 1819, per note to statement F of the last report,		$1,646,117 42
Residue payable October 21, 1820, - - - - - -		2,216,462 77
		3,862,580 19
Payments in 1820, (as above,) - - - - - -		1,785,662 04
Claims to be applied for January 1, 1821, - - - - -		$2,076,918 15

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

An estimate of the funds provided before the 1st *of January*, 1821, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

Remittances to Europe in 1819, credited by the agents in 1820, - - - -		$60,000 00
Remittances to Europe in 1820, - - - - -		97,422 22
		157,422 22
Amount of protested bills outstanding and unrecovered on the 31st December, 1820, -		(*a*) 103,937 74
		261,359 96
Application in 1820, per estimate F, - - - -	$83,625 00	
Balances due the agents, December 31, 1819, - - -	63,295 17	
		146,920 17
		$114,439 79

(a) List of bills of exchange purchased on account of Louisiana stock, returned under protest for non-payment, and remaining unrecovered on the 31st December, 1820.

PURCHASED IN 1815.

By whom drawn.	On whom drawn.	In whose favor.	Amount.	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Ab. Barker and F. Depeyster, -	£3,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Minturn and Champlin, and Post and Minturn, - - -	5,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and Robert Bowne, - - -	2,500 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and Ab. Barker, - - -	4,139 13 5	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and J. L. Bowne, and Howland & Co., -	2,500 0 0	
Part of Jacob Barker's bill for £8,046 6s. 5d.	Thos. Mullet and J. J. Evans & Co.	Ab. Barker, and F. Depeyster, -	2,246 6 5	
Minturn and Champlin,	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	Rob't Bowne, and H. King & Co.	4,000 0 0	
			£23,385 19 10 at 4s. 6d.	$103,937 74

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

H.

Appropriation of $10,000,000 *by the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed March* 3, 1817.

The application in 1817, as per report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, communicated to Congress on the 7th February, 1818, was - - - -		$10,000,000 00
And in anticipation of 1818, per ditto, was - - - - -		2,830,108 52
The application of the balance of the appropriation for 1818 appears in the report of the said commissioners of the 5th February, 1819, - - - - - -		7,169,891 48
The application in 1819 appears in the report of the said commissioners of the 5th of February, 1820, - - - - - - -	$7,621,601 58	
To which add payments on account of the principal and interest of Treasury notes,	82,220 29	
		7,703,821 87
The application in 1820, per the accompanying report, is - - - -		8,628,514 28
Balance applicable to payments after the 31st December, 1820, is - - -		3,667,663 85
		$40,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1817, - - - - - - - -		$10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1818, - - - - - - - -		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1819, - - - - - - - -		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1820, - - - - - - - -		10,000,000 00
		$40,000,000 00
Balance December 31, 1820, brought down, - - - - -		$3,667,663 85
Whereof, there is applicable for the redemption of the Louisiana stock, which remained unpaid on that day, the sum of - - - - - - -		2,076,918 15
Leaving, applicable to the interest and redemption of the public debt falling due after that day, the sum of - - - - - - - - -		$1,590,745 70

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st *January*, 1821, *with its redemption for* 1820.

Amount redeemed in 1820, under the sixth section of the act for the redemption of the public debt, -	$56 75
Residue of Louisiana six per cent. stock, payable 21st October, 1820,* - - - - -	2,216,408 78
Reimbursement of the deferred stock, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1819, per accounts settled at the Treasury, - - - - - - - - -	485,863 45
Amount of the funded debt, 1st January, 1821, subject to reduction on account of the redemption of the deferred stock in 1820, the accounts for which have not been adjusted, and exclusive of stock which may have been issued in lieu of Treasury notes in the fourth quarter of that year, (a) - - -	89,717,433 17
	$92,419,762 15
Amount of the debt, as above stated, brought down, - - - - -	$89,717,433 17
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock in 1820, estimated at - - - -	503,196 94
	$89,214,236 23

* There remained, as a charge against the Treasury for the amount of claims to be applied for on the 31st December, 1820, the sum of $2,076,918 15.

Amount of the funded debt on the 1st January, 1820, per statement H, accompanying the report of that year,		$89,370,538 24
Debts funded, per accounts rendered to the Treasury, subsequently to the formation of that statement, viz:		
Three per cent. stock,	$61 48	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	38,151 30	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	11,012 00	
		49,224 78
Stock issued under the act of the 15th May, 1820, authorizing a loan of $3,000,000, viz:		
At six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of Government,	2,000,000 00	
At five per cent. per annum, redeemable after the 1st January, 1832,	999,999 13	
		2,999,999 13
		$92,419,762 15

(a) Consisting of—Deferred stock, (including reimbursement for 1820,)	$2,561,010 43
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,946 44
Exchanged six per cent. stock,	2,668,974 99
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	6,187,006 84
Six per cent. stock of 1813,	22,359,368 84
Six per cent. stock of 1814,	13,011,437 63
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	9,490,099 10
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,458,473 50
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,605,116 27
Five per cent. stock, subscription to Bank of the United States,	7,000,000 00
Six per cent. stock of 1820,	2,000,000 00
Five per cent. stock of 1820,	999,999 13
	$89,717,433 17

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 618. [2d SESSION.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 16, 1821.

To the Senate of the United States: WASHINGTON, *February* 14, 1821.

I transmit to Congress a report from the Director of the Mint, enclosing a statement of the treasurer, submitting the operations of the Mint for the last year.

JAMES MONROE.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 1, 1821.

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that, during this period, there have been struck at the Mint—

In gold coins,	263,806 pieces,	amounting to	$1,319,030 00
In silver coins,	1,821,153 pieces,	amounting to	501,680 70
And in copper coins,	4,407,550 pieces,	amounting to	44,075 50

making, in the whole, six million four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and nine pieces, amounting to one million eight hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents.

The above coinage of gold and silver has, in fact, been the work of no more than nine months; for, from the deficiency of deposites, the actual coinage did not commence till the beginning of April, and was even afterwards frequently interrupted from the same cause. The press employed in the copper coinage did not continue in operation more than six months, as the quantity of copper coins had accumulated far beyond the public demand.

From the above statement, with other well ascertained data, it may, I presume, be confidently affirmed that the Mint, in its present improved state, will be found fully adequate to all the purposes for which it was originally established.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

A statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1820.

	Half-eagles.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Dimes.	Cents.	Value.	Number of pieces struck.
Gold coins, -	263,806	-	-	-	-	$1,319,030 00	263,806
Silver coins, -	-	751,122	127,444	942,587	-	501,680 70	1,821,153
Copper coins, -	-	"	-	-	4,407,550	44,075 50	4,407,550
	263,806	751,122	127,444	942,587	4,407,550	1,864,786 20	6,492,509

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1820.

JAMES RUSH.

16th CONGRESS.] No. 619. [2d SESSION.

BOUNTIES AND ALLOWANCES ON PICKLED FISH AND SALTED PROVISIONS EXPORTED; THE QUANTITY OF SALT IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED; AND THE DUTY ACCRUING ON SALT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 21, 1821.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 20, 1821.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House a "statement of the bounties and allowances paid to fishing vessels, each year, from the commencement of the Government to the present time, and of the quantity of salt annually imported into each State, and not re-exported with benefit of drawback; also, the amount of duty annually collected on the same, in each State, during the time aforesaid;" I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement, with a letter from the Register of the Treasury, explaining the reasons of the defective character of the statement to which it refers.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 19, 1821.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement so far in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives as the documents in this office will admit. That part of the resolution requiring the quantity of salt annually imported into each State, and not re-exported with benefit of drawback; and, also, the amount of duty annually collected on the same, in each State, from the commencement of the Government to the present time, cannot be complied with. In lieu thereof, the statement shows the amount of duty accruing, and the quantity of salt imported into the United States, annually, from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st December, 1819; also, the quantity of salt re-exported without benefit of drawback, from the 1st October, 1804, to the 30th September, 1819.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

A statement showing the quantity of salt imported into the United States, and the duty accruing thereon; the amount of bounties and allowances paid to fishing vessels from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st December, 1819; also, the quantity of salt re-exported without benefit of drawback, from the 1st October, 1804, to the 30th September, 1819.

	Amount of duty accruing on salt.	Quantity of salt imported.	Quantity of salt re-exported without benefit of drawback.	Bounty on pickled fish and salted provisions exported.	Allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries.	Total bounties and allowances.
	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
From the commencement of the Government to the 31st of December, 1791, - -	630,895	5,257,456	-	29,682 51	-	29,682 51
From the 1st January to the 31st December, - - 1792, - -	213,541	1,779,510	-	44,772 17	-	44,772 17
Do. do. - - - 1793, - -	247,622	2,027,332	-	16,731 16	72,965 32	89,696 48
Do. do. - - - 1794, - -	361,128	2,958,411	-	13,767 85	93,768 91	107,536 76
Do. do. - - - 1795, - -	345,770	2,823,718	-	14,854 81	66,280 47	81,135 28
Do. do. - - - 1796, - -	443,550	3,670,077	-	16,998 99	76,889 63	93,888 62
Do. do. - - - 1797, - -	391,134	2,977,902	-	12,398 53	80,475 76	92,874 29
Do. do. - - - 1798, - -	544,206	2,755,524	-	19,220 12	94,684 30	113,904 42
Do. do. - - - 1799, - -	488,617	2,513,411	-	20,769 15	128,605 87	149,375 02
Do. do. - - - 1800, - -	687,387	3,421,819	-	18,325 21	87,853 45	106,178 66
Do. do. - - - 1801, - -	686,454	3,608,948	-	28,586 38	74,520 92	103,107 30
Do. do. - - - 1802, - -	792,838	3,872,995	-	29,700 63	104,447 92	134,148 55
Do. do. - - - 1803, - -	721,355	3,512,872	-	34,790 04	117,173 57	151,963 61
Do. do. - - - 1804, - -	686,799	3,433,996	-	46,922 90	145,986 93	192,909 83
Do. do. - - - 1805, - -	765,804	3,782,328	2,923	37,746 32	152,927 72	190,674 04
Do. do. - - - 1806, - -	862,694	4,262,704	5,066	37,133 72	162,191 99	199,325 71
Do. do. - - - 1807, - -	731,508	4,597,033	6,453	27,414 03	161,254 17	188,668 20
Do. do. - - - 1808, - -	6,017	48,945	591	17,240 66	142,911 89	160,152 55
Do. do. - - - 1809, - -	43	360	581	2,423 67	47,166 11	49,589 78
Do. do. - - - 1810, - -	-	-	7,657	508 35	3,406 44	3,914 79
Do. do. - - - 1811, - -	-	-	898	784 13	-	784 13
Do. do. - - - 1812, - -	-	-	1			
Do. do. - - - 1813.						
Do. do. - - - 1814, - -	75,822	379,112				
Do. do. - - - 1815, - -	855,449	4,311,763	1,585	-	1,811 74	1,811 74
Do. do. - - - 1816, - -	1,076,933	5,367,478	4,778	583 60	84,736 26	85,319 86
Do. do. - - - 1817, - -	598,496	2,975,995	11,336	4,426 90	119,919 51	124,346 41
Do. do. - - - 1818, - -	714,466	3,557,925	4,550	5,672 24	148,915 65	154,587 89
Do. do. - - - 1819, - -	765,537	3,823,410	1,386	5,476 66	161,623 35	167,100 01
Total,	13,694,065	77,751,024	47,805	486,930 73	2,330,517 88	2,817,448 61

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 19, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.] No. 620. [2d SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 28, 1821.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances, respectfully submit the following report:

The total nett receipts into the Treasury during the year 1820 amounted to - -		$20,969,001

STATE OF THE TREASURY, PUBLIC REVENUE, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1821.

1. *The state of the Treasury.*

The amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, agreeably to report of the committee, dated the 6th February, was believed to be -	$476,271 18	
From which must be deducted amount of deposites in the Bank of Vincennes, which it cannot pay, - - - - - - - -	214,808 00	
Leaving available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, the sum of - -		$261,463 18

2. *The revenue for* 1821.

Customs, as estimated by the Committee of Ways and Means, in their report of 6th February,	$15,005,328
Land, estimated by the committee, - - - - - - -	800,000
Internal taxes, agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, - -	100,000
Bank dividend, by the same, - - - - - - -	350,000
Post Office receipts from debts of banks, and other incidental receipts, - - -	100,000
Estimated amount of means available for the service of the year 1821, - - -	$16,355,328

3. *Amount of the several appropriations for the year* 1821.

1. Permanent appropriations, viz:			
Principal and interest of public debt, - -	$5,477,776		
Gradual increase of the navy, - - -	500,000		
Arming the militia, - - - -	200,000		
Indian annuities, - - - -	152,000		
Indian trading houses, - - - -	19,000		
Civilization of Indians, - - - -	10,000		
		$6,358,776	
2. Temporary, agreeably to the several appropriations made for the service of the present year:			
For the service of the navy, - - -	$2,209,093		
For the military, - - - -	4,936,451		
Civil department, - - - -	1,517,352		
Public buildings, - - - -	90,445		
Private claims, estimated at - - -	200,000		
Treaty of Ghent, presumed, - - -	45,000		
Spanish treaty, supposed, - - - -	100,000		
		9,098,341	
			15,457,117
Leaving an excess of receipts over the expenses authorized by law of - - -			$898,211

And of the state of the finances.

Actual balance against the Treasury on the 1st day of January, (see report of the Committee of Ways and Means, No. 616,) - - - - - - -		$4,579,094
To which must be added amount due by the Vincennes Bank, and which will not be available for the service of the present year, - - - - - - - -		214,808
Actual deficit to be provided for, - - - - - - - -		4,793,902
To supply that deficit, there may be applied the surplus of the estimated receipts in 1821 over the expenditures authorized by the several acts of appropriation passed during the present session, which is presumed, by the preceding view, to amount to the sum of - - - - - - -	$898,211	
And the available funds in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, - -	261,463	
		1,159,674
Leaving an actual deficit, to be provided for by loan, of - - - - - -		3,634,228
But if the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury should prove correct, to wit, that the customs will yield only fourteen million, then there must be added (the difference between his estimate and that of the committee) the sum of - - - - - - -		1,005,328
		$4,639,556

The committee, under all these circumstances of difficulty and doubt, submit a bill authorizing a loan for $4,500,000.

The House will perceive a difference between the present report and that of the 6th of February, arising out of the expenditures being bottomed in the one as estimates, and in the other as the actual sums appropriated for the service of the present year; and, in the estimate of receipts for land during the year 1821, the committee have, in their present report, assumed only one-half the amount of their former, which was taken from the estimate of the Treasury. The committee do not pretend to much personal knowledge on the subject; but, from conversation with well informed gentlemen from the West and South, and a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, they were induced to believe that it would be unsafe to rely on a larger sum than $800,000 to be received for land during the present year. The House will also perceive a difference in the available fund arising from the default of the Bank of Vincennes.

Retrenchments in the public expenditures.

The deductions made from the estimates of the several Departments for 1820 amounted to the sum of	$2,130,000
Those for 1821 amounted to - - - - - - - -	2,317,155

VIZ:

Civil, - - - - - - - -	$116,508	
Military, - - - - - - -	1,481,064	
Naval, including $500,000 from gradual increase, - - -	719,583	
Total amount of retrenchments in the annual public expenditures during the sixteenth Congress, -		$4,447,155

It will be perceived, by the preceding view, that the expenditures for the present year are less than fifteen and one-half millions. The committee are of opinion that those of the next year will not exceed $15,000,000, for during that year the whole effect of the reduction of the army will be felt; that reduction has reduced the expense of the present year $561,000, and will reduce that of the next nearly 1,000,000. The revolutionary pensioners will cost in future $200,000 less than the sum appropriated for the present year. In fine, the committee are of opinion that the receipts will, if no unforeseen change should happen, greatly exceed the annual expenditures.

All which the committee respectfully submit.

16th Congress.] **No. 621.** [2d Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 1, 1821.

Sir: Treasury Department, *February* 27, 1821.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, three statements, (marked A, B, and C,) which have been prepared pursuant to the seventh section of an act of Congress passed the 2d of April, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. John W. Taylor, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the balance of the gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st of December, 1819; the amount deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1820; the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposites; allowances for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1820, to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:

GOLD.		Oz. dwts. gr.	Dolls. cts. m.
Balance of gold bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1819,		5,673 11 9	100,861 00 0
Gold bullion deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1820,		69,733 11 7	1,239,705 43 5
Total,		75,407 2 16	1,340,566 43 5
Amount paid for deposites of gold from 1st January to 31st December, 1820,		-	1,424,428 54 5
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1820,		-	13,711 03 0
			1,438,139 57 5
Deduct as follows:			
Amount in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1819,	$3 68 0		
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1819,	119,105 89 5		
			119,109 57 5
			1,319,030 00 0
Gold coins made at the Mint from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, 263,806 half-eagles,		-	1,319,030 00 0
Allowances to the melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage, for same period,		-	4,525 99 5
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1820,		-	17,010 44 0
As above,		-	1,340,566 43 5
SILVER.			
Balance of silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1819,		64,256 17 15	74,140 92 5
Silver bullion deposited, from 1st January to 31st December, 1820,		390,605 17 0	450,702 67 5
Total,		454,862 14 15	524,843 60 0
Amount paid for deposites of silver, from 1st January to 31st December, 1820,		-	507,734 72 0
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1820,		-	2,943 13 5
Add silver coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1820,		-	4 5
			510,677 90 0
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint, on the 31st December, 1819,	78		
Also this sum, being a balance in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1819,	8,996 42		
			8,997 20 0
			501,680 70 0
Silver coins made from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, 942,587 dimes, 127,444 quarter-dollars, and 751,122 half-dollars,		434,790 0 11	501,680 70 0
Allowances made to melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage, for same period,		1,505 17 23	1,737 57 0
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1820,		18,566 16 5	21,425 33 0
As above,		454,862 14 15	524,843 60 0

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 26, 1821.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

B.

The Mint of the United States in account current with copper, purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1820.

DR.	Troy weight.	Cost of copper.
	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Dolls. cts. m.
To amount of rough copper and copper planchets purchased from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1819, per statement B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 8th April, 1820,	1,330,332 0 14	366,452 66 0
To amount of copper planchets fit for striking, purchased in the quarters ending March, June, and September, 1820, 37,678lbs. avoirdupois weight, at 7,000 grains to the pound avoirdupois, is	45,789 2 16	11,929 31 0
To this sum, being the balance lost in exchange upon remittances made for the purchase of copper,	- -	224 39 0
Amount and cost of copper,	1,376,121 3 10	378,606 36 0
To amount gained on coinage,	24,493 10 0	89,113 81 0
	1,400,615 1 10	467,720 17 0

B—Continued.

Cr.	Troy weight.	Value of copper at the rate of 7 dwts. to a cent.
	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Dolls. cts. m.
By amount of rough copper and copper planchets accounted for from the commencement of the institution to 31st December, 1819, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of the 8th April, 1820, - -	1,198,863 3 14	384,414 67 0
By amount of cents delivered by the treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States, - - - - - - - - -	127,455 10 16	44,075 50 0
By this sum short credited in last statement for cents delivered to the Treasurer of the United States, - - - - - - - - -	- -	10,900 00 0
	1,326,319 2 10	
Deduct, over credited in last statement, for weight of cents delivered, -	8,333 3 0	
Amount accounted for, - - -	1,317,985 11 10	439,390 17 0
By balance on hand, copper coins in the hands of the treasurer of the Mint, -	82,629 2 0	28,330 00 0
	1,400,615 1 10	467,720 17 0

Note.—229 lbs. 18 dwts. of copper, spoiled in striking, appear to have been received in the year 1820, by the treasurer of the Mint from the chief coiner, to be used as alloy in the coinage of gold and silver.

Comptroller's Office, *February* 26, 1821.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

C.

Summary statement exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint; the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposites; and the amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31*st December*, 1820, *viz:*

Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage, up to the 31st December, 1819, -		-	$16,992,781 06 0
Gold coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1820, per account A, -		$1,319,030 00 0	
Silver coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1820, per account A, -		501,680 70 0	
Copper coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1820, per account B, -		44,075 50 0	
			1,864,786 20 0
Total value, gold, silver, and copper, -		-	$18,857,567 26 0
Nett charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, to December 31st, 1819,		531,306 15 0	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period, - -		63,037 01 0	
		594,343 16 0	
From which deduct amount of wastage of gold and silver to the 31st December, 1819, - - -	$63,120 28 0		
Also amount wastage from January 1 to December 31, 1820, -	6,263 56 5		
		69,383 84 5	
			524,959 31 5
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment from January 1 to December 31, 1820, - - - - - - -		-	21,606 42 0
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver to the 31st of December, 1820, - - - - - - -		69,383 84 5	
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposites to 31st December, 1819, - - - -	$8,043 27 5		
Also this sum, from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, -	260 54 5		
		8,303 82 0	
			61,080 02 5
			607,645 76 0
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to December 31st, 1820, - - - - -		-	89,114 81 0
Nett amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31st, 1820, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery, - - - - -		-	518,530 95 0

Comptroller's Office, *February* 26, 1821.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

17th Congress.] No. 622. [1st Session.

DUTY ON BOOKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1821.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The petition of the rector and visiters of the University of Virginia, on behalf of those for whom they are in the office of preparing the means of instruction, as well as of others seeking it elsewhere, respectfully representeth:

That the Commonwealth of Virginia has thought proper lately to establish a university for instruction, generally, in all the useful branches of science, of which your petitioners are appointed rector and visiters, and, as such, are charged with attention to the interests of those who shall be committed to their care.

That they observe, by the tariff of duties imposed by the laws of Congress on importations into the United States, an article peculiarly inauspicious to the objects of their own, and of all other literary institutions throughout the United States.

That, at an early period of the present Government, when our country was burdened with a heavy debt, contracted in the war of independence, and its resources for revenue were untried and uncertain, the National Legislature thought it as yet inexpedient to indulge in scruples as to the subjects of taxation, and, among others, imposed a duty on books imported from abroad, which has been continued, and now is, of fifteen per cent. on their prime cost, raised by ordinary custom-house charges to eighteen per cent., and by the importer's profits to perhaps twenty-five per cent., and more.

That, after many years' experience, it is certainly found that the reprinting of books in the United States is confined chiefly to those in our native language, and of popular characters, and to cheap editions of a few of the classics for the use of schools; while the valuable editions of the classical authors, even learned works in the English language, and books in all foreign living languages, (vehicles of the important discoveries and improvements in science and the arts, which are daily advancing the interest and happiness of other nations,) are unprinted here, and unobtainable from abroad but under the burden of a heavy duty.

That of many important books, in different branches of science, it is believed that there is not a single copy in the United States; of others, but a few; and these too distant and difficult of access for students and writers generally.

That the difficulty resulting from this mode of procuring books of the first order in the sciences, and in foreign languages, ancient and modern, is an unfair impediment to the American student, who, for want of these aids, already possessed or easily procurable in all countries except our own, enters on his course with very unequal means, with wants unknown to his foreign competitors, and often with that imperfect result which subjects us to reproaches not unfelt by minds alive to the honor and mortified sensibilities of their country.

That, to obstruct the acquisition of books from abroad, as an encouragement of the progress of literature at home, is burying the fountain to increase the flow of its waters.

That books, and especially those of the rare and valuable character thus burdened, are not articles of consumption, but of permanent preservation and value, lasting often as many centuries as the houses we live in, of which examples are to be found in every library of note.

That books, therefore, are capital, often the only capital of professional men on their outset in life, and of students destined for professions, (as most of our scholars are,) and barely able, too, for the most part, to meet the expenses of tuition, and less so to pay an extra tax on the books necessary for their instruction; that they are consequently less instructed than they would be; and that our citizens at large do not derive from their employment all the benefits which higher qualifications would procure them.

That this is the only form of capital on which a tax of from 18 to 25 per cent. is first levied on the gross, and the proprietor then subject to all other taxes in detail, as those holding capitals in other forms, on which no such extra tax has been previously levied.

That it is true that no duty is required on books imported for seminaries of learning; but these, locked up in libraries, can be of no avail to the practical man, when he wishes a recurrence to them for the uses of life.

That more than thirty years' experience of the resources of our country prove them equal to all its debts and wants, and permit its Legislature now to favor such objects as the public interests recommend to favor.

That the value of science to a republican people; the security it gives to liberty, by enlightening the minds of its citizens; the protection it affords against foreign power; the virtues it inculcates; the just emulation of the distinction it confers on nations foremost in it; in short, its identification with power, morals, order, and happiness, (which merits to it premiums of encouragement rather than repressive taxes,) are topics which your petitioners do not permit themselves to urge on the wisdom of Congress, before whose minds these considerations are always present, and bearing with their just weight.

And they conclude, therefore, with praying that Congress will be pleased to bestow on this important subject the attention it merits, and give the proper relief to the candidates of science among ourselves, devoting themselves to the laudable object of qualifying themselves to become the instructors and benefactors of their fellow-citizens.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON, *Rector of the University of Virginia.*

November 30, 1821.

17th Congress.] No. 623. [1st Session.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 13, 1821.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1818, amounted to - - $26,095,200 65

VIZ:

Customs, (see statement A,) - - - -	$21,828,451 48	
Arrears of internal duties, - - - -	947,946 33	
Arrears of direct tax, - - - -	263,926 01	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - -	2,464,527 90	
Dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States, - -	525,000 00	
Postage, and other incidental receipts, - - -	65,348 93	

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819 amounted to - 21,435,700 69

VIZ:

Customs, (see statement A,) - - - -	$17,116,702 96	
Arrears of internal duties, - - - -	227,444 01	
Arrears of direct tax, - - - -	80,850 61	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - -	3,274,422 78	
First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on stock in that bank, - - - -	675,000 00	
Postage, and other incidental receipts, - - -	61,280 33	

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1820 amounted to - 15,284,546 29

VIZ:

Customs, (see statement A,) - - - -	$12,449,556 15
Arrears of internal duties, (see statement B,) - -	104,172 07
Arrears of direct tax, (see statement B,) - - -	31,286 82
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, (see statement C,) -	1,635,871 61
Second and third instalments from the Bank of the United States, -	1,000,000 00
Postage, and other incidental receipts, (see statement B,) -	63,659 64

It is estimated that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year, exceeds $14,088,000.

The payments into the Treasury, to the 30th September last, have amounted to - $16,219,197 70

VIZ:

Customs, - - - - -	$10,068,394 85
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, - -	940,980 35
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, - - -	69,867 26
Bank dividends, - - - - -	105,000 00
Incidental receipts, - - - -	21,581 51
Repayments, - - - - -	13,373 73
Loan, - - - - -	5,000,000 00

And the payments into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at - 3,595,278 14

VIZ:

Customs, - - - - -	$3,000,000 00
Public lands, - - - - -	360,000 00
Moneys recovered out of advances made in the War Department before the 1st of July, 1815, - - - -	120,000 00
Balances of military appropriations carried to the account of the surplus fund, - - - - -	90,278 14
Direct tax, internal duties, and incidental receipts, - -	25,000 00

Making the total amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1821, - 19,814,475 84
Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, of - - 1,198,461 21

Makes the aggregate amount of - - - - 21,012,937 05

The application of this sum for the year 1821 is estimated as follows, viz:

The payments to the 30th of September have amounted to - - $15,655,288 47

VIZ:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - -	$1,772,717 30	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, - -	4,872,865 78	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, - - - -	2,603,592 75	
Public debt, including $591,611 30 of Mississippi stock,	6,406,112 64	

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to -	$3,580,000 00	
viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - - -	$690,000 00	
Military service, - - -	290,000 00	
Naval service, - - -	700,000 00	
Public debt, - - - -	1,900,000 00	
Making the aggregate amount of - - - - -		$19,235,288 47
Which, being deducted from the above sum of $21,012,937 05, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January next, a balance estimated at - - -		$1,777,648 58

But, of the balances of appropriations for the service of the year 1821, necessary to effect the object of those appropriations, exclusive of balances which will not be required, and which have been deducted from the estimates of the year 1822, or will be carried to the account of the surplus fund, there remains the sum of $2,268,611 28, which is an existing charge upon the revenue of 1821, and exceeds the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next by $490,962 70.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 30th of September, 1820, as appears by statement No. 1, amounted to - -		$20,570,627 12
And that contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 30th of September, 1820, amounted, as appears by the same statement, to - -		70,654,933 65
Making the aggregate amount of - - - -		91,225,560 77
Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last annual report as unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1820, excepting the sum of $38 66 which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.		
In the fourth quarter of the year there was added to the above the sum of - -		457,747 95
viz:		
In six and seven per cent. stocks for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, - - - -	$3,280 29	
In five per cent. stock, under the act of May 15, 1820, - -	454,567 66	
Making - - - -		91,683,308 72
And there was paid in the fourth quarter the sum of - - - -		388,892 21
viz:		
Deferred stock reimbursed, - - - -	$249,401 58	
Payments on account of the Louisiana stock, - - -	139,490 63	
Making the public debt unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1821, as per statement No. 2, -		91,294,416 51
From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, inclusive, there has been added the sum of -		4,739,776 38
viz:		
Three per cent. stock for interest on registered debt, - -	$26 01	
Treasury note six and seven per cent. stock, - - -	4,454 07	
Loan authorized by act of 3d March, 1821, - - -	4,735,296 30	
Making - - - -		96,034,192 89
From which is to be deducted the sum of - - - -		2,348,097 15
viz:		
Reimbursement of deferred stock during the same period, - -	$276,737 15	
Payments on account of Louisiana stock, - - -	2,071,360 00	
Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1821, as per estimate No. 3,		93,686,095 74
To which will be added, in the fourth quarter, Treasury note six per cent. stock issued, -		390 40
Making - - - -		93,686,486 14
From which will be deducted, in the fourth quarter, the sum of - - -		262,880 41
viz:		
Reimbursement of deferred stock, - - -	$257,322 26	
Residue of Louisiana stock, - - - -	5,558 15	
Making the amount of the public debt unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1822, as estimated, -		$93,423,605 73
The Treasury notes yet outstanding are estimated, as appears by estimate No. 4, at -		$28,495 00
The awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory amount to -		$4,282,151 12
Of which there have been received at the General Land Office, in stock, -	$2,442,535 39	
And there have been paid at the Treasury - - -	1,734,490 85	
Making, together, - - -		4,177,026 24
And leaving outstanding on the 30th of September, 1821, as per statement No. 5, - -		$105,124 88

3. *Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year* 1822.

The diminution of the revenue from imports and tonnage, which occurred in 1819, advanced with progressive force through 1820, and reached its lowest point of depression in the first quarter of the present year. The duties secured in that quarter were $727,000 less than those of the correspondent quarter of 1820, whilst the amount secured in the second and third quarters exceeded that of the same period of the preceding year by $1,172,000; thus

presenting, on the 30th of September last, an aggregate excess of $445,000 for the first three quarters of 1821; which sum, there is just reason to believe, will be considerably augmented at the end of the year.

Whilst the duties have progressively increased, the debentures chargeable upon them have considerably diminished: the amount of debentures issued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last being $952,000 less than was issued during the same period of the preceding year.

The same causes which, in 1819 and 1820, effected so great a reduction of the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, were felt, in an equal degree, in the sale of the public lands. Those who, from an anticipation of their resources previously to those years, were unable to purchase foreign merchandise, were equally incapable of purchasing public lands, or of discharging debts contracted with the Government by purchases antecedently made.

In the annual report of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress, the receipts from the public lands for the year 1821 were estimated at $1,600,000, if no change should be made by law affecting the obligations which the purchasers were then under to be punctual in their payments. But, at the close of that session, an act was passed for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, which so far impaired that obligation as to induce the Committee of Ways and Means to estimate the proceeds of that source of revenue at only $800,000. It has been shown, however, that the receipts to the 30th of September last have exceeded $940,000, and those of the whole year are now estimated at $1,300,000.

This result in relation to the public lands, and the improvement which has taken place in the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, indicate a favorable change in the condition of the nation, from which a progressive increase of the public revenue may be confidently anticipated.

Independently, however, of any such increase, the facts disclosed by the fiscal operations of the year, some of which have been enumerated, warrant the conclusion that the receipts of the year 1822 may be estimated at - - - - -		$16,110,000 00
viz:		
Customs, - - - - -	$14,000,000 00	
Public lands, - - - - -	1,600,000 00	
Bank dividends, - - - - -	350,000 00	
Arrears of direct tax and internal duties, - - -	75,000 00	
Moneys recovered out of advances made in the War Department before the 1st of July, 1815, - - - -	60,000 00	
Incidental receipts, - - - -	25,000 00	
The expenditures of the year 1822 are estimated at - -	-	14,947,661 80
viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - - -	1,664,297 00	
Public debt, - - - - -	5,722,857 01	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817, - - -	5,108,097 52	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, -	2,452,410 27	
The receipts of the year will therefore exceed the estimated expenditure by -	-	$1,162,338 20

which, after discharging the difference between the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, and the balance of appropriations chargeable upon it, will leave in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1823, a balance estimated at $671,375 50.

It is, however, proper to state, that in the estimate for the naval service only $200,000 of the annual appropriation of $500,000 for the gradual increase of the navy is included; but that of the amount estimated by the Secretary of War, a sum larger than the balance of that appropriation is for arrearages for revolutionary pensions and the Indian Department, which will not be embraced in the estimates for the year 1823.

The expenditure of the two succeeding years, it is believed, will not exceed that of the year 1822, unless a further expenditure shall in the intermediate time be authorized by law. But in the expenditure of the year 1822, and also of 1823 and 1824, no part of the annual appropriation of $10,000,000 constituting the sinking fund is comprehended, except what is necessary to discharge the interest of the public debt and the reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock. On the 1st of January, 1825, and the three succeeding years, the debt contracted during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815 becomes redeemable at the will of the Government. These sums greatly exceed the amount of the sinking fund applicable in those years to the redemption of the public debt. As the current value of the five per cent. stock created during the last and present years exceeds that of the seven per cent. stock and of the six per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813, it is presumed that the holders of those stocks will be disposed to exchange them for an equal amount of five per cent. stock, redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund as at present constituted. According to this view of the subject, $24,000,000 of the stocks which will be redeemable in the years 1825 and 1826 may be exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable one-third on the 1st of January, 1831, and one-third on the same day of 1832 and of 1833. This exchange of six per cent. stock, if effected on the 1st of January, 1823, will produce an annual reduction of the interest of the public debt from that time to the first mentioned period of $240,000, and an aggregate saving through the whole period of $2,160,000. If the whole of the seven per cent. stock should be exchanged, the saving will be considerably increased.

If such an exchange of stock should be deemed inexpedient or impracticable, a saving of equal if not greater extent may be effected in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, by borrowing at the rate of five per cent. in the first and each successive year a sum equal to the difference between the amount redeemable and that portion of the sinking fund applicable to its redemption: the five per cent. stock so created to be redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund, until the whole of the public debt shall be redeemed. If the five per cent. stock shall during those years be above par, a saving beyond that proposed to be effected by the exchange of stock in 1822 will be secured, to the extent of that difference, by the latter process.

But it is possible that the progressive increase of the revenue which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the sinking fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure authorized by law may, after the 1st of January, 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be, 1st, An increase of the public revenue, by an addition to the existing impositions; or, 2d, A reduction of the sinking fund.

1st. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandise seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but fifteen per cent. ad valorem ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at twenty-

five per cent., which is the duty paid upon the principal articles of woollen and cotton manufactures. The same observation is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object to the extent of nearly $1,000,000 annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue; but this can only take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies will have been proportionately increased.

2d. If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the sinking fund, in preference to the imposition of additional duties, it may be satisfactory to know that an annual appropriation for that object of $8,000,000, commencing on the 1st January, 1825, will extinguish the whole of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cent. stock, in the year 1819. Should the sinking fund be reduced to $8,000,000, an exchange of $36,000,000 of six per cent. for five per cent. stock may be effected in the course of the year 1822, if the present price of the latter stock should continue, without diminishing in any degree the operation of that fund in the redemption of the public debt. Such an exchange would reduce the interest, annually, $360,000.

The loan of $5,000,000, which was authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1821, has been obtained at an average premium of nearly 5.59 per cent., upon the issue of five per cent. stock, redeemable at the will of the Government after the 1st of January, 1835.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 10, 1821.

A.

A statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances; and of expenses of collection, during the years 1818, 1819, *and* 1820.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports, &c.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1818	25,798,490 79	260,878 81	14,030	3,343,938 08	154,587 89	22,574,873 63	746,422 15	21,828,451 48
1819	21,228,683 28	131,217 51	8,640	3,301,812 42	167,100 01	17,899,628 36	782,925 40	17,116,702 96
1820	16,533,390 92	168,827 96	10,528	3,286,965 34	209,003 39	13,216,778 15	767,222 00	12,449,556 15

A statement showing the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, during the years 1818, 1819, *and* 1820.

Years.	In foreign trade.			Proportion of foreign tonnage to the total amount.
	American.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1818, - - - - - -	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to 100
1819, - - - - - -	783,579	85,554	869,133	9.8 to 100
1820, - - - - - -	801,253	79,204	880,457	8.10 to 100

A a.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1820, (*consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;*) *and also of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.*

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Dollars.	Dollars.
509,237 dollars, at 7½ per cent., - - - - -	35,360 48	
9,407,288 dollars, at 15 per cent., - - - - -	1,411,093 20	
2,400,789 dollars, at 20 per cent., - - - - -	480,157 80	
8,980,075 dollars, at 25 per cent., - - - - -	2,245,018 75	
831,098 dollars, at 30 per cent., - - - - -	249,329 40	
		4,420,959 63
22,128,487 dollars.		
1. Wines, 1,754,322 gallons, at 27.96 cents average, - - -	490,573 50	
2. Spirits, 3,928,996 gallons, at 44 cents average, - - -	1,728,565 81	
Molasses, 10,786,905 gallons, at 5 cents average, - - - -	539,345 25	
3. Teas, 4,891,447 pounds, at 32.06 cents average, - - -	1,568,414 32	
Coffee, 13,291,857 pounds, at 5 cents average, - - - -	664,592 85	
4. Sugar, 51,537,888 pounds, at 3.06 cents average, - - -	1,575,345 23	
5. Salt, 4,019,569 bushels, at 20 cents average, - - -	803,913 80	
6. All other articles, - - - - - - -	1,146,800 34	
		8,517,551 10
		12,938,510 73

STATEMENT—Continued.

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation, -	-	57,086 04
		12,881,424 69
2½ per cent. retained on drawback, - - - - -	91,602 33	
10 per cent. extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, - -	34,542 20	
Interest and storage, - - - - - - -	29,852 97	
		155,997 50
Nett duties on merchandise, - - - - - - -	-	13,037,422 19
Duties on tonnage, - - - - - - -	155,021 16	
Light money, - - - - - - -	13,806 80	
		168,827 96
Passports and clearances, - - - - - -	-	10,528 00
Gross revenue, - - - - - - -	-	13,216,778 15
Deduct expenses of collection, - - - - - -	-	767,222 00
Nett revenue, (per statement A,) - - - - -	-	12,449,556 15

Explanatory statements and notes.

1. Wines—Madeira, - -	96,927	gallons, at 100 cents,	- - -		$96,927 00
Burgundy, &c. -	7,853	gallons, at 100 cents,	- - -		7,853 00
Sherry and St. Lucar, -	6,645	gallons, at 60 cents,	- - -		3,987 00
Lisbon and Oporto, &c. -	193,908	gallons, at 50 cents,	- - -		96,954 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. -	248,805	gallons, at 40 cents,	- - -		99,522 00
Claret, &c., in bottles, &c.	35,112	gallons, at 30 cents,	- - -		10,533 60
All other, - -	1,164,711	gallons, at 15 cents,	- - -		174,706 65
All other, - -	361	gallons, at 25 cents,	- - -		90 25
Gallons,	1,754,322				$490,573 50
2. Spirits—From grain, 1st proof, -	363,189	gallons, at 42 cents,	- - -		$152,539 38
2d proof, -	49,477	gallons, at 45 cents,	- - -		22,264 65
3d proof,- -	2,628	gallons, at 48 cents,	- - -		1,261 44
4th proof, -	1,539	gallons, at 52 cents,	- - -		800 28
5th proof, -	2,261	gallons, at 60 cents,	- - -		1,356 60
Other, 2d proof, -	606,494	gallons, at 38 cents,	- - -		230,467 72
3d proof, -	1,245,976	gallons, at 42 cents,	- - -		523,309 92
4th proof, -	1,646,338	gallons, at 48 cents,	- - -		790,242 24
5th proof, -	11,094	gallons, at 57 cents,	- - -		6,323 58
Gallons,	3,928,996				$1,728,565 81
3. Teas—Bohea, - -	163,226	pounds, at 12 cents,	- - -		$19,587 12
Souchong, - -	1,253,164	pounds, at 25 cents,	- - -		313,291 00
Hyson skin, &c. -	1,485,116	pounds, at 28 cents,	- - -		415,832 48
Hyson and young hyson, -	1,757,210	pounds, at 40 cents,	- - -		702,884 00
Imperial, - -	232,731	pounds, at 50 cents,	- - -		116,365 50
Pounds,	4,891,447				1,567,960 10
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China, -			- - -		454 22
					$1,568,414 32
4. Sugar—Brown, &c. - -	48,617,029	pounds, at 3 cents, -	- - -		$1,458,510 87
White, clayed, &c. -	2,920,859	pounds, at 4 cents, -	- - -		116,834 36
Pounds,	51,537,888				$1,575,345 23
5. Salt—Imported, - -		5,081,716 bushels, at 20 cents,	- -		$1,016,343 20
Exported, - -	17,130				
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 20 cents, - -	1,045,017				
		1,062,147 bushels, at 20 cents,	- -		212,429 40
Bushels,	4,019,569				$803,913 80

Explanatory statements and notes—continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duty.
			Cents.	Dollars.
Duck, Russia,	pieces,	26,859	200	53,718 00
Ravens,	"	16,185	125	20,231 25
Holland,	"	1,814	250	4,535 00
Sheeting, brown Russia,	"	14,738	160	23,580 80
white Russia,	"	643	250	1,607 50
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	gallons,	44,238	15	6,635 70
casks,	"	13,522	10	1,352 20
Oil, spermaceti,	"	7,901	25	1,975 25
whale, and other fish,	"	473	15	70 95
olive, in casks,	"	7,285	25	1,821 25
Cocoa,	pounds,	777,732	2	15,554 64
Chocolate,	"	2,029	3	60 87
Sugar candy,	"	3,347	12	401 64
loaf,	"	898	12	107 76
other refined, and lump,	"	563	10	56 30
Fruits, almonds,	"	297,483	3	8,924 49
currants,	"	120,008	3	3,600 24
prunes and plums,	"	114,543	3	3,436 29
figs,	"	278,400	3	8,352 00
raisins, jar, &c.	"	934,840	3	28,045 20
other,	"	1,030,108	2	20,602 16
Candles, tallow,	"	44,304	3	1,329 12
wax and spermaceti,	"	1,045	6	62 70
Cheese,	"	73,118	9	6,580 62
Soap,	"	39,989	3	1,199 67
Tallow,	"	1,886,722	1	18,867 22
Spices, mace,	"	330	100	330 00
cloves,	"	19,547	25	4,886 75
pepper,	"	194,155	8	15,532 40
pimento,	"	263,799	6	15,827 94
cassia,	"	88,200	6	5,292 00
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.,	"	503	10	50 30
Indigo,	"	122,729	15	18,409 35
Gunpowder,	"	59,912	8	4,792 96
Bristles,	"	44,339	3	1,330 17
Glue,	"	54,647	5	2,732 35
Paints, ochre, dry,	"	163,243	1	1,632 43
in oil,	"	34,232	1½	513 48
white and red lead,	"	3,037,786	3	91,133 58
whiting and Paris white,	"	72,210	1	722 10
Lead, bar, pig, and sheet,	"	2,202,920	1	22,029 20
manufactures of, and shot,	"	2,055,478	2	41,109 56
Cordage, tarred, and cables,	"	267,332	3	8,019 96
untarred, and yarn,	"	246,321	4	9,852 84
twine and packthread,	"	223,793	4	8,951 72
Copper and composition rods and bolts,	"	21,759	4	870 36
nails and spikes,	"	13,186	4	527 44
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 18,	"	120,284	5	6,014 20
above No. 18,	"	7,582	9	682 38
Iron tacks, brads, &c. not above 16 ounces,	M.	22,009	5	1,100 45
above 16 ounces,	"	1,497	4	59 88
nails,	pounds,	220,682	4	8,827 28
spikes,	"	38,625	3	1,158 75
anchors,	"	79,252	2	1,585 04
pig,	cwt.	6,584	50	3,292 00
castings,	"	6,202	75	4,651 50
bar and bolt, rolled,	"	59,385	150	89,077 50
hammered,	"	389,797	75	292,347 75
sheet, rod, and hoop,	"	12,520	250	31,300 00
Steel,	"	7,802	100	7,802 00
Hemp,	"	93,707	150	140,560 50
Alum,	"	1,283	200	2,566 00
Copperas,	"	540	100	540 00
Coal,	bushels,	673,711	5	33,685 55
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintals,	558	100	558 00
pickled salmon,	barrels,	1,373	200	2,746 00
mackerel,	"	17	150	25 50
other,	"	219	100	219 00
Glass, black quart bottles,	gross,	9,379	144	13,505 76
window, not above 8 by 10,	100 sq. ft.	2,825	250	7,062 50
10 by 12,	"	1,158	275	3,184 50
above 10 by 12,	"	2,288	325	7,436 00
Shoes, silk,	pairs,	475	30	142 50
leather, men's &c.,	"	3,144	25	786 00
children's,	"	2,532	15	379 80
Cigars,	M.	5,364	250	13,410 00
Playing cards,	packs,	2,113	30	633 90
				1,162,595 95
Deduct excess of articles exported beyond the importation, viz:				
Nutmegs, 366 pounds, at 60 cents per pound,			$219 60	
Cinnamon, 6,328 pounds, at 25 cents per pound,			1,582 00	
Snuff, 49,733 pounds, at 12 cents per pound,			5,967 96	
Cotton, 246,985 pounds, at 3 cents per pound,			7,409 55	
Boots, 411 pairs, at $1 50 per pair,			616 50	
				15,795 61
				1,146,800 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from internal revenue and other objects, during the year 1820.

From arrears of internal duties, (new,)		$104,172 07
Direct tax, (new,)		31,286 82
Old internal duties,	$2,088 46	
Old direct tax,	300 00	
Postage of letters,	6,465 95	
Fees on letters patent,	3,720 00	
Cents coined at the Mint of the United States,	32,820 50	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures,	105 97	
Nett proceeds of prizes captured by public armed vessels,	8,004 76	
Returned passage money of an American seaman,	10 00	
Interest on balances due by banks to the United States,	144 00	
Sale of public lots in the city of Washington,	10,000 00	
		63,659 64
Second and third instalments payable by the Bank of the United States,		1,000,000 00
		$1,199,118 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 12, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

Statement of moneys received from the sales of public lands during the year 1820.

From Washington, Mississippi,	$116,104 31
Huntsville, Alabama,	62,586 43
St. Stephen's, do.	70,308 25
Cahawba, do.	298,130 97
Cincinnati, Ohio,	133,694 55
Chilicothe, do.	36,689 62
Zanesville, do.	71,106 22
Steubenville, do.	42,143 41
Wooster, do.	60,912 09
Marietta, do.	12,795 38
Delaware, do.	37,819 35
Piqua, do.	3,100 00
Jeffersonville, Indiana,	148,832 26
Vincennes, do.	133,610 80
Brookville, do.	117,980 36
Shawneetown, Illinois,	37,782 53
Kaskaskia, do.	67,073 34
Edwardsville, do.	29,499 28
Franklin, Missouri,	89,075 59
St. Louis, do.	59,569 91
Detroit, Michigan,	7,056 96
	$1,635,871 61

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 11, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 1.

Statement of the debt of the United States on the 1*st of October*, 1820.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$2,309,296 91	
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,946 44	
Louisiana stock,	2,216,408 78	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
		$20,570,627 12
Six per cent. of 1812, loan of 11 millions,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of 16 millions,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of 7½ millions,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, loan of 25 and 3 millions,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. of 1815, loan of 18,482,800,	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,458,473 50	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,605,116 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820,	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820,	545,431 47	
		70,654,933 65
		$91,225,560 77
Amount as per the Secretary's report of last year,		$91,225,522 11
Add this sum, over estimated as reimbursement of deferred stock to 30th September, 1820,		38 66
As above,		$91,225,560 77

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 12, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1821.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$2,059,885 53	
Three per cent.,	13,295,930 03	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	2,076,918 15	
		$20,181,708 70
Six per cent. of 1812, loan of $11,000,000,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of 16,000,000,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. of 1813, loan of 7,500,000,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, loan of 25,000,000 and 3,000,000	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. of 1815, loan of 18,482,500	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,460,949 00	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,605,847 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank of the United States,)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820, per act of 15th May, 1820,	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820, per act of 15th May, 1820,	999,999 13	
		71,112,707 81
Amount, January 1, 1821,		$91,294,416 51
Unredeemed amount on the 1st October, 1820, per statement No. 1,		$91,225,560 77
Add stock issued in the fourth quarter of 1820, viz:		
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	$2,449 29	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	731 00	
Five per cent. stock, per act of 15th May, 1820,	454,567 66	
		457,747 95
		91,683,308 72
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock in same quarter,	249,401 58	
And payments on account of Louisiana stock,	139,490 63	
		388,892 21
As above,		$91,294,416 51

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 12, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, October 1, 1821.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount,)	$1,783,148 38	
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,956 04	
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
Louisiana six per cent. stock, (amount unapplied for,)	5,558 15	
		$17,833,637 56
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of eleven millions,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of sixteen millions,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, loan of seven and a half millions,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, twenty-five and three millions,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, loan of $18,482,500,	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,464,895 07	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,606,355 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank United States,)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820,	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820,	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock, per act of March 3, 1821,	4,735,296 30	
		75,852,458 18
		$93,686,095 74
Amount as stated January 1, 1821,		$91,294,416 51
Add stock issued in the first three quarters of 1821, viz:		
Three per cent. stock for interest on registered debt.	26 01	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	3,946 07	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	508 00	
	4,480 08	
Loan per act of 3d March, 1821, (*a*)	4,735,296 30	
		4,739,776 38
		96,034,192 89
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock,	276,737 15	
And payments on account of Louisiana stock,	2,071,360 00	
		2,348,097 15
As above, October 1, 1821,		93,686,095 74
Add Treasury note six per cent. issued in the fourth quarter of 1821,		390 40
		93,686,486 14
Deduct estimated amount of payments in the fourth quarter of 1821, viz:		
Reimbursement of deferred stock,	257,322 26	
Residue of Louisiana stock,	5,558 15	
		262,880 41
Estimated amount, January 1, 1822,		$93,423,605 73

(a) Stock issued, and premium obtained thereon, in pursuance of the act of the 3d March, 1821.

Where sold.	Amount of stock issued.	Premium.
At Philadelphia,	$4,000,000 00	$205,880 00
Philadelphia,	282,700 00	22,616 00
New York,	351,500 00	28,120 00
Boston,	100,000 00	8,000 00
Washington,	1,096 30	87 70
	$4,735,296 30	$264,703 70
	264,703 70	
	$5,000,000 00	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 12, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 4.

Estimate of the amount of Treasury notes outstanding, November 1, 1821.

Total amount issued, as per No. 4 of last report,		$36,680,794
Cancelled, and reported on by the First Auditor,	$36,649,535	
In his office, to be reported on for six per cent. Treasury note stock issued at the loan office for New Hampshire, $500		
Do. do. Massachusetts, 700		
Do. do. New York, 340		
Do. do. Virginia, 600		
In the Register's office, 400		
	2,540	
In the Branch Bank at Washington, small notes,	224	
		36,652,299
Outstanding, November 1, 1821, (*a*)		$28,495
Of which appears to be in small notes,		$3,075
Notes bearing interest,		25,420
		$28,495

(a) Note made by the First Auditor.

The balance estimated by Mr. Nourse as outstanding on the 1st November, 1820, is		$27,656
To which add amount estimated to be in the Branch at Washington and the Union Bank of New Hampshire, after deducting the estimated amount of interest thereon,	$99,105	
Deduct the nett amount, exclusive of interest, ascertained to be in the Branch Bank on the 2d December, 1820, per report No. 42,245,	91,318	
Difference arising from the interest being short estimated,		7,787
		35,443
Deduct amount received since 1st November, 1820, at the office of the First Auditor, at the Branch Bank, Washington, and by the Register of the Treasury, for stock issued,		6,948
		$28,495

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 12, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 5.

Statement of the stock issued under the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed on the 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per statement No. 5 of last report, (*a*)			$4,282,151 12½
Paid in for lands, to the 30th September, 1820, per said statement,		$2,439,308 31	
Paid in since,		3,227 08	
		2,442,535 39	
Amount of payments made at the Treasury, on account of this stock, to the 30th of September, 1820, as per said statement,	$1,142,879 55		
Do. do. from 1st October, 1820, to the 30th Sept. 1821,	591,611 30		
		1,734,490 85	
			$4,177,026 24
Outstanding on the 1st October, 1821,			105,124 88½
			$4,282,151 12½

(*a*) Certificates issued for	$4,279,364 18½	
Certificates to be issued,	2,786 94	
	$4,282,151 12½	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 12, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

17th CONGRESS.] No. 624. [1st SESSION.

EXCHANGE OF STOCK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 31, 1821.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the annual report on the state of the finances, report:

That they have had under consideration that part of the annual report on the state of the finances which recommends the exchange of a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for the stocks bearing an interest of seven per cent. and those of six per cent. issued in the years 1812 and 1813.

The object of the Secretary of the Treasury appears to the committee to be practicable and advantageous, not only to the Government, but to the holders of the stock; they therefore submit a bill. It proposes to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for the seven per cents due in 1825, and so much of the six per cents due the same year as will make a total of twelve millions of dollars; which will leave the sum of $5,462,332 redeemable by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during that year. And it also proposes a like exchange for fourteen millions of dollars of the six per cent. stock due in the year 1826; which will leave unredeemed of the stock due that year the sum of $8,357,368. But the proportion of the sinking fund applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt during the year 1826 amounts only to the sum of $5,707,000, which will leave in that year an unredeemed balance of $2,650,000; which balance will be redeemed gradually by the operation of the sinking fund, as will be shown by a document received from the Secretary of the Treasury, which the committee ask leave to submit as a part of their report; by which it will appear that, if the proposed exchange of stocks shall take effect, and the amount of the sinking fund be continued at ten millions of dollars, the whole debt of the United States (the three per cents excepted) will be extinguished in the year 1833, except only the sum of $1,952,000.

The same document shows a calculation bottomed on the idea that it may be deemed advantageous to reduce the amount of the sinking fund to eight millions of dollars; in which case, the whole of the debt (the three per cents excepted) will be paid off in the year 1836, except the sum of $1,281,000. But as the committee have deemed it advisable to divide the amount of the exchanged stocks into four annual instalments instead of three, (which had been recommended in the annual report on the finances,) it will, if adopted, prolong the final extinguishment of the present debt of the United States one year longer.

The committee are induced to propose that change, as well to lessen the pressure on the finances at the time as to do comparative justice to the holders of the seven per cent. stock, by giving them a longer time for their reimbursement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Calculations of the operation of the sinking fund, referred to in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 25, 1821.

Description of debt.	Amount.	When redeemable.
Six per cent. of 1812,	$8,855,981 83	
Seven per cent.,	8,606,355 27	
	17,462,337 10	In 1825.
Six per cent. of 1813,	22,357,368 84	In 1826.
Six per cent. of 1814,	13,011,437 63	In 1827.
Six per cent. of 1815, and funded Treasury notes,	10,954,994 17	In 1828.
	$63,786,137 74	

Operation of the sinking fund of ten millions.

	Yearly amount applied to the payment of principal.	Total amount of principal paid.	Total amount of debt remaining unpaid.
1825,	$5,350,000		
1826,	5,707,000	$11,057,000	$52,729,000
1827,	6,049,000	17,106,000	46,680,000
1828,	6,412,000	23,518,000	40,268,000
1829,	6,797,000	30,315,000	33,471,000
1830,	7,205,000	37,520,000	26,266,000
1831,	7,636,000	45,156,000	18,630,000
1832,	8,095,000	53,251,000	10,535,000
1833,	8,581,000	61,832,000	1,954,000
Operation of a sinking fund of eight millions.			
1825,	3,210,000		
1826,	3,435,000	6,645,000	57,141,000
1827,	3,664,000	10,309,000	53,477,000
1828,	3,884,000	14,193,000	49,593,000
1829,	4,117,000	18,310,000	45,476,000
1830,	4,364,000	22,674,000	41,112,000
1831,	4,626,000	27,300,000	36,486,000
1832,	4,904,000	32,204,000	31,582,000
1833,	5,198,000	37,402,000	26,384,000
1834,	5,510,000	42,912,000	20,874,000
1835,	5,840,000	48,752,000	15,034,000
1836,	6,191,000	54,943,000	8,843,000
1837,	6,562,000	62,505,000	1,281,000

APPLICATION.

1825.	The amount of debt redeemable in 1825 is	$17,462,000
	And the amount of the sinking fund applicable in that year,	5,350,000
	Which leaves, of the stock redeemable in that year, a surplus unredeemed of	12,112,000
1826.	The amount redeemable this year is	22,357,000
	And the amount to be applied,	5,707,000
	Which leaves a surplus unredeemed this year of	16,650,000
1827.	The amount redeemable this year is	13,011,000
	Amount to be applied,	6,049,000
	Surplus unredeemed this year,	6,962,000
1828.	Amount redeemable this year,	10,954,000
	Amount to be applied,	6,412,000
	Surplus unredeemed this year,	4,542,000
1829.	To this sum add, in order to give employment to the sinking fund applicable this year, the surplus of the stock which was redeemable and unredeemed in 1827,	6,962,000
	Making,	11,504,000
	Amount to be applied in 1829,	6,797,000
	Surplus unredeemed this year,	4,707,000
1830.	To which add, of the surplus of 1826,	2,498,000
	Making,	7,205,000
	Which sum is also the amount of the sinking fund applicable in the year 1830.	
	The sum of $2,498,000 being deducted from the surplus redeemable and unredeemed in 1826, leaves a balance to be redeemed, subsequently to the year 1830, of	14,152,000
	To which add the surplus redeemable and unredeemed in 1825, of	12,112,000
	Making,	26,264,000
	Which may be exchanged for 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1831, '32, '33, and '34, viz:	
In 1831,		7,636,000
		18,628,000
In 1832,		8,095,000
		10,533,000
In 1833,		8,581,000
	Leaving to be redeemed in 1834,	$1,952,000

N. B. Fractions of a thousand dollars have generally been rejected in the calculations.

17th Congress.] No. 625. [1st Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 4, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 2, 1822.

In pursuance of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five-franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 22, 1821.

Agreeably to your general instructions, I have caused assays to be made of the species of foreign coins still current by law in the United States.

The assayer's report is as follows:

No. 1. Made of equal parts of 5 French crowns, 10 oz. 19 dwts. fine in 12 oz.

No. 2. Made of equal parts of 5 five-franc pieces, 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine in 12 oz.

No. 3. Made of equal parts of 5 Spanish dollars, 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine in 12 oz.

The above assays were made from coins of the latest dates that could be procured; and as they correspond so nearly in quality with those assayed on former occasions, it may be safely presumed that no alterations have taken place in the quality of those coins.

The following statement of the average results of the last five annual assays, including the present, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable, especially if Congress should think proper to legislate on the subject of foreign coins.

The gold coins of Great Britain and of Portugal are constantly found to be of the same quality with those of the United States, (those of Portugal, however, being rather base,) viz. 22 carats fine in 24; and as the eagle (10 dollar piece) weighs 270 grs., it follows that the value of these coins is one dollar for 27 grs., or $88\frac{8}{9}$, say 88.89 cents per dwt.

The gold coins of France average 21 car. $2\frac{5}{12}$ grs. fine in 24 carats; consequently, their value will be one dollar for 27.49 grs., or 87.29 cents per dwt.

The gold coins of Spain average 20 car. $3\frac{1}{4}$ grs. fine in 24 carats; consequently, their value will be one dollar for 28.54 grs., or 84.09 cents per dwt.

The standard quality of silver coins of the United States is 10 oz. 14 dwts. $4\frac{5}{13}$ grs. fine in 12 oz., and the weight of the dollar 17 dwts. 8 grs.; consequently, their value per oz. will be $115\frac{5}{13}$ cents.

The average quality of silver French crowns is 10 oz. 18 dwts. 13 grs. fine in 12 oz.; consequently, their value will be 117.73 cents per oz.

The average quality of silver five-franc pieces of France is 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine in 12 oz.; consequently, their value will be 116.36 cents per oz.

The average quality of Spanish dollars is 10 oz. 15 dwts. 18 grs. fine in 12 oz.; consequently, their value will be 116.23 cents per oz.

The above average values of foreign coins differ but little from those established by former acts of Congress, as will be seen by the following comparison.

By acts of Congress:

British and Portugal gold coins at 88.89 cents per dwt.
French and Portugal gold coins at 87.27 cents per dwt.
Spanish and Portugal gold coins at 84.21 cents per dwt.
Silver French crowns at 117.6 cents per oz.
Silver five-franc pieces at 116 cents per oz.
Spanish dollars at 115.66 cents per oz.

By the above averages:

British and Portugal gold coins at 88.89 cents per dwt.
French and Portugal gold coins at 87.29 cents per dwt.
Spanish and Portugal gold coins at 84.09 cents per dwt.
Silver French crowns at 117.73 cents per oz.
Silver five-franc pieces at 116.36 cents per oz.
Spanish dollars at 116.23 cents per oz.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully sir, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

17th Congress.] No. 626. [1st Session.

THE MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1822.

To the Senate of the United States: Washington, *January* 7, 1822.

I transmit to Congress a report from the Director of the Mint, with a statement of its operations for the last year.

JAMES MONROE.

Sir: Mint of the United States, *January* 1, 1822.

I have again the honor of laying before you another annual report of the operations of the Mint. From the statement of the treasurer, accompanying this, it will appear that, during the last year, there have been struck at the Mint:

In gold coins, -	41,089 pieces, amounting to - - -		$189,325 00
In silver coins, -	2,709,160 pieces, amounting to - - -		825,762 45
In copper coins, -	389,000 pieces, amounting to - - -		3,890 00
Making, in the whole,	3,139,249		$1,018,977 45

Of the deposites of silver bullion for coinage at the Mint, during the last year, it may not, perhaps, be deemed uninteresting to state that those from South America, with Mexico, amounted to $201,623.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

James Monroe, *President of the United States.*

A statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1821, inclusive.

	Half-eagles.	Quarter-eagles.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Dimes.	Cents.	Value.	Number of pieces struck.
Gold coins, -	34,641	6,448	-	-	-	-	$189,325 00	41,089
Silver coins, -	-	-	1,305,797	216,851	1,186,512	-	825,762 45	2,709,160
Copper coins, -	-	-	-	-	-	389,000	3,890 00	389,000
							1,018,977 45	3,139,249

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31, 1821.

JAMES RUSH.

17th CONGRESS.] No. 627. [1st SESSION.

DUTY ON BOOKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 8, 1822.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of the trustees of the Transylvania University, praying for a repeal of the duties on books imported into the United States, reported:

That the act of Congress of the 27th April, 1816, establishing the existing tariff, has included *books* among the unenumerated articles at an ad valorem of 15 per cent.

The second section of that act exempts from duty "all articles for the use of the United States, philosophical apparatus, instruments, *books*, maps, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching or engraving, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, *or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning.*"

To justify an encroachment upon this tariff, by the exemption of particular articles, we should consider its effects, and understand its bearing upon the general system. It is possible that the exemption required would be chiefly felt in the price of the article exempted, and the manufacture of *paper* and *printing types;* and that its influence would be imperceptible or trifling upon the other branches of enterprise and industry. It may, then, be considered in its operations upon the manufactures, the revenue, and the consumption.

The constitution of the United States has placed *authors* under the protection of Congress. Essential to this protection is the encouragement of *printing*. Could foreigners maintain a successful competition with the American publisher, the American author would experience embarrassment and disappointment; foreign books would inundate the literary market; and even his own productions, from a foreign press, might be made to impair, if not defeat, his exclusive right.

The art of printing in the United States is rapidly advancing to its highest perfection. Samples have already been produced which will scarcely suffer by comparison with the best specimens of other nations. Still, the art has to encounter embarrassments. Comparatively, our capital is small, our labor high, and our skill not perfect. Such is our enterprise, that American competition has already done much to diminish profit and impede success. Remove this protecting duty, and foreigners, particularly the British, who speak the same language, whose labor is cheap, and skill matured, may overwhelm our market, and become the exclusive book makers for the United States.

Connected with this is the duty on paper. The manufacturer of this principal article of the printer's consumption is protected by an ad valorem of *thirty per cent.* So long as this operates as *a protection* to the paper maker, it is a tax on the book maker. By this partial interference, therefore, you leave the burden, while you remove the equivalent.

The manufacture of *printing types* in the United States is of recent origin. Such, however, has been its progress, that in 1816 Congress determined that the manufacturer required, and the consumer could sustain, an impost of *twenty-five per cent.* But, inasmuch as this art may be considered as still in its infancy, the competition at home will not, for a long time, create a depression of the price; and this duty will, consequently, remain a tax on American printing.

In this view of the subject, it is apprehended that it would be unequal, impolitic, and unjust, to single out this important branch of industry, strip it of all protection, and leave it to struggle with powerful competitors, to its serious embarrassment and probable destruction.

But the protection of the manufacturer, and the burden upon the consumer, are not our only objects of consideration in establishing a tariff on importations. It is our principal, and, ordinarily, our *only* source of *revenue.* Flourishing as our revenues are said to be, it seems to be agreed that we have no money to spare. "Loans, which consume the future," have become necessary; and rigorous economy and retrenchment must be enjoined and practised to prevent a recurrence to this pernicious expedient.

The exemption required would probably diminish the revenue beyond the amount of the duty repealed. Should American printing diminish, it would cause a corresponding diminution of the materials of consumption; and the impost on paper and types would probably vanish almost cotemporaneously with that on books. It ought, moreover, to be noticed that, in England, there is a bounty or drawback on the exportation of British books of *three-pence sterling on the pound weight.* Now, inasmuch as our duty is *ad valorem*, and their bounty is *specific*, not according to the *value*, but the *weight* of the books, their cheap editions may be imported into the United States at a premium which will about balance our duty of *fifteen per cent.* Their more expensive editions, and all books in foreign

languages, are chiefly wanted for our literary institutions; and for these they are already free. The inquiry, then, is, what portion of the community requires this repeal? Every college, academy, and other seminary, and every corporation for literary purposes, is now exempt. All members and students of these institutions are, consequently, exonerated of the burden of this tax. The question recurs, who is to experience the benefit of the exemption? Surely not the instructors, nor students in the higher branches of literature; for they are already relieved. Certainly not the members of our common schools; for ordinary British editions are compensated by a bounty. American school books are plenty and cheap; and those in foreign languages are not required for general use: and it is equally certain that our manufactories forbid it, and our treasury can scarcely afford it. None, then, but the professional gentleman, who can afford to extend his library beyond the resources of American publishers, or the scholar of wealth and leisure, who would indulge his taste in selecting the most elegant and expensive editions of foreign authors, can be interested in its favor. And is it expedient at this time to interpose *this* relief? To tax foreign luxuries is a dictate of the soundest policy. Expensive and highly finished editions are as much a *luxury* as any other extravagant expenditure. A moderate duty on such books, to be limited almost exclusively to gentlemen of wealth, could never subject us to the imputation of an indifference to education. Few nations, perhaps, have done more for the diffusion of knowledge. In the endowments and support of primary schools, we are second to none. Great Britain exacts an impost on all imported books, and allows a bounty on the exportation of her own. France exacts a specific duty of 100 francs per 100 killogrammes on books in the French language. To those reprinted from French editions is added 50 per cent., and pirated editions are entirely prohibited. There is, however, a deduction of 50 per cent. for *scientific memoirs*, and of 90 per cent. for books in the dead or foreign languages. Spain admits free of duty books, maps, and charts on the subject of navigation, when introduced for purposes of instruction. But *we* have surpassed them, and have, not improbably, exceeded the limits of a sound and enlightened policy.

With few exceptions, the English is our native and ordinary language. It is spoken as universally and purely as in England itself. But lately, we were a part of the British empire. From thence we have derived many of our habits, customs, and laws. We still esteem Great Britain as eminent in arts, sciences, policy, and power. Our principal and subordinate seminaries of learning are chiefly furnished with British books, and our youth are taught by British authors, wedded to their own institutions, and exultingly proud of their country, constitution, and laws. These means of a foreign influence have long been perceived, and have excited the jealousy of grave and intelligent politicians. Our government is peculiar to ourselves; and our books of instruction should be adapted to the nature of the Government and the genius of the people. In the best of foreign books we are liable to meet with criticisms and comparisons not very flattering to the American people. In American editions of these, the offensive or illiberal parts are expunged or explained, and the work is adapted to the exigencies and taste of an American reader. But withdraw the protection which our tariff affords, our channels of instruction will be *foreign;* our youth will imbibe sentiments, form attachments, and acquire habits of thinking, adverse to our prosperity, unfriendly to our Government, and dangerous to our liberties.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is, at this time, *inexpedient* to repeal the duty on the importation of books.

17th Congress.] No. 628. [1st Session.

TRANSFER OF THREE PER CENT. STOCK ISSUED TO THE STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 15, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 14, 1822.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, referring the petition of William Phillips and Gard Greene to the Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to report, that there does not appear to be any well-founded objection to granting the prayer of the petitioners.

According to the provisions of law, the certificates of the funded debt issued to the States which, upon the assumption of the States' debts by the Federal Government, were found to be creditors, were not transferable. The redemption of the old six per cent. stock, and the reimbursement which has already been effected of the six per cent. deferred stock, have reduced the amount of stock originally issued to the States to the amount of the three per cent. stock held by them; a statement of which is herewith enclosed. The original inducement to withhold from the stock thus issued the quality of transfer is so far weakened as to render it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and to remove by law the restriction in relation to the whole of such stock.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

[The petitioners state that they have purchased from the State of Massachusetts the certificate which was issued to that State by the United States for $249,760 20 of the three per cent. funded debt of the United States, and pray that it may be made transferable.]

Amount of three per cent. stock issued to sundry States.

New Hampshire,	$95,134 45
Massachusetts,	249,760 20
Connecticut,	55,302 64
New Jersey,	10,143 80
Maryland,	335,104 74

17th Congress.] No. 629. [1st Session.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 18, 1822.

The Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the petition of James Homer, respectfully submit the following report:

This petition presents the following case: A schooner, called the Anne, with her cargo of salt, both the property of a certain Edward Winslow, was seized and libelled. By an order of the district court of the United States for the State of Massachusetts, the vessel and cargo were appraised. The said Winslow having paid the duties on the salt, as required, and given his bond, with James Homer as security, for the appraised value of the said vessel and cargo, had both redelivered to him. The said vessel and cargo were, by a decree of the said district court, condemned; from which decree the said Winslow appealed to the circuit court of the United States, No. ——, to be held on the 15th of May, 1820. The said Winslow failing to enter his appeal, the United States obtained judgment, on which execution was issued for $1,436 05. James Homer then, for the first time, discovered that $158 40, which he had paid for the duties on the salt, was not deducted from the amount of the judgment. The said Homer claims this deduction, on the statement of the appraisers made after the execution was in the hands of the marshal. The appraisers state that, in estimating the value of the salt at four dollars per hogshead, they included the duties. On this discovery, he made application to the judge for relief. Execution was stayed until the next term of the circuit court, on condition that the amount of the said execution was (deducting therefrom the amount of the duties) paid to the marshal. The court, on hearing the parties, decided that the judgment having been rendered, and execution been issued, no relief could be given. The said Homer then applied for relief to the Secretary of the Treasury, who submitted the case to the Attorney General of the United States, and who gave it as his opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury had no power, by law, to correct an alleged error in a court of law, and to refund the money stated to have been improperly paid. The said Homer further states, that the amount of the said execution is $1,436 05; that he has paid $1,300, and has paid $158 40 for duties, as aforesaid; which last sum, if applied to the payment of the said execution, will leave a balance due the said Homer of $22 35. The said Homer prays that an act may pass, directing that the said sum of $158 40 may be applied in discharge of the said execution, and that the sum of $22 35 may be refunded to him.

This petition presents a new subject for consideration. The object it has in view is to obtain that redress from Congress which could have been more easily obtained from either the district or circuit courts of the United States, referred to in the case stated, had not the parties concerned, through inattention or negligence, suffered the opportunity to pass by without availing themselves of it. Either of the said courts was competent to afford, on statement of the facts, the relief now sought. To sustain the present application, to grant the relief solicited, would be to break down the barriers erected by wisdom and the constitution to keep separate the different branches of the Government, and to confine to each the subjects appropriate to the sphere of each. The subjects within the legislative scope are numerous, and, with an increasing population, are daily increasing. To open a door for the entrance of a new species of cases, nowise entitled to legislative interference, would be repugnant to every principle of sound and enlightened policy. If the parties have been injured, they have, with their eyes open, passively, and through negligence, suffered the infliction of it. From these views of the case, to which the attention of the committee has been called, they feel themselves constrained respectfully to submit to the consideration of the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

Boston, *August* 4, 1820.

Whereas we, the subscribers, were authorized and appointed by the Hon. John Davis, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, in the month of November, 1819, to appraise and estimate the value of the schooner Anne and appurtenances, together with a quantity of salt on board the said schooner, we accordingly did execute our commission, and made a return of our doings into the said court, under our hands, on the 12th day of November, 1819; and we now certify, that in estimating the value of the salt at four dollars per hogshead, we did it on the ground of that being the real value of the salt, including the duties, and as though the United States were the actual owners of the same, and as though the parties to the bond were actually purchasing the same from the United States.

STEPHEN CODMAN,
JOSEPH RIPLEY,
WILLIAM JACKSON.

Custom-House, Boston, *September* 13, 1820.

This may certify that the duties have been paid at this office on seventy-five hogsheads of salt, imported in the schooner Anne, (on or about November 15, 1819,) a vessel then under seizure, and amounting to $158 40. Said amount of duties are recorded as having been paid on the 15th of August last past.

P. TRACY, *Deputy Collector.*

17th Congress.] No. 630. [1st Session.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 18, 1822.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of James Ross, report:

The petitioner states, that, in the beginning of the year 1820, he sailed from Trinity, in the island of Martinico, with a cargo of molasses for the United States, and arrived in the port of Richmond, in Virginia, on the 18th of February, in the same year; that he regularly entered his vessel and cargo with the collector, and gave bonds for the duty, amounting to $354 55, which he has since paid; that the said molasses was stored by the petitioner in a brick fire-proof warehouse in the city of Richmond, situated in a central part of the said city, which on the night of the 21st of March accidentally took fire and was consumed, together with the molasses which he had stored therein.

Your committee state, that it is proved to them that the duties, amounting to $354 55, have been paid by the petitioner to the United States; that the facts stated in the petition are true; and that the fire was entirely accidental, owing to the house having fallen in during a windy night, and the fire from a grate (as supposed) having communicated to the floor.

The committee are of opinion, that, from the peculiar circumstances and hardships of the case, the petitioner is entitled to relief, and ought to have the duties refunded to him. They therefore ask leave to report a bill.

17th Congress.] No. 631. [1st Session.

DUTY ON STILLS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 23, 1822.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of certain distillers within the sixth collection district of Pennsylvania, report:

That, on the 24th of July, 1813, an act was passed by Congress, entitled "An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors." By this act, section 2, it was provided, that, from the 1st day of January thereafter, distillers, who employed stills in distilling spirits from domestic materials, should pay a certain duty for a license for the employment thereof, "*for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof.*"

At the passage of the law, it appears there were many stills within the county of Lancaster, which constitutes the sixth collection district of Pennsylvania, made according to Henry Witmer's improvement upon Anderson's condensing tub; and that, in stills of this construction, the steam, instead of passing immediately from the head into the worm to be condensed, as is the case in common stills, is conducted from the head into a copper globe above it, and is there condensed, and from thence passes into the worm. This globe, or condensing chamber, is deposited in a large vessel filled with the mash or beer prepared for distillation. The improvement consists in this: that, while the surrounding liquor condenses the steam in the globe, it becomes heated by the steam to within 20 or 30 degrees of the boiling point. A considerable saving in fuel is thus made by communicating the heat of the steam to the mash or beer, which would otherwise be put cold into the boiler.

Soon after the passage of the act of the 24th July, 1813, a question arose, whether, under its provisions, this globe was liable to duty, or, in other words, whether its capacity was comprehended within the words "*the capacity of the still, including the head thereof.*" Whilst the collector of the revenue within the sixth collection district of Pennsylvania was clearly of opinion that the globe should not be measured, the commissioner of the revenue was of a different opinion, and directed him to charge a duty on its capacity. The law was, therefore, carried into effect in this manner within that district. The distillers, however, still continued dissatisfied with this construction of the law, and, in the month of June, 1815, had determined to defend themselves against the payment of so much of their bonds as consisted of the duty charged upon the capacity of the globes of their stills. This information being communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, he directed a suit to be brought in the circuit court of the United States at Philadelphia against Colonel —— Anderson, of the county of Philadelphia, one of the patentees of the improvement, who had also refused to pay the duty upon the globes of his stills. During the pendency of this action, and before it was determined, Congress, on the 19th April, 1816, passed the "Act to abolish the existing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and to lay other duties in lieu of those at present imposed on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors." In this act they used the very same language, in imposing the duty, which had been used in the act of 1813, viz: "*the capacity of the still, including the head thereof.*" The suit brought by the United States *vs.* Colonel Anderson was determined in favor of the defendant, on the 12th November, 1818, upon principles, of the correctness of which this committee are perfectly satisfied, and which are contained in the charge of the court to the jury. This charge they submit to the House as part of their report. Another case was brought before the circuit court involving the same principle, wherein Jacob Leib, a distiller within the sixth collection district of Pennsylvania, was the defendant, which was determined in his favor on the 17th April, 1821. Immediately after the last decision, the acting commissioner of the revenue directed the collector "to deduct from the bonds which included the duty on the globe of the still, and which were then outstanding, that part which related to the globe, but not to refund any sum on account of the globe which had previously been paid to him, and by him into the treasury; as, being in the treasury, there was no authority to refund it without a special appropriation by Congress." The distillers who did not go to law with the Government ask to be

placed on the same footing as those who did; and your committee believe that their petition should be granted. The petitioners appear to have other and still stronger claims to relief. After they had determined not to pay their bonds until the question should be decided, and more than two years and seven months before the first decision of the circuit court, the commissioner of the revenue, by his letter dated the 1st April, 1816, after informing the collector of the sixth district that he believed the suit would be decided in favor of the United States, directed him as follows: "In the mean time I would recommend that those who, having given bonds, entertain a different opinion, be requested to pay the duty agreeably to their bonds, with the assurance that, in case the final decision shall be on their side, the excess of duty shall be refunded to them."

This pledge at once divided the distillers into two classes: those who paid the money voluntarily, and trusted to the faith of the Government, and those who refused to pay. The latter kept the whole amount of their bonds in their own hands till after the final decision in their favor, on the 17th April, 1821; the Government before that time being unwilling to receive that proportion of the bonds which they were willing to pay. They have since been relieved by the express order of the acting commissioner of the revenue.

The committee submit a bill.

UNITED STATES *vs.* ANDERSON.

The only question in this cause was, whether the condensing chamber of the defendant still constitutes a part of the capacity of the still, so as to be liable to the tax imposed by the act of Congress of the 24th of July, 1813, c. 24, s. 2, 4th vol. new edition, 572.

In the year 1801 the defendant invented, and obtained a patent for, an improvement in the art of distilling spirituous liquors, the principle of which is, the ascent of the steam by a tube, from the cap or head of the common still, into what he terms the condensing chamber, which is deposited in a large vessel filled with the mash or beer prepared for distillation. The improvement consists in the condensation of the steam the instant it enters into this chamber, by means of the surrounding liquor, and the gradual heating of the liquor, by means of the steam, to within 20 or 30 degrees of the boiling point, so as to prepare it for immediate distillation; thereby saving the additional fuel and time which are consumed in the common way, where the mash is put cold into the boiler. The spirit, as soon as it is formed in the condensing chamber, is carried off by a lateral tube into the worm, and the heated mash descends by a tube, with a stop-cock in it, into the boiler, as soon as it is prepared to receive it; the effect of which is, that many stills more can be run off in twenty-four hours, by means of this improvement, than in the common way.

It was contended by the district attorney and Binney, for the United States, that the condensing chamber is, in fact, the head of the still, and constitutes a part of the capacity of the still. They relied upon the following authors for a description of the different parts of a still, and for information upon the process of distillation: 2 Nicol's Natural Philosophy, 130, last edition; Lavon, 461-2; 1 Fourc. 158, 194; Black's Chemistry, 166.

CHARGE. *Washington, J.*—This case turns altogether upon the construction of an act of Congress, which the writings of chemists and philosophers will assist very little, if at all, to explain. The only question is, what constitutes the head of a still? And if it were not for the definitions given by the learned authors whose works have been referred to, the question could receive but one answer from plain practical men, possessing the slightest acquaintance with the common mode of distilling spirituous liquors in the United States.

Had this question been asked in the year 1791, when the first law imposing a duty upon stills was passed, in which the very words on which the present question is raised, viz: "the capacity of the still, including the head thereof," were used, there could have been no hesitation in answering, that the cap which covers the boiler, and receives and contains the steam till it passes towards the worm, formed the head. If so, and Congress has thought proper, at the distance of twelve years after the defendant's improvement was patented and known, to make use of the very same expressions in the law under consideration, we shall be most likely to give effect to the intention of that body by giving to them the same construction; for it is much more probable that the framers of these laws used the term *head* in its common and popular acceptation, as it was called and known by the distillers of spirituous liquors and others in the United States, than according to the definitions of the term to be found in works of philosophy.

Upon the authority of these writers, it is contended by the counsel for the United States that the head of the still is that part which receives and confines the steam, and condenses, or directs it into the worm to be condensed. There is no other objection to this definition, as applicable to the common stills used in the distillation of spirits, except that the condensation most usually, if not always, takes place after the steam has left the head. It may readily be admitted, however, that the definition is not less correct when applied to the common still, whether condensation takes place before or after the steam has passed from the head. But if the counsel for the United States mean to contend that that only is the head of the still where the steam is condensed, or whence it is directed, laterally, to a worm to be condensed, the argument cannot, in the opinion of the court, be maintained; and if it would, nothing would be more easy than to escape from the consequence of such definition, since it is obvious that the tube which conducts the steam to the condensing chamber of the defendant's still, above the boiler, might be placed diagonally, to conduct it to a like condenser placed in that direction.

But whether the steam ascend, or be conducted laterally to the refrigerator to be condensed, cannot change the name of the cap, or part of the still which receives and confines the steam until it is disposed of, which is universally denominated the head. The court must always be understood as speaking of stills used in the distillation of spirituous liquors, to which alone the law in question applies, and the different parts of which are known and distinguished by appropriate names. To test this, let us imagine a common still with three tubes, having stop-cocks in each, the one leading laterally to a worm, another to a condensing chamber or worm above, immersed in the mash to be warmed, and the third to a similar condenser, on the side, or in a diagonal position from the still, whilst the passage of the steam is impeded from passing either way; could a doubt exist that the part of the still which confines the steam is the head? This is admitted, if it pass into the common worm by opening the oven that leads to it; and, if so, can it lose its name by its being permitted to ascend, or to pass diagonally to the condenser? In either case the cap receives and contains the steam, and directs it to the condenser. If, notwithstanding, it be insisted, as it has been, that the defendant's condensing chamber is a head, then it would follow that this still has two heads; both of which, it must be admitted, cannot be taxed under this law, which is confined to *the* head.

It should never be forgotten that the use of the defendant's improvement, by himself and others, commenced soon after the year 1801, when he obtained his patent; that, in his specification, the cap of the old still used in the common distillation of spirits is denominated the *head*, and the part which is now contended to be the head the *condensing chamber;* that the former receives and contains the steam, so far as to prevent its escape in that form into the open air, as much so as the head of the common still, which equally parts with it, though in a different direction; that, notwithstanding these nominal, as well as substantial distinctions, between the different parts of this still recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, Congress, at the distance of twelve years after the date of the

patent, passed the law under consideration, in which the *capacity* of the still on which the duty is imposed is expressed in the very same words as were used in reference to the old stills, in a law passed ten years before the defendant's patent was granted. If, on account of the increased productiveness of these improved stills, Congress had thought proper to subject them to a higher rate of taxation, it would certainly have been imposed by terms better calculated to evince such intention than are used in this law.

It has been contended that the defendant's condensing chamber, if it be not the head, is at least a part of the still, increasing its capacity, and, consequently, subject to the tax.

With equal propriety might this be said of the worm, which, it is believed, has never yet been contended for by any person within or without the Treasury Department. In short, there is no foundation for the argument in the expressions of the law itself; and if we appeal to philosophers upon this subject, they inform us that the process of distillation ceases at the point where condensation commences. If so, the worm can form no part of the capacity of the still, the use of which is to carry on the process of distillation. If we appeal to the common understanding of mankind, we arrive at the same result. In short, it is obvious that the *capacity* of the still is, strictly, those parts only which are commonly denominated the boiler, and the head, which the Legislature has thought proper, by express words, to include as part thereof; but the capacity of the still is not, of necessity, increased one pint by means of the condensing chamber. The truth is, that the only use of this part of the defendant's improvement beneficial to the owner, as it must be admitted to be, is by means of the steam which it receives to heat and prepare the beer for rapid distillation; whilst, in return, the steam is condensed by the liquid which it warms. Upon the whole, we are of opinion that the capacity of the condensing chamber is not subject to the duty.

Verdict for defendant.

17th Congress.] No. 632. [1st Session.

DEBENTURE BONDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 28, 1822.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of William Nott and others, in behalf of the creditors of George T. Philips, made the following report:

George T. Philips was a merchant at New Orleans, where he died, the latter part of 1808, much embarrassed in his circumstances. The petitioners, who are syndics of the creditors, allege that, amidst great trouble and difficulty, they have obtained property of the deceased sufficient to create a dividend of eighteen per cent., but which is about to be taken from them by the United States, for the payment of certain debenture bonds executed by Philips in his lifetime.

It appears that, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, occasional shipments were made by Philips, and during that time twenty-four debenture bonds were executed at the custom-house, amounting to $25,517, upon which, in the year 1819, suits were instituted, and which are not yet determined. Certificates to show the landing in a foreign port have never been produced; nor does it appear that any application for an enlargement of the time limited by law has ever been made. There is no proof why the certificates were omitted to be filed; nor is there any equity shown, except in relation to two bonds, dated the 22d July, 1807, and which amount to $12,334 38, for coffee and bark shipped on board the Creole for Amsterdam.

Mr. Chew, collector of the port of New Orleans, deposes that he was, in 1807, at Amsterdam when the Creole arrived, and that a large amount of money was paid him on account of the cargo of the Creole: this testimony, however, is but presumptive. Hobkirk, master, swears that the Creole proceeded direct to Amsterdam, where she discharged the cargo taken in at New Orleans; and that he believes certificates were forwarded by Hope & Co., the consignees, to Mr. Philips, to enable him to cancel the debenture bonds.

A letter from Hope & Co., dated 27th October, 1807, and which is proven to be their handwriting, is produced: it contains an account of the cargo of the Creole, the sale of eleven hundred and fifteen bags of coffee, which, in amount, corresponds with the quantity stated in the bond of the 23d July, 1807.

There is no proof in relation to the other bonds, except a deposition of a Mr. Bogle, who was a clerk to Philips; he states, as his belief, that the certificates were filed and were carried off, or neglected and lost, by Mr. Brown, formerly collector at New Orleans. The committee are at a loss to determine what inducement the collector could have to take off certificates which were neither money nor the representative of money; nor can they believe that any commercial man of common prudence would file his certificates without at the same time cancelling his bond—a business that could be done in an instant, and one in which neither time nor labor is concerned.

Notwithstanding the proof in relation to the cargo shipped to Amsterdam may be considered pretty satisfactory, yet the committee distrust the propriety of giving sanction to a principle which might open a door for numerous frauds and impositions on the revenue. Drawbacks are but bounties on the re-exportation; and as the laws and regulations upon the subject are few and plain, with ample provision for any casualties that may arise, they deem it safest to reject the application.

Resolved, That the prayer ought not to be granted.

17th Congress.] No. 633. [1st Session.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 28, 1822.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Jonathan Battelle, reported:

That the petitioner states that he imported into Savannah, on the 24th day of August, 1818, fifty-three pipes of gin, and deposited them in the public warehouses, agreeably to law; and, at the same time, he entered at the custom-house other goods, secured the duties, and intended to export the same. That, on the 16th September, he also entered twenty-five boxes of Havana sugar, for which he ga e temporary bonds, estimated on a supposed weight, to be corrected when the weight should be ascertained; that a rain commenced on its landing, which compelled the officers to put it in the public store before it could be weighed. That the surveyor of the port had in charge the sugar and gin; and that, on the night of the 19th day of November, of the same year, all the articles were consumed by fire. He, the petitioner, therefore asks a remission of the duties on the said articles. The committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

Sir: Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, *January* 31, 1820.

The preparation of some lengthy reports to Congress, which ought, ere this, to have been laid before that body, has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a memorial of Jonathan Battelle for relief.

Recollecting that his case was last year referred to this Department by the Secretary of the Treasury, on examining the records, I find that a communication was made by me on the subject to the Secretary, under date of the 3d December, 1818, a copy of which I take leave to enclose for your information.

From an examination of that communication, you will perceive that none of the cases in which the Treasury considered itself authorized to afford relief are analogous to the case of Mr. Battelle.

When goods are lost in the harbor, in attempting to land them from on board the vessel of importation, the case is considered in the same point of view as if they had been lost at sea, and, in that event, would not be liable to duty.

So, if goods be shipped for the benefit of drawback, all the prerequisites of the law being complied with, and the goods lost in the harbor before the sailing of the vessel, the shipper would be considered entitled to the drawback equally as if the goods had been lost at sea.

But the case of Mr. Battelle differs materially from the cases alluded to, so far as respects the interposition of this Department.

When merchandise is landed and stored, under the charge of a custom-house officer, the law says it shall be at the expense and *risk* of the owner.

From this positive language of the law, you will, I feel persuaded, readily accord with me in opinion, that it is not in the power of this Department to afford the relief which Mr. Battelle has applied for, and that the case remains for the equitable consideration of Congress.

I return, enclosed, the documents received with your letter.

With great respect,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Hon. W. H. Crawford.

P. S.—By an act of Congress passed on the 9th May, 1794, the duties on eleven hogsheads of coffee, destroyed by fire, were *remitted.*

I also find that several acts of Congress have been passed for *extending* the time for payment of duty bonds, viz: the act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Norfolk, dated 19th March, 1804; the act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, dated 10th February, 1807.

Sir: Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, *December* 3, 1818.

I have examined the case represented in Mr. Battelle's letter to the Honorable Mr. Crawford, in relation to which you have requested me to state the practice of the Treasury, if any similar case had occurred.

It appears that some pipes of gin belonging to Mr. Battelle, stored under the charge of the surveyor of the port of Savannah, with a view of securing for them the benefit of drawback, were consumed by fire; that a quantity of other goods in the same store, intended to be exported with that benefit, were destroyed at the same time, together with some sugars which had been put into it, in consequence of bad weather coming on whilst the custom-house officer was about to weigh the sugars.

I find that the duties on goods lost in attempting to land them have been remitted, and that a drawback has been allowed on merchandise lost in the harbor before the sailing of the vessel on board of which it had been regularly shipped to be entitled to that benefit.

I have the honor further to state, that I do not find a case on record where a remission of duties or drawback has been *applied* for on goods consumed by fire whilst stored under the charge of a custom-house officer.

The documents referred to me I have the honor to return herewith.

With great respect,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

17th CONGRESS.] No. 634. [1st SESSION.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 1, 1822.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House "with the annual statement of the transactions of the Bank of the United States for the year 1821," I have the honor to inform the House that no such statement has ever been rendered by the bank to this Department.

The statements received by the Department, which approach the nearest to that called for by the resolution, are those rendered semi-annually, upon which the semi-annual dividends are declared. Enclosed, I submit those statements for the year 1821, and also the monthly statements for the months of June and December of the same year. These monthly statements are merely abstracts of the several accounts on the face of the books of the bank and its offices. The statements for those months are submitted in connexion with the semi-annual statements of profit and loss, because they furnish the materials from which the latter are formed.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite at the dates specified herein.

DR.

Date.		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock, &c.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Treasurer U. States.	Overdrafts.	Debt of S. Smith & Buchanan, George Williams, & J. W. McCulloch.	Due from Bank United States and offices.	Due from State banks.	Banking houses, permanent expenses, and bonus.	Expenses.	Deficiencies.	Notes of Bank United States and branches.	Notes of State banks.	Specie.
1821.																	
June 30,	Bank U. S. Offices—	1,743,300 74	21,200 00	3,340,884 54	22,478 67	–	191,232 64	–	–	11,897,195 01	655,612 00	1,509,910 83	–	–	1,592,410 56	109,766 48	1,236,489 74
" 25,	Portsmouth,	350,251 29	3,600 00	9,850 00	–	–	–	–	–	6,399 51	–	–	–	–	188,295 00	11,740 09	21,032 13
" 21,	Boston, -	540,581 57	20,900 00	61,150 00	81,006 43	–	–	–	–	599,902 49	186,002 87	–	–	–	407,700 00	40,225 00	386,702 72
" 21,	Providence,	241,762 91	–	6,100 00	78,151 41	–	–	–	–	73,200 93	5,074 04	–	2 25	–	217,690 00	8,306 00	24,539 63
" 25,	Middletown,	225,005 68	–	2,400 00	13,055 76	–	10,653 50	–	–	5,060 16	22,266 54	–	–	34,004 86	128,680 00	3,101 00	57,176 86
" 27,	New York,	1,229,940 03	45,700 00	191,000 00	83,037 66	–	–	–	–	1,152,430 87	357,357 94	–	636 47	–	588,180 00	92,000 00	362,639 04
" 25,	Baltimore, -	2,602,978 99	12,283 49	1,985,599 70	74,283 43	45,814 06	–	209,300	1,425,852 97	124,688 60	129,441 44	106,932 82	326 86	84,783 08	240,730 00	52,617 65	507,863 73
" 23,	Washington,	1,509,455 80	–	126,700 62	51,711 85	14,064 58	11,752 32	–	–	55,624 81	30,345 47	18,344 19	138 16	–	169,675 00	31,737 45	198,692 48
" 20,	Richmond, -	1,243,412 38	–	40,540 00	39,047 96	–	74,646 98	–	–	11,427 22	34,596 49	34,103 25	219 86	97,866 41	600,410 00	58,185 00	163,791 69
" 16,	Norfolk, -	664,105 01	–	175,165 00	9,000 00	–	–	–	–	93,883 56	18,126 14	25,615 12	837 34	–	150,990 00	3,340 23	84,540 03
" 19,	Fayetteville,	552,783 83	–	22,100 00	43,840 37	–	–	–	–	13,928 82	99,521 80	12,996 33	8 00	23,734 11	48,940 00	63,960 00	60,263 04
" 19,	Charleston,	1,519,795 95	21,000 00	497,036 00	306,624 72	–	–	–	–	242,848 25	–	67,649 16	–	–	185,060 00	184,782 00	925,987 21
" 19,	Savannah, -	1,060,650 59	–	22,150 00	193,023 04	–	–	–	–	1,720 71	231,262 49	39,941 84	1,219 72	–	812,640 00	118,637 00	144,899 48
" 8,	Lexington,	1,169,854 91	–	20,273 00	39,922 23	–	–	–	–	9,037 84	13,907 43	–	192 64	–	30,350 00	3,082 00	61,387 41
" 5,	Louisville, -	1,071,111 05	–	–	59,072 00	–	–	–	–	179,293 19	7,214 50	11,057 87	6 00	–	82,665 00	49,004 54	116,448 66
" 16,	Chilicothe,	458,241 24	–	–	15,960 00	–	–	–	–	24,133 36	–	–	–	100,000 00	89,215 00	63,365 00	71,296 90
" 2,	Cincinnati, -	1,647,411 62	–	500 00	151,704 65	369,136 53	–	–	–	8,802 86	330,965 51	–	5,468 85	–	–	345 00	11,620 80
May 26,	New Orleans,	1,513,856 90	–	1,800 00	472,837 97	–	–	–	–	248,729 98	63,417 69	40,000 00	–	–	96,305 00	137,760 00	1,381,411 81
June 21,	Pittsburg, -	668,725 61	–	–	11,000 00	–	–	–	–	10,680 99	–	14,123 13	1,240 42	–	76,980 00	4,119 36	59,751 42
	Dollars, -	20,013,226 10	124,683 49	6,503,248 86	1,745,758 15	429,015 17	288,285 44	209,300	1,425,852 97	14,758,988 96	2,185,112 35	1,880,674 54	10,296 57	340,388 46	5,706,915 56	1,036,073 80	5,876,534 78

Funded debt of the United States, various, at the Bank of the United States, - -	$13,360,780 71
Foreign bills of exchange, - - - - - - - - - -	50,288 65
Baring, Brothers, & Co. - - - - - - - - - -	1,255,425 73
Hope, & Co. - - - - - - - - - - -	31,795 60

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

CR.

Date.		Capital stock.	Notes issued.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Profit and loss, and contingent interest.	Due to Bank United States and offices.	Due to State banks.	Loan from Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	Deposites on account of the Treasurer of the United States.	Deposites on account of public officers.	Deposites on account of individuals.
1821.												
June 30,	Bank of the United States, -	26,041,019 63	1,661,145 96	11,835 70	11,030 21	4,136,315 06	683,090 67	1,102,002 20	2,040,000 00	-	574,868 59	757,463 88
" 25,	Office Portsmouth, - -	200,000 00	295,900 00	-	1,382 66	-	36,192 72	-	-	19,554 90	17,557 07	20,580 67
" 21,	Boston, - - -	750,000 00	505,000 00	208 00	4,015 90	-	191,735 41	155,236 15	-	360,512 57	131,733 07	225,729 98
" 21,	Providence, - -	300,000 00	261,430 00	-	636 62	-	21,763 84	14,339 99	-	21,444 31	7,397 54	27,814 67
" 25,	Middletown, - -	200,000 00	264,125 00	-	716 34	-	25,730 83	-	-	-	1,989 07	8,843 12
" 27,	New York, - -	1,500,000 00	887,980 00	82 50	8,531 05	-	102,511 46	289,094 01	-	702,920 70	186,082 15	425,720 14
" 25,	Baltimore, - -	-	1,065,460 00	6,012 70	9,899 01	-	5,707,755 46	75,506 69	-	97,045 97	138,956 55	502,860 44
" 23,	Washington, - -	500,000 00	1,255,125 00	45 00	4,696 69	-	120,119 98	48,187 91	-	-	155,052 96	135,015 19
" 20,	Richmond, - -	1,000,000 00	970,390 00	192 50	2,292 31	-	244,212 26	28,153 17	-	-	54,787 78	98,319 22
" 16,	Norfolk, - - -	500,000 00	386,980 00	-	1,039 70	-	62,621 41	5,129 63	-	19,306 73	103,227 13	147,297 83
" 19,	Fayetteville, - -	500,000 00	162,810 00	-	1,276 67	-	240,142 99	1,702 66	-	6,901 60	13,055 47	16,186 91
" 19,	Charleston, - -	1,500,000 00	954,120 00	1,808 50	6,454 35	-	299,469 30	355,903 73	-	22,510 60	44,560 81	765,956 00
" 19,	Savannah, - -	1,000,000 00	987,360 00	181 20	6,231 08	-	441,410 31	34,625 38	-	43,695 68	41,460 95	71,180 27
" 8,	Lexington, - -	-	128,680 00	-	780 87	-	142,649 08	-	-	6,043 52	9,444 21	60,409 78
" 5,	Louisville, - -	-	129,850 00	77 80	-	-	1,293,253 36	-	-	97,159 03	596 76	54,935 86
" 16,	Chilicothe, - -	-	191,160 00	-	746 74	-	522,019 39	96 00	-	62,186 44	16,567 29	29,435 64
" 2,	Cincinnati, - -	-	119,460 00	-	13,453 73	-	2,384,697 12	-	-	-	-	8,344 97
May 26,	New Orleans, - -	1,000,000 00	895,200 00	-	-	-	486,008 85	366,945 34	-	123,535 77	111,959 49	972,469 90
June 21,	Pittsburg, - -	-	136,650 00	-	1,167 68	-	634,389 92	-	-	36,361 70	4,012 81	34,038 82
	Dollars, -	34,991,019 63	11,258,825 96	20,443 90	74,251 61	4,136,315 06	14,639,774 36	2,476,922 86	2,040,000 00	1,619,179 52	1,613,309 70	4,362,603 29

Recapitulation of the foregoing statement.

Dr.			Cr.		
Funded debt of the United States, various,	–	13,360,780 71	Capital stock,	–	34,991,019 63
Bills discounted, viz:			Bank and branch notes,	–	11,258,825 96
On personal security,	20,013,226 10		Dividends unclaimed,	–	20,443 90
On personal security and funded debt,	124,683 49		Discount, exchange, and interest,	–	74,251 61
On personal security and bank stock, &c.	6,503,248 86		Profit and loss, and contingent interest,	–	4,136,315 06
		26,641,158 45	Due to Bank United States and offices,	–	14,639,774 36
Bills of exchange, viz:			Due to State banks,	–	2,476,922 86
Foreign,	50,288 65		Loan from Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.	–	2,040,000 00
Domestic,	1,745,758 15		Deposites, viz:		
		1,796,046 80	On account of Treasurer of the United States,	1,619,179 52	
Real estate,	–	429,015 17	Deduct overdrafts,	288,285 44	
Baring, Brothers, & Co., London,	–	1,255,425 73		1,330,894 08	
Hope & Co., Amsterdam,	–	31,795 60	On account of public officers,	1,613,309 70	
Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan, Geo. Williams, and J. W. McCulloch,	–	1,425,852 97	On account of individuals,	4,362,603 29	
Due from Bank United States and offices,	–	14,758,988 96			7,306,807 07
Due from State banks,	–	2,185,112 35			
Banking houses, permanent expenses, and bonus,	–	1,880,674 54			
Expenses,	–	10,296 57			
Deficiencies,	–	340,388 46			
Overdrafts,	–	209,300 00			
Cash, viz:					
Notes of Bank United States and branches,	5,706,915 56				
Notes of State banks,	1,036,073 80				
Specie,	5,876,534 78				
		12,619,524 14			
Dollars,	–	76,944,360 45	Dollars,	–	76,944,360 45

Bank of the United States, *July* 10, 1821.

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite, at the dates herein specified.

DR.

Date.		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Treasurer United States.	Due from Bank United States and offices.	Due from State banks.	Banking houses, permanent expenses, and bonus.	Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan, G. Williams, and J. W. McCulloch.	Overdrafts.	Deficiencies.	Expenses.	Notes of Bank United States and offices.	Notes of State banks.	Specie.
1822.																	
Jan. 1,	Bank U. S.	1,709,922 31	900	3,002,710 00	58,054 97	–	125,250 66	12,146,212 67	803,045 55	1,486,843 59	–	–	–	97,020 11	763,293 06	148,532 02	685,128 41
1821.	Office—																
Dec. 17,	Portsmouth,	341,996 57	4,350	8,850 00	–	–	–	5,896 20	–	–	–	–	–	–	186,960 00	9,783 17	11,005 05
" 20,	Boston, -	762,315 21	11,150	62,390 00	176,949 50	–	–	317,979 00	30,737 33	–	–	–	–	–	300,490 00	6,685 00	335,064 09
" 20,	Providence,	243,960 62	–	12,000 00	132,869 00	–	–	41,379 40	3,637 53	–	–	–	–	6 34	189,250 00	3,740 00	16,154 78
" 24,	Middletown,	202,462 55	–	1,700 00	32,501 68	–	–	34,708 59	22,963 17	–	–	–	33,427 84	–	160,672 00	–	47,028 46
" 26,	New York, -	1,521,825 49	42,000	319,500 00	300,329 80	–	–	405,945 82	281,915 18	–	–	–	–	856 95	529,675 00	125,700 00	487,287 44
" 22,	Baltimore, -	2,497,036 86	1,700	1,676,226 38	110,675 08	45,791 73	–	431,738 96	151,362 79	106,993 77	1,417,457 23	209,300	84,783 08	550 77	217,520 00	34,227 91	365,086 96
" 22,	Washington,	1,546,550 27	450	133,710 62	27,913 17	14,064 58	{ 16,828 41 / 22,685*18 }	21,654 58	15,132 60	18,515 55	–	–	–	15 43	378,735 00	24,917 10	122,181 59
" 25,	Richmond, -	1,220,175 45	–	52,235 00	54,315 05	–		23,169 67	58,190 58	34,503 25	–	–	93,449 14	1,475 18	415,960 00	53,718 96	165,184 43
" 22,	Norfolk, -	666,714 09	400	171,490 00	–	–	–	69,898 68	41,928 05	25,876 07	–	–	–	2,037 30	106,630 00	7,021 60	146,907 46
" 24,	Fayetteville,	603,836 44	–	23,800 00	122,171 54	7,410 00	–	2,000 00	72,841 79	8,216 41	–	–	23,734 11	192 37	192,805 00	11,141 00	36,866 85
" 18,	Charleston, -	1,693,957 13	17,510	560,526 00	76,314 13	–	–	172,294 50	176,786 54	67,680 78	–	–	–	–	354,190 00	284,714 00	317,161 56
" 18,	Savannah, -	827,514 35	–	26,050 00	50,992 04	–	–	11,468 42	439,593 29	41,064 94	–	–	–	2,195 25	1,024,475 00	115,876 00	457,627 81
" 7,	Lexington, -	1,160,527 53	–	13,273 00	40,452 15	–	–	10,550 56	14,075 30	–	–	–	–	146 24	30,350 00	5,677 00	69,327 04
" 11,	Louisville, -	1,083,915 47	–	–	57,522 00	–	–	73,445 96	8,134 32	11,357 87	–	–	–	149 06	101,105 00	38,457 25	306,226 39
" 15,	Chilicothe, -	464,384 42	–	–	15,960 00	–	*51,473 00	66,663 82	21 02	–	–	–	–	13 50	167,375 00	12,108 00	154,405 69
" 8,	Cincinnati, -	1,713,330 04	–	500 00	151,704 65	496,214 36	–	13,443 74	177,957 44	–	–	–	–	10,232 33	–	–	19,375 94
Nov. 24,	New Orleans,	1,423,339 68	–	1,800 00	153,098 76	–	–	95,128 59	136,537 55	40,771 01	–	–	–	7,146 62	623,090 00	31,885 00	998,418 14
Dec. 19,	Pittsburg, -	658,999 55	–	–	11,321 05	–	–	4,544 20	–	14,123 13	–	–	–	1,216 68	116,585 00	4,045 00	21,261 49
	Dollars, -	20,342,773 85	78,460	6,066,761 00	1,573,174 74	563,480 67	216,237 25	13,947,193 36	2,434,860 03	1,855,946 37	1,417,457 23	209,300	235,394 17	123,254 13	5,859,250 06	917,629 01	4,761,299 58

At the Bank of the United States—

Funded debt of the United States, various, - - - - - - - - -	$13,318,950 51
Foreign bills, - - - - - - - - - - -	77,911 98
Baring, Brothers, & Co. - - - - - - - - - -	996,730 41
Hope & Co. - - - - - - - - - - -	32,995 60
Interest and commission on loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Hope & Co. -	37,400 00

* Treasurer's special deposites.

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

CR.

Date.		Capital stock.	Notes issued.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Profit and loss, and contingent interest.	Contingent fund.	Due Bank United States and offices.	Due to State banks.	Loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Hope & Co.	Damages, &c. on sterling bills.	Treasurer United States.	Public officers.	Individuals.
1822.														
Jan. 1,	Bank United States, -	26,042,139 63	1,542,530 96	20,697 10	452,594 03	32,436 32	3,550,000	284,506 13	378,754 12	2,040,000	291 97	371,936 87	100,267 20	674,491 70
1821.														
Dec. 17,	Office Portsmouth, -	200,000 00	295,900 00	–	712 23	–	–	45,035 35	–	–	–	1,566 45	18,243 53	7,383 43
" 20,	Boston, -	750,000 00	504,000 00	829 60	5,270 06	–	–	51,283 17	43,436 76	–	–	321,365 39	94,546 86	232,428 89
" 20,	Providence, -	300,000 00	261,430 00	130 00	987 28	–	–	595 37	21,135 00	–	–	21,792 74	4,856 75	32,070 70
" 24,	Middletown, -	200,000 00	264,125 00	303 00	816 38	–	–	26,187 32	4,018 03	–	–	24,399 17	922 14	14,693 25
" 26,	New York, -	1,500,000 00	764,595 00	1,053 30	10,502 75	–	–	779,207 06	108,277 97	–	–	343,223 34	118,471 57	389,094 69
" 22,	Baltimore, -	–	1,092,460 00	6,834 70	7,438 24	–	–	5,379,853 38	69,295 07	–	–	59,257 46	119,689 97	615,622 70
" 22,	Washington, -	500,000 00	1,239,595 00	673 50	3,969 04	–	–	228,780 64	20,760 12	–	–	*22,685 18	202,685 41	124,207 49
" 25,	Richmond, -	1,000,000 00	972,390 00	2,210 00	4,454 04	–	–	38,790 29	783 51	–	–	10,487 58	37,562 84	105,698 45
" 22,	Norfolk, - -	500,000 00	378,980 00	348 00	1,344 79	–	–	41,077 43	4,164 75	–	–	45,832 90	72,215 92	194,939 46
" 24,	Fayetteville, -	500,000 00	272,810 00	250 50	2,628 61	–	–	258,050 07	–	–	–	32,228 85	6,353 51	32,693 97
" 18,	Charleston, -	1,500,000 00	1,026,870 00	4,608 50	6,418 93	–	–	259,295 41	14,665 49	–	–	58,363 90	34,663 90	816,248 63
" 18,	Savannah, -	1,000,000 00	1,091,060 00	961 20	1,991 47	–	–	769,758 99	4,884 42	–	–	66,349 28	34,196 34	25,655 40
" 7,	Lexington, -	–	128,080 00	4 50	1,084 24	–	–	1,555,135 97	–	–	–	4,696 21	389 99	54,387 91
" 11,	Louisville, -	–	129,850 00	148 30	466 07	–	–	1,196,124 46	–	–	–	228,680 72	310 51	124,763 26
" 15,	Chilicothe, -	–	191,160 00	–	1,018 82	–	–	530,200 88	995 00	–	–	*51,473 00	138 17	31,667 91
" 8,	Cincinnati, -	–	13,800 00	–	18,319 22	53,785 16	–	2,488,094 97	–	–	–	125,750 67	–	8,759 15
Nov. 24,	New Orleans, -	1,000,000 00	1,170,080 00	–	45,765 65	–	–	132,814 99	45,836 95	–	–	105,957 50	82,203 76	928,156 50
Dec. 19,	Pittsburg, -	–	136,650 00	–	2,261 64	–	–	640,614 27	–	–	–	8,767 96	1,261 35	44,635 24
	Dollars, -	34,992,139 63	11,476,965 96	39,051 60	568,043 49	86,221 48	3,550,000	14,305,406 15	717,137 19	2,040,000	291 97	1,904,815 17	928,977 72	4,457,598 73

* Treasurer's special deposites.

Recapitulation of the foregoing statement.

Dr.				Cr.			
Funded debt of the United States, various,	–	13,318,950 51		Capital stock,	–	34,992,139 63
Bills discounted, viz:				Bank and branch notes,	–	11,476,965 76
On personal security,	20,342,773 85			Dividends unclaimed,	–	39,051 60
On funded debt,	78,460 00			Discount, exchange, and interest,	–	568,043 09
On bank stock,	6,066,761 00			Profit and loss, and contingent interest,	86,221 48	
		26,487,994 85		Contingent fund,	3,550,000 00	
Bills of exchange, viz:						3,636,221 48
Foreign,	77,911 98			Due to the Bank of the United States and offices,	14,305,406 15	
Domestic,	1,573,174 74			Due to State banks,	717,137 19	
		1,651,086 72				15,022,543 34
Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	–	996,730 41		Loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Hope and Co.	–	2,040,000 00
Hope & Co.,	–	32,995 60		Damages, &c. on sterling bills,	–	291 97
Real estate,	–	563,480 67		Deposites, viz:		
Due from the Bank of the United States and offices,	13,947,193 36			Account of Treasurer United States,	1,904,815 17	
Due from State banks,	2,434,860 03			Deduct overdrafts,	216,237 25	
		16,382,053 39				1,688,577 92
Interest and commission on loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Hope & Co.	–	37,400 00		Public officers,	928,977 72	
Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan, G. Williams, and J. W. McCulloch,	–	1,417,646 37		Individuals,	4,457,598 73	
Overdrafts,	–	209,300 00				7,075,154 37
Deficiencies,	–	235,394 17				
Expenses,	–	123,254 13				
Banking houses, permanent expenses, and bonus,	–	1,855,946 37				
Cash, viz:						
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices,	5,859,250 06					
Notes of other banks,	917,629 01					
Specie,	4,761,299 58					
		11,538,178 65				
Dollars,	–	74,850,411 84		Dollars,	–	74,850,411 84

Bank of the United States, *January* 1, 1822.

J. ANDREWS, *Assistant Cashier.*

Profit and loss.

Dr.				Cr.			
1821.				1821.			
January 1	To office New Orleans, for difference in the profits of the office between its statement November 25, and its profit and loss received subsequent to the dividend period,	$663 70		January 1	Balance per report of last dividend committee,	$3,356,787 55	
5	Insurance on specie from Louisville to New Orleans,	222 61		Feb'ry 1	Proportion of protests on J. S. Lewis's three notes,	30	
12	Ditto ditto ditto,	1,187 17		March 8	Average loss on specie by ship Neptune, received from Chesapeake Insurance Office,	116 97	
26	Ditto ditto ditto,	1,477 37		June 1	Forfeited dividends of J. Stow,	2,419 20	
Feb'ry 3	Ditto ditto ditto,	737 31					$3,359,324 02
March 22	Loss on John Stoddart's note in favor of Fletcher & Gardiner,	400 00			Discounts received at Bank United States to 30th June,	59,388 39	
23	J. J. Downing and Condy Raguet,	4,000 00			Exchange,	2,794 42	
			$8,688 16		Interest,	386,583 94	
					Damages on sterling bills,	26,074 96	
							474,841 71
	Permanent expenses—10 per cent. on $140,671 16, amount of expenses of commissioners, fixtures, &c.,	–	14,067 12		Discounts received at office, Portsmouth, 31st May,	–	11,176 16
	Expenses at Bank United States to 30th June, 1821, viz:				Do. Boston,	18,857 42	
	Salaries,	19,040 00			Premium Boston,	1,888 20	
	Attorney's fees,	5,245 00					20,745 62
	Stationary and printing,	976 26			Discounts received at office, Providence,	10,170 12	
	Banking house furniture,	2,455 19			Premium Providence,	253 74	
	Transportation of specie,	3,628 76					10,423 86
	Current and contingent,	6,380 12			Discounts received at office, Middletown,	–	7,958 96
			37,725 33		Do. New York,	37,639 88	
	Expenses at office, Portsmouth, to May 31,	2,244 75			Premium New York,	6,728 32	
	Boston,	8,531 82					44,368 20
	Providence,	2,516 32			Discounts received at office, Baltimore,	91,865 36	
	Middletown,	1,973 83			Exchange Baltimore,	4,385 90	
	New York,	10,515 47			Interest Baltimore,	1,489 29	
	Baltimore,	12,975 33					97,740 55
	Washington,	6,694 38			Discounts received at office, Washington,	44,466 50	
	Richmond,	5,939 45			Exchange Washington,	1,026 70	
	Norfolk,	4,844 77			Damages Washington,	318 08	
	Fayetteville,	3,765 97			Gain on gold Washington,	120 00	
	Charleston,	10,961 74					45,931 28
	Savannah,	8,483 04			Discounts received at office, Richmond,	–	28,360 88
	Louisville,	5,923 81			Discounts and interest, Norfolk,	15,471 52	
	Lexington,	4,288 37			Premium Norfolk,	105 22	
	Chilicothe,	2,943 75					15,576 74
	Pittsburg,	2,608 42			Discounts received at office, Fayetteville,	18,805 50	
	New Orleans,	8,871 02			Exchange Fayetteville,	2,809 99	
			104,082 24		Interest Fayetteville,	1,160 77	
							22,776 26
	Loss at Boston, on discounted notes,	1,014 19			Discounts received at office, Charleston,	65,825 80	
	Providence, on crowns,	60 62			Interest Charleston,	1,985 56	
	New York, on crowns, $381 78; transporting gold, $122 50; discounting notes, $973 58,	1,477 86			Premium Charleston,	7,651 06	
	Washington, an over-payment, $200; counterfeit checks, $762 50; British and Portuguese gold, $170 98,	1,133 48			Sundries Charleston,	48 40	
	Richmond, uncurrent notes,	35 56					75,510 82
	Charleston, discounted notes, $9,020 36; attorney's commissions, $139 05; depredation on specie, $299 58; sundries $87,	9,546 01			Discounts received at office, Savannah,	41,296 29	
	Lexington, crowns, $64 60; Louisville counterfeit notes, $50,	114 60			Premium Savannah,	5,264 40	
			13,382 32				46,560 69
					Discounts received at office, New Orleans,	48,039 71	
					Premium New Orleans,	15,446 85	
					Interest New Orleans,	819 25	
							64,305 81

Proportion of bonus to Government, - - -		–	45,000 00	Discounts received at office, Lexington, - - -		16,945 18	
Interest and commission on loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Hope & Co. - - - - -		352 53		Interest Lexington, - - -		2,367 01	19,312 19
Interest since paid Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Hope & Co. to 1st April last, - - - - -	$61,200 00			Discounts and interest received at office, Louisville, - -		18,747 53	
Interest from 22d April to 30th June, due, but not paid,	23,800 00			Damages Louisville, - -		120 00	18,867 53
		85,000 00		Discounts received at office, Chilicothe, - - -		10,188 54	
		85,352 53		Interest Chilicothe, - - -		31 00	
From which deduct interest from the United States on the portion of the Louisiana 54 per cent. redeemed 21st April last, - - - -	2,779 93			Exchange Chilicothe, - - -		1,211 99	11,431 53
2-5ths of $40,000, commissions on loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Hope & Co., unextinguished,	16,000 00			Discounts received at office, Pittsburg, - - -		21,222 85	
		18,779 93		Premium Pittsburg, - - -		268 46	21,491 31
			66,572 60				
			289,517 77				
Balance, - -		–	4,107,186 35				
			$4,396,704 12				$4,396,704 12

DR. *Supplementary profit and loss statement.* CR.

To six per cent. stock of 1820, loan of two millions, for the extinguishment of the premium of two per cent., - -	$40,000 00		By balance of the profit and loss account brought forward, -	–	$4,107,186 35
Interest and commission on loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co. and Hope & Co. for the extinguishment of the balance of commission,	16,000 00		Dividend No. 5, dividend retained on 37,513 shares capital stock of the bank, pledged and transferred to the president and directors,	–	56,269 50
Permanent expenses for the extinguishment of this further sum of the expenses of commissioners, fixtures, &c., - -	26,974 40				
Contingent fund for the extinguishment of losses, - -	3,550,000 00				
Dividend No. 5. for 1½ per cent. on 350,000 shares, - -	525,000 00				
		$4,157,974 40			
Balance, - -	–	5,481 45			
		$4,163,455 85			$4,163,455 85

BANK UNITED STATES, *July*, 1821.

J. ANDREWS, *Assistant Cashier.*

Profit and loss.

1821.				
	Dr.			
July 6	Gratuity to Mrs. Houston,		$750 00	
July 9	Protest,		1 38	
July 13	J. Correy's outfit,		500 00	
Nov. 10	One of Thomas Deihl's three notes, per arrangement,		1,187 50	
Dec. 8	C. S. West's outfit,		500 00	
				$2,938 88
	Permanent expenses, balance per last report,		-	20,000 00
	Expenses at Bank of the United States, to December 31, viz:			
	Office salaries,		17,938 73	
	Attorney's fees,		2,871 47	
	Stationary and printing,		2,960 49	
	Banking house furniture, &c.,		117 86	
	Transportation of specie,		4,273 42	
	Current and contingent,		2,597 63	
				30,759 60
	Expenses at the office, Portsmouth, to November 30,		2,364 91	
	Boston, to November 30,		8,901 04	
	Providence, to November 30,		2,444 84	
	Middletown, to November 30,		1,855 03	
	New York, to November 30,		10,821 26	
	Baltimore, to November 30,		11,765 98	
	Washington, to November 30,		6,659 12	
	Richmond, to November 30,		6,047 58	
	Norfolk, to November 30,		4,610 44	
	Fayetteville, to November 30,		4,309 41	
	Charleston, to November 30,		9,943 76	
	Savannah, to November 30,		6,894 30	
	Lexington, to November 30,		5,335 91	
	Louisville, to November 30,		6,117 02	
	Chilicothe, to November 30,		3,560 70	
	Pittsburg, to November 30,		4,343 90	
	Cincinnati, to November 24,		10,181 28	
	New Orleans, to November 30,		8,102 86	
				114,259 34
	Loss at Boston, on two notes,		250 00	
	Providence, on amount relinquished to D. E. Cushing,		68 50	
	Middletown, on three counterfeit notes,		10 00	
	New York, counterfeit notes and silver crowns,		280 00	
	Norfolk, by compromise on acceptances protested,		510 92	
	Charleston, on a discounted note compromised,	$300 25		
	Specie,	243 75		
	Costs of suit,	276 69		
			820 69	
	Sundries,		38 38	
	New Orleans, sundries,		753 40	
				2,731 89
	To proportion of bonus to Government and semi-annual appropriation towards extinguishment of the premium on the four million loan,		-	60,000 00
	Interest and commission on loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co., and Hope & Co., balance of last payment on the 22d of October,		37,400 00	
	Due from 23d October to 31st December, but not paid,		23,800 00	
				61,200 00
	Interest received at Cincinnati on suspended debts,		-	4,727 00
	Dividend No. 6,		-	700,000 00
	Balance,		-	23,577 53
				$1,020,194 24
1821.	Cr.			
July 2	By balance, per report last dividend committee,		$5,481 45	
Aug. 29	By forfeited dividends by J. Stow,		75 60	
Oct. 25	By proportion of Lewis's protests,		28	
				$5,557 33
	Discounts received at Bank of the United States, to January 5,		49,955 02	
	Damages, &c., on sterling bills,		291 97	
	Exchange, $3,274 15; interest, $360,954 67,		364,228 82	
				414,475 81
	Discounts received at the office, Portsmouth, to November 30,		10,501 14	
	Interest,		44 45	
				10,545 59
	Discounts received at the office, Boston, to November 30,		26,058 93	
	Premium on account of $1,373 72; interest, $18,		1,411 72	
				26,470 65
	Discounts, $10,419 89; premium, $223 66, received at office, Providence, to Nov. 30,		-	10,643 55
	Discounts, $6,889 65; sundries, $37 94, received at office, Middletown, to Nov. 30,		-	6,927 59
	Discounts received at the office, New York, to November 30,		40,477 41	
	Interest, $4,588 07; exchange, $9,250 69,		13,838 76	
	Commission on subscriptions,		439 38	
				54,755 55
	Discounts received at the office, Baltimore, to November 30,		72,710 79	
	Interest, $1,403 49; exchange, $3,961 59,		5,365 08	
				78,075 87
	Discounts received at the office, Washington, to November 30,		45,848 37	
	Exchange, $309 78; damages, $92 80,		402 58	
				46,250 95
	Discounts received at the office, Richmond, to November 30,		24,479 03	
	Interest,		2,414 69	
				26,895 72
	Discount and interest received at the office, Norfolk, to November 30,		21,119 80	
	Exchange,		118 00	
				21,237 80
	Discounts received at the office, Fayetteville, to November 30,		17,270 06	
	Exchange, $176 36; interest, $802 76,		979 12	
				18,249 18

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT—Continued.

1821.	Cr.		
Oct. 25	Discounts received at the office, Charleston, to November 30, - -	$60,896 94	
	Interest, $598 07; exchange, $4,911 28, - - - -	5,509 35	
	Commission on subscriptions, - - - - -	62 50	
	Sundries, - - - - - - -	333 31	
			$66,802 10
	Discounts received at the office, Savannah, to November 30, - -	18,987 09	
	Exchange, - - - - - -	563 73	
			19,550 82
	Discounts, $19,349 17; interest, $217 33, received at office, Louisville, to Nov. 30,	-	19,566 50
	Discounts received at the office, Lexington, to November 30, - -	16,498 80	
	Interest, $2,656 80; exchange, $252 47, - - - -	2,909 27	
	Damages, - - - - - -	35 00	
			19,443 07
	Discounts received at the office, Chilicothe, to November 30, - -	9,119 77	
	Exchange, $26 18; interest, $1,764 63, - - - -	1,790 81	
			10,910 58
	Discounts received at the office, Pittsburg, to November 30, - -	20,653 42	
	Interest, - - - - - - -	497 28	
			21,150 70
	Discounts received at the office, New Orleans, to November 30, - -	40,939 54	
	Exchange, $7,419 05; interest, $7 40, - - - -	7,426 45	
	Sundries, - - - - - - -	135 12	
			48,501 11
	Cincinnati, state of the agency, November 24, - - -	-	18,064 27
	Dividend No. 5, retained on 141 shares of capital stock of Bank of the United States, pledged and transferred by M. Ralston for L. Taylor to the president and directors,	-	211 50
	Dividend No. 6, retained in like manner on 37,954 shares, - -	-	75,908 00
			$1,020,194 24

Bank of the United States, *January*, 1822.

J. ANDREWS, *Assistant Cashier.*

17th Congress.] No. 635. [1st Session.

APPRAISEMENT OF GOODS IMPORTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1822.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Henry W. Delavan & Co., praying relief from several appraisements of goods imported into the port of New York, reported:

That it appears that the petitioners are respectable importing merchants of Albany; that, during the years 1819 and 1820, they imported goods into New York from England, and that the appraisers appointed under the act of the 20th April, 1818, adjudged these goods invoiced too low; whereby on all the importations they have been obliged to pay three hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents in duties, and fifty dollars in appraisers' fees. By the evidence in the case, it is not improbable that the appraisers might have erred, and that the lowness of the invoices may be ascribed to the good credit of these merchants, and the promptness of their payments.

But inasmuch as the act of the 20th of April, 1818, vested in the appraisers a discretion in the exercise of an important and very responsible trust, their decisions should be revised by Congress with great caution, and probably never but in cases of manifest partiality or fraud, neither of which is here pretended. It appears, moreover, that much of the evidence produced to the committee has been obtained since the appraisal. Could merchants succeed in reversing the decision of the appraisers, by evidence subsequently obtained as to the true value of the goods, such would be the delay, uncertainty, and injustice, that it is extremely doubtful if the very important office of appraiser would not become even worse than useless.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

17th Congress.] No. 636. [1st Session.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 7, 1822.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress:

That the measures which have been authorized by the board, subsequent to the last report of the 6th February, 1821, as far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this board, dated the 6th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as a part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the United States.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1822.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the sum disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1820, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, as per the last annual report, was	$8,705,930 53	
From which deduct the amount of repayments in that year,	77,416 25	
		8,628,514 28
Which, with a sum being gain on remittances to Europe in 1820, as appears by statement D, annexed to the last annual report,		1,766 67
Amounting, together, to		$8,630,280 95

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied for the payment of a sum short provided on account of the public debt, due prior to the 1st of January, 1820, as per statement B, annexed to the last report,		$29,915 84
The application, during the year 1820, towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, amounted, as appears by the annexed statement A, to the sum of	$8,598,484 22	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock,	503,125 56	
In the purchase of the domestic debt,	40 34	
In the redemption of the Louisiana stock,	1,785,662 04	
In the payment of the principal of Treasury notes,	32,966 68	
In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt,	124 08	
In the redemption of Mississippi stock,	1,150,468 32	
	3,472,387 02	
On account of the interest and charges,	5,126,097 20	
		8,598,484 22
The balance remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1820, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, as ascertained by accounts rendered to the Treasury Department, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statement B, to		1,880 89
		$8,630,280 95

That, during the year 1821, the following disbursements were made by the Treasury, out of the appropriation of $10,000,000, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest of the domestic debt and reimbursement of the deferred stock,	$5,623,321 38
On account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock,	2,071,360 00
On account of the redemption of the Mississippi stock,	634,022 53
On account of the redemption of Treasury notes,	1,774 38
On account of the interest of Louisiana stock,	36,560 88
On account of certain parts of the domestic debt,	54 45
Making, together, as will appear by the annexed statement C, the sum of	$8,367,093 62

and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which shall then have been rendered to the Department.

In the mean time, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied in the reimbursement of the deferred stock,		$534,033 08
In the payment of the principal of Treasury notes,		1,700 00
In the redemption of Louisiana stock,		2,071,360 00
In the payment of Mississippi stock,		634,022 53
In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt,		54 45
	3,241,170 06	
And in the payment of interest on the funded debt, and Treasury notes and Louisiana stock,	5,087,272 01	
	8,328,442 07	
And there is estimated as applicable to the payments falling due after the year 1820, as per estimate F, the sum of	38,651 55	
	$8,367,093 62	

A statement (marked G) is annexed, which exhibits the balance of the appropriation of $10,000,000 unexpended on the 1st January, 1822, and a statement (marked H) of the funded debt on the 1st January, 1822.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 6, 1822.

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1820, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *Payments on account of the principal.*			
Reimbursement of the deferred 6 per cent. stock,		$503,125 56	
Reimbursement of the domestic debt,		40 34	
Reimbursement of the Louisiana stock,		1,785,662 04	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes,		32,966 68	
Reimbursement of certain parts of the domestic debt,		124 08	
Redemption of Mississippi stock,		1,150,468 32	
			$3,472,387 02
II. *On account of the interest and charges.*			
Interest for the year 1820 on the public debt, as settled at the Treasury,		4,934,495 71	
Interest on Louisiana stock,		92,478 32	
Interest on Treasury notes,		3,444 57	
Interest and charges on the Louisiana stock payable in Europe—			
At Amsterdam, from 1st January to 21st October, 1820, 139,219 guilders, at 40 cents,	$55,687 60		
At London, from 1st July, 1819, to 21st October, 1820, £8,736 15*s.* 10*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	38,830 18		
Commissions and charges—			
At Amsterdam, 979 guilders, at 40 cents, $391 60			
At London, £173 1*s.* 6*d.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, 769 22			
	1,160 82		
		95,678 60	
			5,126,097 20
			$8,598,484 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

Statement of the provision made before the 1*st day of January*, 1821, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.*

1. Cash due from commissioners of loans deceased and out of office,	$1,217 65	
2. Cash in the hands of commissioners of loans in office, and applicable to dividends,	1,563,189 53	
3. Cash advanced for Treasury dividends over the amount payable,	19,966 06	
4. Cash paid for bills purchased on account of the public debt, which have been protested for non-payment, and not yet repaid, as per statement G of the last report, *(a)*	103,937 74	
		$1,688,310 98
The demands to be satisfied on the 1st of January, 1821, were as follows:		
1. Dividends payable by commissioners of loans, including dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices,	1,509,478 61	
2. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for their payment,	175,399 93	
3. Balances due the agents in Europe, viz:		
At Amsterdam, $236 00		
At London, 1,315 55		
	1,551 55	
		1,686,430 09
		$1,880 89

(a) List of bills of exchange purchased on account of Louisiana stock, returned under protest for non-payment, and remaining unrecovered on the 31st December, 1820.

PURCHASED IN 1815.

By whom drawn.	On whom drawn.	In whose favor.	Amount.	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Ab. Barker and F. Depeyster, -	£3,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Minturn and Champlin, and Post and Minturn, - - -	5,000 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and Robert Bowne, - - -	2,500 0 0	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and Ab. Barker, - - -	4,139 13 5	
Jacob Barker, -	Thos. K. Hazard & Co.,	Hallock and Barker, and J. L. Bowne, and Howland & Co., -	2,500 0 0	
Part of Jacob Barker's bill for £8,046 6*s.* 5*d.*	Thos. Mullet and J. J. Evans & Co.	Ab. Barker, and F. Depeyster, -	2,246 6 5	
Minturn and Champlin,	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	Rob't Bowne, and H. King & Co.	4,000 0 0	
			£23,385 19 10 at 4*s.* 6*d.*	$103,937 74

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1821, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
February 2	116	Thomas Wilson, - - - - - -	$65 58
March 24	237	Bank United States, - - - - -	10,094 01
24	238	Branch Bank, Washington, - - - - -	13,527 30
24	239	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	2,641 66
24	240	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	11,693 63
24	241	Trenton Banking Company, - - - - -	2,719 35
24	242	Bank United States, - - - - -	528,993 16
24	243	Branch Bank, Baltimore, - - - - -	52,585 25
24	244	Branch Bank, Richmond, - - - - -	6,296 76
24	245	Branch Bank, Charleston, - - - - -	64,798 34
28	253	Branch Bank, Boston, - - - - -	284,098 20
28	254	Branch Bank, Portsmouth, - - - - -	6,919 41
28	255	Branch Bank, Middletown, - - - - -	8,094 17
29	259	Branch Bank, Providence, - - - - -	11,506 11
April 3	334	Branch Bank, New York, - - - - -	326,882 51
9	384	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware, - - - -	169 93
10	390	Branch Bank, Fayetteville, - - - - -	237 62
June 15	546	T. Wilson, - - - - - -	1,097 89
20	552	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	2,572 53
23	557	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	11,762 76
25	559	Bank United States, - - - - -	11,746 13
25	560	Branch Bank, Washington, - - - - -	13,327 79
25	563	Branch Bank, Portsmouth, - - - - -	6,791 06
25	564	Branch Bank, Providence, - - - - -	11,371 62
25	565	Branch Bank, Middletown, - - - - -	8,134 74
25	566	Bank United States, - - - - -	573,723 84
25	567	Branch Bank, Baltimore, - - - - -	53,488 92
25	568	Trenton Banking Company, - - - - -	2,701 54
25	569	Branch Bank, Charleston, - - - - -	61,157 26
28	576	Branch Bank, Richmond, - - - - -	6,610 02
July 2	648	Branch Bank, Boston, - - - - -	285,896 01
3	669	Branch Bank, New York, - - - - -	279,107 82
5	676	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware, - - - -	167 45
31	741	Branch Bank, Fayetteville, - - - - -	406 60
September 24	857	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	2,572 53
24	858	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	11,762 76
24	859	Richard Smith, - - - - - -	13,164 62
24	860	Thos. Wilson, - - - - - -	11,746 13
24	861	Branch Bank, Charleston, - - - - -	60,184 76
24	862	Branch Bank, Baltimore, - - - - -	53,800 16
24	863	Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, - - -	582,511 47
24	864	Branch Bank, Middletown, - - - - -	7,956 50
24	865	Branch Bank, Providence, - - - - -	11,046 20
24	866	Branch Bank, Portsmouth, - - - - -	6,794 21
24	867	Trenton Banking Company, - - - - -	2,814 50
25	868	Branch Bank, Boston, - - - - -	284,085 83
26	869	Branch Bank, Richmond, - - - - -	6,166 96
October 4	1023	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware, - - - -	185 02
4	1024	Branch Bank, New York, - - - - -	328,680 58
9	1034	Branch Bank, Fayetteville, - - - - -	277 61
22	1054	Branch Bank, New York, - - - - -	26,241 31
December 21	1162	Thomas T. Tucker, - - - - -	2,436 17

LIST—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
December 21	1163	Thomas T. Tucker,	$13,029 76
27	65	Bank United States,	17,741 96
27	66	Branch Bank, Washington,	16,769 92
27	67	Branch Bank, Portsmouth,	8,224 49
27	68	Branch Bank, Providence,	12,327 41
27	69	Branch Bank, Middletown,	14,108 55
27	70	Branch Bank, Baltimore,	53.127 18
27	71	Branch Bank, Richmond,	6,841 23
27	72	Branch Bank, Fayetteville,	528 72
27	73	Branch Bank, Charleston,	60,876 00
27	74	Trenton Banking Company,	3,676 71
27	75	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware,	215 86
29	79	Bank United States,	615,148 44
29	80	Branch Bank, Boston,	328,053 46
29	81	Branch Bank, New York,	398,835 40
			$5,623,321 38

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1821, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
February 17	142	Richard Smith,	$35,000 00
April 20	412	Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.,	125,350 00
20	413	Richard Smith,	250,250 00
20	414	C. G. Beauclerk and others,	60,588 00
21	418	F. Baring & Co. and others,	438,932 00
21	419	Hope & Co. and others,	1,146,320 00
May 16	468	Richard Smith,	14,920 00
			$2,071,360 00

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1821, *in favor of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of Mississippi stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
February 10	134	Richard Smith,	$480 86
14	137	Richard Smith,	297 00
28	151	John Sergeant,	1,122 00
March 23	235	John Frazer & Co.,	2,717 17
April 6	375	Beers & Bunnell,	99 00
6	376	Prime, Ward, & Sands,	742 50
May 1	443	B. Huntington,	198 00
15	466	John Davidson,	379 50
June 1	516	John Davidson,	280 50
5	523	John Davidson,	495 00
13	538	Prime, Ward, & Sands,	1,732 50
25	562	Richard Smith,	478 50
August 2	766	Richard Smith,	500,000 00
September 8	838	Richard Smith,	75,000 00
December 3	1140	Richard Smith,	50,000 00
			$634,022 53

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1821, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the reimbursement of Treasury notes.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
June 30	583	Thos. Chapman,	$1,774 38

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1821, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the payment of interest on Louisiana stock.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
June 18	550	Thos. Wilson,	$32,669 68
August 8	782	John White,	236 00
December 15	1156	Thos. Wilson,	3,655 20
			$36,560 88

List of warrants drawn according to law, during the year 1821, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of certain parts of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor issued.	Amount.
1821.			
July 7	694	John Kennedy,	$28 27
August 1	759	Saml. Blagge,	26 18
			$54 45

RECAPITULATION.

Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt,	$5,623,321 38
Redemption of Louisiana stock,	2,071,360 00
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock,	634,022 53
Reimbursement of Treasury notes,	1,774 38
Interest on Louisiana stock,	36,560 88
Certain parts of the domestic debt,	54 45
	$8,367,093 62

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Amount of remittance during the year 1821, *for the payment of the interest on the Louisiana stock.*

590 guilders, at 40 cents, - $236 00

Remitted to the agents at Amsterdam, in payment of the balance due them on the final settlement of their account for the payment of interest on the Louisiana stock, per Treasury settlement No. 42,741.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Estimate of the application in 1821 *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. *On account of the principal.*		
1. Reimbursement of the deferred stock, estimated at	$534,033 08	
2. Principal of Treasury notes,	1,700 00	
3. Redemption of Louisiana stock,	2,071,360 00	
4. In payment of Mississippi stock,	634,022 53	
5. In payment of certain parts of domestic debt,	54 45	
		$3,241,170 06
II. *On account of the interest.*		
1. Interest on the domestic funded debt and Treasury notes, estimated at	5,050,711 13	
2. Interest on residue of Louisiana stock paid at the time of reimbursement,	36,560 88	
		5,087,272 01
		$8,328,442 07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Estimate of the funds provided before the 1st of January, 1822, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due after that day.

Provision remaining on the 1st of January, 1821, after meeting all the demands prior to that day, as per annexed statement B,	-	$1,880 89
Amount of warrants issued on account of the principal and interest of the public debt during the year 1821,	$8,367,093 62	
From which deduct the estimated amount of application, per statement F,	8,328,442 07	
		38,651 55
		$40,532 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

Statement of the appropriation of $10,000,000 *by the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed 3d March,* 1817.

Application per statement H, which accompanied the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the 6th of February, 1821, viz:		
In 1817,	$10,000,000 00	
In 1817, in anticipation of the appropriation for 1818,	2,830,108 52	
		$12,830,108 52
In 1818,		7,169,891 48
In 1819,		7,703,821 87
In 1820,		8,628,514 28
Application in 1821, per the accompanying report,		8,367,093 62
Balance applicable to payments after the 31st December, 1821,		5,300,570 23
		$50,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1817,		$10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1818,		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1819,		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1820,		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1821,		10,000,000 00
		$50,000,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

H.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st January, 1822, *with its redemption for* 1820 *and* 1821.

Amount redeemed in 1820, under the sixth section of the act for the redemption of the public debt,		$56 75
Residue of Louisiana stock, payable October 21, 1820,		2,216,408 78
Reimbursement of the deferred stock, from January 1, 1819, to December 31, 1820,		988,989 01
Amount of the funded debt, January 1, 1822, subject to a reduction on account of the redemption of the deferred stock for 1821,		(*a*)93,957,665 14
		$97,163,119 68
Amount of the debt, on the 1st January, 1822, as above stated, brought down,		$93,957,665 14
Deduct reimbursement of the deferred stock in 1821, estimated at		534,059 41
Estimated amount per statement No. 3, which accompanied the Secretary's report of December 10, 1821,		$93,423,605 73
(*a*) *Consisting of*—		
Deferred stock, with its reimbursement for 1821,	$2,059,885 53	
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,956 04	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812,	2,668,974 99	
		$18,104,816 56
Six per cent. of 1812,	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. of 1813, 16 millions,	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. of 1813, 7½ millions,	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. of 1814, 25 and 3 millions,	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. of 1815, $18,482,500,	9,490,099 10	
Seven per cent. stock,	8,606,355 27	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,465,285 47	
Five per cent. stock, subscription to Bank United States,	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820,	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820,	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock, per act of March 3, 1821,	4,735,296 30	
		75,852,848 58
		$93,957,665 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of the funded debt, January 1, 1820, per statement H accompanying the report of February, 1820,			$89,370,538 24
Debts funded, per accounts rendered to the Treasury subsequently to the formation of that statement, viz:			
	In 1820.	In 1821.	
Three per cent. stock,	$61 48	$26 01	
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	38,151 20	6,796 22	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	11,012 10	1,239 00	
	$49,224 78	$8,061 23	57,286 01
Loan, per act of May 15, 1820, viz: at six per cent.,		$2,000,000 00	
at five per cent.,		999,999 13	
			2,999,999 13
Loan, per act of March 3, 1821, at five per cent.,			4,735,296 30
			$97,163,119 68

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

17th CONGRESS.] No. 637. [1st SESSION.

BANKS IN WHICH THE RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS ARE DEPOSITED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 15, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1822.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, directing that the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the House "a statement showing in what banks the money received from the sale of the public lands has been deposited since the 1st of January, 1818; the contracts under which said deposites have been made; the correspondence between them and the Treasury Department relative thereto; the amount of deposites that were to be left in each, in consideration of taking charge of the balance of the money deposited; whether, in any instance, the deposites allowed for that purpose have been increased, and why such increase was allowed; together with copies of their situation furnished to said Department for the last twelve months preceding such increase; whether any of those banks have failed to comply with their engagements, and to what amount; the statements made by each for the last twelve months preceding its failure; what measures have been taken, in consequence thereof, to secure the Government against any losses resulting from such failure; what those measures have been, and at what expense; whether, in any instance, uncurrent or depreciated paper has been received from them, or any of them, which the Government was not bound to receive by any agreement between such banks and the said Secretary; and whether any further measures are necessary to be adopted by Congress to provide for the transmission of the public money from the different receivers to a more safe place of deposite, and, if so, what plan is most advisable;" I have the honor to submit the several statements and contracts, together with the correspondence, required by the resolution.

From an examination of the provisions contained in these contracts, it will be perceived that the principal inducements on the part of the Treasury to make them were, 1st, To increase the facilities of making payment for lands previously purchased; and, 2d, To secure the transmission of the public money from the places of deposite to those where the public engagements required it to be expended, with the least derangement of the ordinary moneyed transactions of those States from whence the funds were to be withdrawn.

By statement X it will be seen that the debt due by individuals for the purchase of public lands had, between the 1st days of January, 1815 and 1819, been augmented from $3,042,613 89 to $16,794,765 14.

In the year 1817, most of the banks in the States where the land offices were established, and in those parts of other States immediately adjoining them, had resumed specie payments. In the following year a great proportion of them stopped payment; and, in the early part of 1819, the price of all articles produced in the Western States fell so low as scarcely to defray the expense of transportation to the ports from whence they were usually exported to foreign markets. This condition of things, which had not been anticipated when the debt for the public lands was contracted, produced the most serious distress at the moment, and excited alarming apprehensions for the future. The forfeiture of the lands purchased between the two periods already described, and of the great amount of money paid at the time of purchase, appeared to be a result almost inevitable, unless some facility in making payment could be afforded. The resumption of specie payments by the banks whose notes formed, almost exclusively, the circulation in the States where the debt had been contracted, and the receipt of those notes at the land offices, seemed to be the only facility which it was practicable to afford. To effect this object, the contracts in question were tendered to the local banks as a modification of the various propositions which had been made by them to the Department. The extent of the facility which would be afforded by the receipt at the land offices of the notes of such local banks as should resume specie payments, would necessarily depend upon the amount of the public expenditure at the banks of deposite, and the capacity of those banks to transfer what could not be thus expended to the places where the public interest required. At that time an inconsiderable portion of the sum received at the land offices was expended in the States in which they were established. An inducement to transfer the remainder was to be presented to the banks which were to become the depositories of the public revenue arising from the sale of the public lands. In making the proposition to the local banks to transfer such portion of the public money deposited in their vaults as could not be expended by them on Treasury drafts, with the excep-

tion of the sum agreed to be left in deposite, the obligation of the Bank of the United States to transfer the public money to such places as the public exigencies shall require was duly considered. This obligation extends to money, and not to bank notes. The bank was under no obligation to effect the transfer of the public funds by disposing of the notes of the local banks which had been received at the land offices in the purchase of bills of exchange, rather than by a direct transportation of specie to the places designated. To have proposed the resumption of specie payments to the local banks, on the condition that they were to become the depositories of the public money received at the land offices, whilst the obligation of the Bank of the United States to transfer the public revenue was to be enforced, was to insure another failure on the part of those banks; as they would have been required, at short intervals, to discharge in specie the whole amount of their notes which had been received at the land offices. If the specie which would thus have been drawn from their vaults could have been restored to the local circulation, by the operations of the Government, it would have been practicable for the local banks to have continued specie payments. But the whole of the sums which would have been drawn from them by the Bank of the United States would have been transferred to the commercial cities in the Atlantic States, whence its return would necessarily have been slow and precarious. It was, therefore, indispensable to any proposition for inducing the local banks to resume and continue specie payments, that the obligation to transfer such part of the public money deposited with them as was to be expended at other places should be imposed upon those banks. Although it was manifestly their interest that this operation should be effected without suddenly withdrawing from circulation the amount to be transferred, yet it was equally manifest that it could not at all times be performed without inconvenience and expense. It became, therefore, necessary to present to them some other inducement to assume this obligation, than the mere possession of the public funds during the time that was requisite for making the transfer. The idea of a deposite which they were not bound immediately to transfer was adopted by the Treasury, and accepted by the banks. This deposite, however, with the exceptions which will be hereafter explained, was liable to be reduced at all times by the payment of drafts of the Treasurer whenever it was practicable to expend money at those banks. The whole amount deposited in them was, at all times, at the disposition of the Government, whenever the public service should require it, and the opportunity of expenditure at the banks of deposite shall occur.

During the existence of the former Bank of the United States, a number of State banks were, by the Secretary of the Treasury, made banks of deposite, upon conditions which secured to them a considerable amount always on deposite, without, however, specifying any particular sum. It was stipulated that the moneys deposited in them should not be drawn for *en masse;* and that whenever drafts should be drawn upon them with a view to transfer any portion of the public money in their possession, they should be drawn payable at sixty days. As these drafts were always issued for smaller sums than were at the time on deposite, the banks generally retained in their possession a sum exceeding the amount of the deposites in sixty days. An arrangement or contract of this kind still exists with a number of local banks in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Virginia.

With the Bank of the United States an arrangement for the transfer of the public funds has been found requisite, which necessarily leaves a considerable balance on deposite in those offices from which transfers are to be made. For the transfer of the public funds from New Orleans, and from the Western States, to the principal cities on the Atlantic coast, the bank is allowed four months; from places north of the seat of Government to those south of it, two months; and from and to places north of it, and from and to places south of it, one month.

In the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, the Bank of the United States has established no office. In several of those States it was found impracticable for the receivers to make their deposites in that bank or its offices, without incurring an expense nearly equal to the amount of their salary and emoluments. In such cases, the only alternatives left to the Department were, to suffer the public money to remain in the hands of the receivers until it could be expended, or to direct it to be deposited in some of the local banks. Experience had shown that it was not prudent to adopt the first of these alternatives. Indeed, Congress, influenced probably by this conviction, had, in the year 1800, directed that the revenue bonds in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston, should be deposited for collection in the Bank of the United States and its offices established in those cities; and in 1809 it was further directed, by law, that the principal disbursing officers of the Government should, whenever practicable, keep the public moneys in their hands, in some incorporated bank, to be designated for the purpose by the President of the United States. Acting in the spirit of these legislative injunctions, founded upon the idea that banks furnished an additional security, not only in the collection but in the disbursement of the public revenue, my predecessors in office had directed that the public money, whenever collected, should be deposited in banks in the vicinity of the officers who collected it. When the Department was placed under my direction, in October, 1816, there were eighty-nine banks of deposite in the different States of the Union.

If recent experience has furnished evidence in any degree conflicting with that which produced the legislative injunctions to which I have referred, it has also shown that the official integrity of the public agents has not been augmented.

By referring to the contracts, it will be seen that deposites have been made in the Bank of Mississippi at Natchez, in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, and in the Franklin Bank of Columbus, Ohio, upon conditions somewhat different from those of the other banks. In the first, there is no stipulated deposite, as it was presumed that the whole amount which would be received could be disbursed at the bank, or transferred without hazard or inconvenience to New Orleans. The banks, too, whose notes circulated in that State, were generally of established credit; so that but little, if any, risk was incurred in receiving and crediting them in the account of the Treasurer as specie. The frequent and safe intercourse between Natchez and New Orleans made it easy for the receiver west of Pearl river to make his payments in the office of the Bank of the United States. The failure of that officer, however, to make his deposites with regularity, and his misapplication of a large amount of the public money, about two years ago, suggested the propriety of effecting an arrangement with the Bank of Mississippi.

The second is entitled to a deposite, which is not to be diminished by Treasury drafts. It is bound to transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its offices, any excess above that deposite which it may receive from the land offices, and which cannot be disbursed at the bank. From the position of this bank, it was believed that a very inconsiderable portion of the money deposited with it could be disbursed at the bank. As nearly the whole amount that should be received by the bank would have to be transferred, it was deemed just that the stipulated deposite should not be diminished by the payment of Treasury drafts; and it was believed that any profit which the bank could derive from it would not be more than equal to the expense which would necessarily be incurred in making the stipulated transfers.

The third is entitled to a small deposite, not liable to be diminished, and is not bound to transfer any part of the public funds deposited with it. From the geographical situation of the bank, it was intended to be the depository of the public moneys disbursed upon the northwestern frontier, as far as Lake Superior, with the exception of what

was received at Detroit and Michilimackinac. In this case, as the bank was not bound to transfer, the deposite was intended simply to indemnify it against losses which it might incur from the failure of any bank whose notes might be received at the land offices and deposited with it.

The deposites stipulated in the contracts have, in no instance, been increased; but sums to a much greater amount have, at different times, been in the possession of these banks. In some cases, this has been the result of a want of punctuality in making the transfers according to the conditions of the contracts, and, in others, of an expectation that the amount in deposite in a particular bank might be expended without transfer.

The following statement shows the number of local banks which have been employed since the 1st January, 1818; the amount of deposite to which they were entitled; the amount of the proceeds of public lands received by them, respectively, since that time; and the amount yet to be accounted for by each:

Banks.	Amount of deposite.	Amount received.	Am't now in possession of the bank.
Bank of Steubenville,	$50,000	$307,230	$167,297
Bank of Chilicothe,	100,000	227,244	15,000
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	20,000	112,990	48,038
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana,	40,000	352,883	36,754
Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown,	50,000	164,629	64,598
Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville,	100,000	139,428	58,943
State Bank of Mississippi at Natchez,	-	165,950	19,930
Bank of Tombigbee at St. Stephen's,	100,000	1,068,476	93,669
Planters and Merchants' Bank at Huntsville,	75,000	763,059	64,044
Bank of Missouri,	150,000	1,088,333	152,342
Bank of Vincennes,	75,000	310,346	168,453
Bank of Edwardsville,	40,000	210,644	46,202
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati,	100,000	47,785	36,966

In addition to the amount deposited in these banks, there has been deposited in the Bank of the United States and its offices the sum of $2,959,523.

It results from this statement, that there has been deposited in these banks the sum of $4,958,997, and that there remains in their possession, yet to be accounted for, the sum of $972,236. Of this amount the sum of $526,950 is due by banks which have stopped payment, and are no longer banks of deposite, viz: the Planters and Merchants' Bank at Huntsville, the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, the Bank of Missouri, the Bank of Vincennes, the Bank of Edwardsville, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati. It is but just, however, to state that the bank at Huntsville has made large payments into the offices of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans and New York since its failure, and that no doubt is entertained that it will discharge the remainder in the present year. These are the only banks which have failed to comply with their contracts.

The statements made by these banks for the twelve months preceding their respective failures, as far as they have been received, are marked Cc, Ee, Gg, Jj, Ll. The statements of the Bank of Missouri will be found in the correspondence.

From the Bank of Tombigbee there have been received $15,311, in the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina; from the Bank of Missouri there have been received the following sums, viz: in notes of the State Bank of North Carolina $42,000; of the Bank of Nashville $29,844; of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati $11,845; of the Miami Exporting Company $8,661; of the Bank of Cincinnati $3,846; of the Bank of Muskingum $291; and of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chilicothe $350; and from the Bank of Edwardsville, there have been received $18,562 in notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches. In the first two cases, the notes were received in the month of March, 1820; and in the third, in October, 1821. All the notes above described were uncurrent at the time they were received from the banks. They were current when they were received at the land offices, and when deposited in those banks for safe keeping. These deposites were made before the date of the contracts by which the banks engaged, not only to account to the Treasury in specie for bank notes deposited in them, which might become uncurrent while in their possession, but in like manner to account for such as might become uncurrent in the hands of the receivers of public money, which had been received before notice of the failure of any of the banks whose notes the banks of deposite had authorized them to receive. As the banks of deposite before the date of these contracts exercised no discretion or judgment in determining what local bank notes should be received, it was not understood that they assumed the responsibility of accounting to the Treasury in specie for notes deposited with them for safe keeping, which should become uncurrent while on deposite. Such is now the relation of the Bank of the United States to the Treasury, in all cases where the notes of the State banks received at the land offices are deposited in it, except the notes of the banks in the commercial cities of the Atlantic States. In no other case have uncurrent bank notes been received from any bank in which the public money has been deposited; nor have any such notes been received in contravention of any agreement between the Department and those banks. It is proper to state, that the whole of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina have since been discharged; and that of the Nashville Bank notes, there remains only $4,203 89 unpaid.

When the Bank of the United States went into operation, there was a very large amount of uncurrent bank notes in the Treasury, which were designated by the term *special deposite*. It consisted of bank notes which had been received on account of the Treasury, and which were refused to be entered to the general credit of the Treasurer by the eighty-nine banks in which the public money was then deposited; notwithstanding all those banks, with the exception of a few in the Eastern States, did not at the time discharge their own notes in specie. This amount was greatly increased by the balances in those of the Western banks, which, when the public deposites were turned over to the Bank of the United States, were unable to make any arrangement for their payment. To convert this special deposite into current money, the Bank of the United States tendered its best efforts, which were accepted by the Department. A considerable portion of the sum was, by the agency of the bank, converted into available funds; but, towards the close of the year 1818, the bank declined all further agency, under a conviction that its efforts were rather injurious than beneficial to the public interest. In the early part of 1819, the amount of special deposite then in the Bank of the United States was transferred to the Bank of Columbia, which had offered its services in collecting it. In the course of that year, its cashier visited the banks whose notes constituted the special deposite, and which were established in the interior of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and

in various parts of the State of Ohio. During his tour, he succeeded in converting a portion of the notes into current money; in most other cases he obtained written acknowledgments of the amount due, and generally an engagement to pay interest until the debt was discharged; and in several instances collateral security was proposed, which has since been accepted. Whilst in the execution of this service, he was charged to call upon the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati for the amount which had been deposited with it during the three months that it had resumed specie payments in 1819. He was not able, however, to make any arrangement either for the payment or security of the debt.

Since that time, the claims of the Treasury upon the banks in Ohio, and in the interior of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, have been placed in the hands of the attorneys of the United States, with instructions to endeavor in every case to obtain collateral security, where it is practicable. Their efforts, in conformity with these instructions, have been attended with some success; but it is now manifest that a resort to legal coercion will, in some cases, be necessary.

A bill of expenses incurred by the Bank of the United States, in its efforts to convert the special deposite into available funds, has been presented, amounting to $3,113 80.

Expenses have also been incurred by the attorneys of the United States in obtaining collateral security, which, together with a reasonable compensation for their services, will be a charge upon the Treasury, whenever their accounts shall be presented.

The receiver at St. Louis has been authorized to call upon the Bank of Missouri for the amount of public money in its possession at the time of its failure, and, in case of its refusal to pay, to obtain such collateral security as will insure the ultimate discharge of the debt.

The same authority has been given to the register at Edwardsville, in relation to the public money which was in possession of the Bank of Edwardsville at the time of its failure.

The result of the efforts made by those officers, in conformity with the powers with which they have been vested, has not yet been made known to the Department. For the services which they may render a reasonable compensation will be allowed, but no expense has been incurred on this account by the Government.

No measures have been taken to enforce or secure the payment of the public money in the possession of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at the time of its failure, because assurances were given that the whole amount would be paid within the time and in the manner prescribed by the contract. A considerable part of the sum has accordingly been paid; but, recently, no exertions appear to have been made to discharge the balance.

For the public money on deposite in the Bank of Vincennes at the time of its failure, collateral security has been obtained. For this service no expense has been incurred, as I had the honor to state in my report of the 28th ultimo.

The great decrease which has occurred in the receipts from the sales of public land since the passing of the act for changing the compensation of receivers and registers, in the year 1818, when the commission of the former was reduced from one and a half to one per cent. upon the amount received, has made their compensation extremely low, without the diminution which would necessarily be made by the expense of transmitting the money received to distant places. When that reduction took place, the local banks had, generally, resumed specie payments, their notes were received at all the land offices, and the banks of deposite were every where in their immediate vicinity. In most cases no expense was incurred in transferring the public money, and very little in any case. At this time the number of places of deposite is greatly lessened, and past experience indicates the propriety of a still further diminution. The general failure of banks in the States where land offices are situated, and the impracticability of the offices of the Bank of the United States established in the Western States keeping in circulation any of their notes, have compelled the public debtors to make their payments principally in specie. The expense of transportation has consequently greatly augmented. It is obvious, therefore, that the commissions of the receivers of public money ought to be increased, or that the expense of transferring the public money from the land offices to the banks of deposite ought to be paid by the Government.

In terminating this report, it is respectfully submitted whether it is not expedient that some special authority be given for the disposition of the special deposite now in the Treasury. A considerable amount of this deposite consists of bank notes, which, though uncurrent, and therefore not applicable to the public service, may yet be disposed of on loan, upon such security as to insure its conversion into current money at the expiration of one, two, and three years. Another part consists of engagements by banks whose notes are uncurrent, which, it is presumed, those banks would willingly discharge by the issue of their notes, and which might be disposed of in the same manner. There is, however, a small portion which probably cannot, without considerable loss, be converted into current money by any measure whatever. An authority to dispose of so much of the deposite as is of this description, upon the best terms that can be obtained for it, will probably save something to the Treasury; as delay in relation to it can have no beneficial effect.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A LIST OF THE PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

A.

Bank of Steubenville.

1. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 13, 1819.
2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, dated March 12, 1819.
3. Propositions accompanying the foregoing letter.
4. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 31, 1819.
5. Letter from the same to the same, dated April 3, 1819.
6. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, dated September 21, 1819.
7. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 3, 1819.
8. Letter from the same to the same, dated July 7, 1820.

9. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, dated July 15, 1820.
10. Letter from the same to the same, dated August 1, 1820.
11. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 25, 1820.

Aa.

1. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 18, 1818.
2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, dated January 29, 1818.

B.

Bank of Chilicothe.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Chilicothe, dated March 12, 1819.
2. Letter from the president of the Bank of Chilicothe to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 22, 1819.
3. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Chilicothe, dated April 30, 1819.
4. Letter from the president of the Bank of Chilicothe to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 12, 1819.
5. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Chilicothe, dated August 1, 1820. (See A. No. 10.)
6. Letter from the same to the same, dated February 3, 1821.

C.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

1. Proposition of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 27, 1819.
2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, dated March 5, 1821.
3. Letter from the same to the same, dated March 11, 1819.
4. Letter from the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 15, 1819.
5. Letter from the same to the same, dated April 10, 1819.
6. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, dated April 30, 1819.
7. Letter from the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1819.

Cc.

1. List of notes receivable by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

D.

Franklin Bank of Columbus.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, dated May 24, 1820.
2. Letter from the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 7, 1820.
3. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, dated June 30, 1820.
4. Letter from the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 29, 1820.
5. Letter from the same to the same, dated July 19, 1820.
6. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, dated August 1, 1820. (See A. No. 10.)
7. Letter from the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 17 1820.

E.

Bank of Vincennes.

1. Letter from the president of the Bank of Vincennes to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 9th, 1819, and enclosing a memorial from that bank to the Secretary of the Treasury.
2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Vincennes, dated March 12th, 1819.
3. Letter from the president of the Bank of Vincennes to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 6th, 1819, with enclosures, Nos. 1, 2, 3, of the 20th, 22d, and 29th of April, 1819.
4. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Vincennes, dated July 7th, 1820.
5. Letter from the president of the Bank of Vincennes to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 5th, 1821,
6. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Vincennes, dated May 4th, 1821.
7. Letter from the president of the Bank of Vincennes to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 22d, 1821,

F.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.

1. Letter from the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 14th, 1820.
2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated July 7th, 1820.
3. Letter from the same to the same, dated July 12th, 1820.
4. Letter from the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 2d, 1820.

5. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated August 1st, 1820. (See A. No. 10.)
6. Letter from the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 24th, 1820.

G.

Bank of Edwardsville.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Edwardsville, dated December 21st, 1818.
2. Letter from the president of the Bank of Edwardsville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 1st, 1819.
3. Letter from the same to the same, dated April 18th, 1820.
4. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Edwardsville, dated August 1st, 1820.
5. Letter from the president of the Bank of Edwardsville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 12th, 1820.
6. Letter from the same to the same, dated November 21st, 1820.
7. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Edwardsville, dated December 26th, 1820.
8. Letter from the same to the same, dated February 2d, 1821.
9. Letter from the president of the Bank of Edwardsville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 26th, 1821.

H.

Bank of Illinois.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Illinois, dated December 21st, 1818. (See G. No. 1.)
2. Letter from the president of the Bank of Illinois to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 8th, 1819, (with enclosure.)
3. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Illinois, dated March 12th, 1819. (See E. No. 2.)
4. Letter from the president of the Bank of Illinois to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 10th, 1819, (with an enclosure.)
5. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Illinois, dated August 1st, 1820. (See A. No. 10.)
6. Letter from the president of the Bank of Illinois to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 1st, 1820.
7. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Illinois, dated November 15th, 1820.

I.

Bank of Missouri.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated July 1st, 1818.
2. Letter from the same to the same, dated July 11th, 1818.
3. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 1st, 1818.
4. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated June 22d, 1819.
5. Letter from the same to the same, dated June 23d, 1819.
6. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 9th, 1819.
7. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated September 22d, 1819.
8. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 29, 1819.
9. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated March 2, 1820.
10. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 7, 1820.
11. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated July 5, 1820.
12. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 4, 1820.
13. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated August 1, 1820. (See A. No. 10.)
14. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 31, 1820.
15. Letter from the directors of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 2, 1821.
16. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 30, 1821, (with enclosure.)
17. Letter from the same to the same, dated August 17, 1821, (with an enclosure.)

J.

Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, dated March 12, 1819.
2. Letter from the president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 24, 1819, (with enclosure.)
3. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, dated March 14, 1820.
4. Letter from the cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 5, 1820.
5. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, dated June 6, 1820.

K.

Bank of Mississippi.

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Mississippi, dated February 11, 1820.
2. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Mississippi to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 27, 1820.

3. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Mississippi, dated August 1, 1820.
4. Letter from the president of the Bank of Mississippi to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 9, 1820.
5. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Mississippi, dated April 19, 1821.

L.

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.

1. Letter from the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 21, 1818.
2. Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.
3. Extract of a letter from the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 21, 1819.
4. Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, dated March 9, 1819, (with enclosure.)
5. Letter from the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 4, 1819.
6. Letter from the same to the same, dated June 30, 1819.
7. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, dated July 30, 1819.
8. Letter of the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 15, 1819.
9. Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated September 30, 1819.
10. Letter from the same to the same, dated June 21, 1820.
11. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, dated July 12, 1820.

M.

Tombigbee Bank.

1. Letter from the president of the Tombigbee Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 9, 1818.
2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Tombigbee Bank, dated October 17, 1818.
3. Letter from the president of the Tombigbee Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 24, 1818.
4. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Tombigbee Bank, dated July 9, 1819.
5. Letter from the president of the Tombigbee Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 13, 1819, (with enclosure.)
6. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Tombigbee Bank, dated September 15, 1819.
7. Letter from the same to the same, dated September 22, 1819.
8. Letter from the same to the same, dated August 1, 1820.
9. Letter from the president of the Tombigbee Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 8, 1820.

Cc.

Statement of the affairs of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, on the 15th June, 1819.

Ee.

10. Statements of the affairs of the Bank of Vincennes, from the 1st of August, 1819, to the 1st of July, 1820.

Gg.

10. Statements of the affairs of the Bank of Edwardsville, from the 31st of March, 1820, to the 1st of February, 1821.

Jj.

9. Statements of the affairs of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, from the 30th April, 1819, to the 31st December, 1819.

Ll.

12. Statements of the affairs of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, from the 30th June, 1819, to 30th June, 1820.

X.

A statement of balances due by receivers and individuals in the several land offices, on the 1st of January, 1815 and 1819.

Bank of Steubenville.

A. No. 1.

SIR: BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *February* 13, 1819.

In April last this bank received a bundle of its notes from the branch at Pittsburg, containing $30,000, the property of the United States, placed in that office on special deposite. From the great pressure for specie, this institution was compelled then, in order to obtain time, to submit to a charge of retrospective interest from the January preceding, because the cashier had written a letter on that subject in that month, which, as he alleged, amounted to a demand of payment. In consequence of the continuation of those pressures, and of the exertions which have been made to meet the engagements with you in relation to the cash and special deposite, and the determination of this board to sustain the manufacturing establishments just about, as it is hoped, to go into successful operation here, this bank has only been enabled to pay the interest and reduce this debt to $24,568 50.

In making the payment of interest at the branch in December last, (on account of the cash and special deposite,) I was mortified to find that the cashier had relapsed into his former determination of receiving nothing on that account but specie, and the notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches. My bundle contained that description of notes principally, but there were in it some Philadelphia, Baltimore, and District notes; the latter were exchanged by a friend, and the payment closed, otherwise the bundle would have been brought back, and this bank again subjected to the mortification of a failure in meeting its engagements, as in two former instances; by which, too, it had to pay three or four hundred dollars in interest. On your interposition, if I mistake not, he was nduced to receive from me New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and District paper; and, in explanation, assured

me, verbally, that he would continue to receive those notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. I am ignorant of the cause of the late change in his determination; but, should he persist in exacting specie, and the notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches, I apprehend it will be found difficult, and almost impossible, for this bank to discharge this debt in any reasonable time.

I have made these statements, however, as a prelude to two propositions which I am instructed by our board of directors to make to you. The first is, that you order a transfer of the $24,568 51 from the branch at Pittsburg, (and add it to the present debt of $53,638 90,) payable with interest from the day of the transfer; the whole to be paid by deposites to the credit of the United States (in any bank or office which you may direct in those places) at New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or District of Columbia, as may be most suitable to this institution and to the drafts of the Treasurer, on account of disbursements which are to be made in this section of the country, with an understanding, if you deem it proper, that those drafts are to be paid in western notes of specie-paying banks, generally the notes of this bank.

The second proposition is, that you direct the receivers of public moneys at Wooster and this place, and the collector for this district, to make their deposites in this bank; to be paid without interest, in the same manner as stated above, but more particularly to the Treasury drafts.

The advantages to be derived by both parties, in the event of your acceding to the propositions, are, I think, obvious. With respect to the first, the Government would receive interest on a sum now lying dormant at Pittsburg, upon which the Bank of the United States has been drawing interest since January, 1818; and, with regard to the second, its receipts would be doubled, if not tripled. The bank would receive New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and District of Columbia notes, all of which (as well as all western paper) are rejected by the branches, the operation of which, to the western country, is to drain it of specie, and by amicable arrangements, which would enable them to return immediately to specie payments, (or to wind up their business,) the notes of several banks in this State, and in the western part of Pennsylvania and Virginia. And from the encouragement and aid which it could then give to traders in the produce of the soil, from whom it would receive, in numerous cases, bills of exchange upon the places mentioned, and from the payment of debts now in a train of collection, as stated in a former letter to you, it would be enabled not only to meet all its engagements with you, but to relieve and benefit the community, whose sufferings are more readily imagined than described, in consequence of the determination of the branches to receive (what, in fact, is not to be found) nothing but specie, and the notes of the United States Bank and its branches, added to the late suspension of specie payments on the part of the State banks following so immediately their extraordinary curtailments. In a word, the branches have no notes in circulation, their loans having been chiefly made to merchants, to whom drafts on the mother bank were given, to enable them either to pay debts previously contracted, or to purchase foreign goods in the Atlantic cities.

I am instructed further, should you require it, to furnish you, under oath, a confidential weekly, monthly, or quarterly statement from the books of the bank.

Should the terms offered not meet your ideas, you are requested to suggest any modifications which may occur to you as proper.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

A. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1819.

Your letter of the 13th ultimo has been received, and would have been answered sooner but for my indisposition.

I am willing to accede to your proposition for transferring the balance due by the Bank of Steubenville to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. It does not appear, however, that the amount agrees with that stated in your letter. By the enclosed statement, rendered by the Bank of Columbia, (to which the whole of the special deposite has been transferred from the Bank of the United States,) it appears that, independent of the old debt, there is now due from the Bank of Steubenville to the Treasury $43,218 95, exclusive of interest. This sum the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to transfer to the Bank of Steubenville, subject to the proposition before mentioned. On receiving it, you will credit the Treasurer's account with the principal and interest separately.

I have this day addressed the superintendent of the road west of the Monongahela, requesting him to ascertain whether the contractors for making the Cumberland road cannot be induced to receive the sums which may become due to them in drafts upon your institution. I have also instructed the superintendent of that part of the road which is yet to be contracted for to make the contracts subject to be discharged in western funds, if it can be effected without considerable loss to the Government. If this can be effected, the debt which is now due to the Treasury by your institution will be easily discharged, and arrangements can be made which will greatly relieve the public debtors in that section of the Union.

In the mean time I tender to the Bank of Steubenville the enclosed proposition, which, if accepted, the receivers of public money at that place and at Wooster will be directed to make their deposites in it. It is distinctly understood that the notes of any bank which does not discharge them in specie, on demand, cannot be received. It is also understood that the Bank of Steubenville does now discharge its notes in specie, or will have resumed specie payments before this arrangement takes effect, if it has in the course of last autumn or winter suspended them. As it is probable that, after all the disbursements which can be made at Steubenville, there will remain some part of the public deposites which must be transferred to the Atlantic cities, it will be for the interest of the bank to receive as specie the bills of the banks established in those cities. In making these transfers, the election between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, this District, and New Orleans, will be left with the bank.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

A. No. 3.

Conditions on which the Secretary of the Treasury will employ the Bank of Steubenville as a depository of the public moneys.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1819.

1. That the bank will receive from the receivers of public moneys, and others having moneys to deposite on account of the Treasury, the paper of such banks (whose paper is in circulation in their vicinity) as pay their notes

in specie, on demand, and are otherwise in good credit, (a list of which will be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by the bank,) and will credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the paper of any of the said banks; but, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such receivers or others who usually deposite public moneys in it; and the notes of any such banks which may have been received by them before such notice shall, nevertheless, be taken and credited by the Bank of Steubenville as cash.

2. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it; and shall, from time to time, transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its branches at New York, Baltimore, Washington, or New Orleans, in such moneys as will be received as cash, the excess of public moneys remaining on deposite, after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of fifty thousand dollars; which sum of fifty thousand dollars shall remain on deposite in the Bank of Steubenville during the continuance of this arrangement, and shall be transferred in like manner within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public moneys. It is agreed, however, that if the amount received by the bank shall be so large as that the expense of the remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposite, the sum which is to remain on deposite in the bank may be proportionably increased.

3. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer of the United States duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; which latter returns shall be considered confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as practicable, a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each, and shall render a similar list quarter-yearly: this list will likewise be considered confidential, and will in no case be made public; it being intended for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, in determining on the propriety of continuing or discontinuing the arrangement with the bank.

It is understood that, if the money deposited in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer can be disbursed at the bank, the drafts of the Treasurer shall be paid at sight, notwithstanding such payments may reduce the deposite below the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

It is also understood that the sum now due by the bank is not to be affected by this arrangement, nor to be considered as forming part of the same deposite.

A. No. 4.

SIR: BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *March* 31, 1819.

The Bank of Steubenville accedes, unconditionally, to the propositions contained in your letter of the 12th instant, which I had the honor this day to receive; and I have promptly given all the requisite notices to the receiver of public moneys at this place, who, I am sorry to add, has determined to withhold his deposites until he receives further instructions from you. He is not authorized, he alleges, to deposite in this bank any part of the funds which he has now in his possession; and states, further, that he is instructed hereafter to deposite such *bank paper* only as he may be directed by me to receive, but *no specie*. I have in vain represented to him the indubitable evidences of the friendly disposition to the Bank of Steubenville which you manifest in tendering this arrangement, (as well, indeed, as in former instances;) your determination to unite with the bank in restoring the value of western paper, and in relieving the sufferings of the community in this section of the Union; that your object was to aid the bank, and not embarrass it by exposing it to all the hardships of the arrangement, without affording to it any of the advantages; that you had offered, in sincerity, a standing deposite of fifty thousand dollars; and, in a word, that your aid would be most wanting at the beginning of the arrangement, on the first resumption of specie payments, rather than when the credit of bank paper shall be fully established, as it must be under the operations of the arrangement.

This bank having, in every instance, given specie for land office purposes, and having now publicly (and since the 27th instant in fact) resumed the payment of specie, unconditionally, for its notes, and as, in all probability, the *run* (if I may use the expression) may be unnatural, (although there are but few bills in circulation,) I beg leave to call your attention to the subject, and request you to give, immediately, instructions to the receivers of public moneys at this place and at Wooster, corresponding with the amicable spirit evinced in your propositions.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. No. 5.

SIR: BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April* 3, 1819.

I addressed you hastily on the 31st ult., and informed you of the unconditional acceptance, on the part of this bank, of the propositions for making the Bank of Steubenville a depository of public moneys, as contained in your letter of the 12th March, 1819, and that the bank had complied promptly with all the requisitions incident to its acceptance. You will, no doubt, have received that letter before this reaches you, and have given to the receivers of public moneys their proper instructions.

I have authorized the receivers of public moneys at this place and at Wooster, to whom I have also sent a copy of the acceptance of this bank to the conditions, to take the following bills, which will be received from them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with their specie:

Bank of Steubenville; United States and branches; city of Philadelphia; city of New York; city of Baltimore, (except Marine Bank;) Bank of Pittsburg; new bank at Wheeling, and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville.

This list will be extended to several banks in the vicinity of this place, and to others in the State of Ohio, as soon as arrangements can be matured; and I have little doubt that it will be extended to the paper of the banks in the District of Columbia.

I have received letters from the road contractors, and have little doubt, in consequence of this late arrangement, from what they say, and the assurances which I have given them, that the notes of this bank will be taken as readily for Treasury drafts as any other description of bank notes.

It is in contemplation to make arrangements with some bank in the city of Philadelphia, by which this bank will not only have a credit there generally, but that its bills shall pass at par in that city.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. No. 6.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 21, 1819.

Upon comparing the monthly returns of the bank which have been rendered to this office, it appears that the discounts have been gradually increased for several months.

The deposite which has been stipulated in favor of the bank would certainly justify an increase of its discounts if the state of the bank, at the date of the stipulation, had been free from embarrassment; this, however, was not the case. The amount of its notes held by the Treasury, or deposited to its credit with the bank, and for the payment of which it was then enabled to provide, exceeded the amount of the deposite stipulated in its favor. Under such circumstances, it was expected that instead of considering the deposite and the advantages resulting from the possession of the other public deposites as a safe foundation upon which additional discounts might be made, the directors would have considered them together as mere facilities to enable it to preserve its credit, and guard against the embarrassments which so greatly affect banking institutions.

These observations are frankly submitted to the consideration of the directors, in full persuasion that upon a review of the subject they will be satisfied that their discounts are already extended as far as prudence and a just regard to the safety and reputation of the institution will justify. It may be proper to observe, that I see no reason to believe that the embarrassments to which most banks have been subjected, from the small amount of specie in the country and the fluctuations of commerce, will in any short time be considerably diminished. I will also add, that the interest which this Department feels for the stability and reputation of the banks which are used as places of deposite is not limited to the amount of public money deposited in such banks. The character of the Government is in some degree dependant upon the prudent management of a bank which thus becomes its agent.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq.

A. No. 7.

SIR: BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *November* 3, 1819.

I enclose, herewith, copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States.

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d September early in October, which I laid immediately before the board of directors. The additions to the discounts, which you have very correctly taken notice of, were made under special circumstances, partly to road contractors in anticipation of Treasury drafts, but principally to the proprietors of the important manufacturing establishments in this town, to some of whom pledges had been given previous to the Treasury arrangement. I am, however, particularly instructed by the board, whose sentiments accord strictly with those contained in your letter, to say that no increase shall hereafter be made on any consideration to the discounts of the bank, and that their utmost endeavors shall be used to reduce the amount due to the institution. It may be fairly presumed, indeed, that a gradual reduction will be made, notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassments of the country, and the delays incident (especially in this State) to the causes already in suit, which amount at least to $100,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD.

A. No. 8.

SIR: BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *July* 7, 1820.

It is evident, from the statement enclosed, that the reputation of this institution, for the present, rests alone upon your forbearance, until collections can be made, or further deposites made by the receivers of public moneys.

The directors have determined, by every means in their power, to reduce their discounts at least $100,000, and upon no condition whatever to make any future loan; and although the laws of this State are tardy in their operation, I flatter myself that it will not be long before you begin to witness in the state of the bank the effects of their determination.

The entire confidence expressed to you with regard to the stability of the bank under the Treasury arrangement rested upon a sure belief that the road commissioners and contractors would give a credit to the bills of the bank, by receiving them on Treasury drafts, and paying them out to the work hands on the road; in which case all the calls of the Treasury could have been readily met. But I was greatly mistaken; the last $60,000 ($20,000, $35,000, and $5,000) having been exclusively drawn in specie, or put into neighboring banks, besides 6 or $7,000 paid to the treasurer of this State in gold and Eastern bills. Hence, as you will readily perceive, the present difficulty and the very low state of the institution. Could the contractors be prevailed on to change their course, and pursue one more amicable, it would be doing an invaluable service both to the bank and to the country.

I have already stated, that having a surplus fund of nearly $10,000, it will be left entirely to you to make any charge of interest whatever against the bank; for, independent of the effect it would have upon our important manufacturing establishments here, the pain and mortification of being compelled again to stop specie payment would be far beyond any thing I could express.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A. No. 9.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 15, 1820.

Your letter of the 7th instant has been received by this day's mail.

It is a subject of surprise and regret that the road contractors should have dealt so illiberally by the bank, and I have so informed them; and, giving them another draft for fifteen thousand dollars, have stated my expectations that they would act with liberality hereafter.

When that draft is paid, and another, I believe of five thousand dollars, in favor of Mr. Shriver, as one of the road commissioners, there will not be additional drafts upon the bank until the road is completed, or nearly so. It is therefore presumed, if you can get along with the drafts that have been already issued, there will be no further demands upon you until November.

The state of the Treasury is such that it cannot suffer its funds to lie idle; nor is the receipt of interest any compensation for the forbearance requested, when that forbearance is impracticable. The perfect ease in which

the banks in the Atlantic cities are now placed, and the impossibility of vesting their capital with security, which is known to exist, will probably enable the bank to obtain a supply of specie sufficient to meet all the demands which will be made upon it during the remainder of the year. These demands, in the month of November, may amount to fifty thousand dollars, as nearly that sum will be due to the road contractors. If, by any means, I should be compelled to pay this sum at the Treasury, it will impose upon the Bank of Steubenville the necessity of transferring an equal amount to this place. The bank had better make an effort, therefore, to obtain a supply of specie, until its discounts can be contracted so as to place it at its ease.

The difficulties interposed by the laws for the recovery of debts ought always to be considered before the discounts of a bank are extended to a point which any adverse circumstances will require to be reduced. I had the honor to suggest to the bank that, considering the extent of its discounts, the permanent deposite to which it was entitled ought to be considered as a facility with which it might relieve itself from previous embarrassments, rather than as a means of increasing its dividends. It is to be regretted that the bank did not adhere rigidly to this suggestion.

Every indulgence, consistently with the wants of the Treasury, will be extended to the bank; but the expectations of indulgence ought not to influence the exertions which are necessary to the preservation of its credit. Its concerns ought to be so conducted as not to require assistance from the Treasury beyond the conditions stipulated in its favor by the existing agreement.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. Dickinson, Esq.

A. No. 10.

To the presidents of the several banks in which the public money is deposited in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

Sir: Treasury Department, *August* 1, 1820.

I annex a copy of an instruction issued to the receivers of public moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for the public lands. By the arrangement now existing between the Treasury and the banks in which those officers make their deposites, nearly the same funds, with occasional variations, are already receivable as cash. It is desirable, however, for many reasons, that the practice of all the land offices should be uniform. I propose, therefore, that the existing arrangement be so modified as to conform to the annexed instruction; and I request that you will, as early as practicable, communicate to me the assent of the bank.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To ——, *President of the Bank of* ——.

To the several receivers of public money in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan.

Sir: Treasury Department, *August* 1, 1820.

With a view to increase and to equalize the facilities of making payment for public lands in the several land districts of the United States, I have determined to authorize the receivers of public moneys to take, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz:

Those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and in the District of Columbia; (except the City Bank of Baltimore, and the Merchants' and Franklin Banks of Alexandria.)

All those specie-paying banks in the State in which the land office is situated.

This instruction supersedes those that have heretofore been given on the subject, except in so far as they prohibit the receipt of the paper of any bank which does not discharge its notes, on demand, in specie; and that prohibition must, in every case, be rigidly adhered to.

In order to facilitate the collection of the notes of the banks in your State which may be received by you, you will, on making a deposite, give notice to each of those banks of the amount of its notes contained in such deposite; and if you shall be informed by the cashier of the bank in which you make your deposites that the notes of any bank in your State, which may have been deposited by you, have not been paid on demand, you will discontinue to receive the notes of such bank. It may be proper for you to take the first occasion to intimate, in respectful terms, to each of those banks, the consequence that will result from a want of punctuality in paying its notes on presentation.

For the information of the purchasers of public lands, you will publish in one of the newspapers in your district a list of the kinds of money receivable at your office; and you will give notice, in like manner, of any change which may occasionally take place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To ——, *Receiver of Public Moneys at* ——.

A. No. 11.

Sir: Bank of Steubenville, *August* 25, 1820.

Your circular of 1st current was received, and submitted to the board of directors of this bank; and I am instructed to signify to you their assent to your proposition so to modify the existing arrangement respecting deposites, as to make it conform to your instructions to the receivers of public moneys given in your circular of the 1st August, viz: "to receive, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz: those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and in the District of Columbia, (except the City Bank of Baltimore and the Merchants' and Franklin Banks of Alexandria,) and the notes of all the specie-paying banks in this State."

Although the board of directors promptly agree to your request, and feel every disposition to accommodate the Treasury Department with any arrangement you may think proper to propose with a view to facilitate the public collections, yet I cannot refrain from observing that, adding to the list all the specie-paying banks of this State will very considerably increase the trouble and expense to this bank in making collections from those banks that will be added. They are situated between one and two hundred miles to the west of us; and the current of money being from the west to the east, their notes will not redeem ours, nor pay any of our debts; we must, therefore, collect from them by sending messengers for that express purpose.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. WELLS, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Aa. No. 1.

SIR: BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January* 18, 1818.

It is presumed that all moneys received in its vicinity, on account of the United States, will be deposited in the branch of the United States Bank at Pittsburg, as soon as it commences its operation; and that no further deposite will be made at this bank. With a view to obviate difficulties which have heretofore occurred in discharging drafts from the Treasurer of the United States for *special deposites*, (although properly drawn by the Treasurer,) which pass first through the Bank of the United States, and thence through its branches, as well as to prevent this institution from being thrown upon the mercy (if I may use the expression) of the Bank of the United States, the directors have instructed me to submit the following proposition to you, to wit: that the $79,707 80, special deposite, per account current rendered the 10th instant, be changed into a cash deposite, and added to the $27,570, the amount of the cash deposite stated in the same accounts; making a cash credit to the Treasurer of the United States of $107,277 80, payable with interest, from the receipt of your letter agreeing to the proposition, at the branch at Pittsburg, *to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States*, in four equal payments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, with the privilege of paying sooner than the periods mentioned, in order to save interest, if it should be convenient to this institution.

If you can confide in the integrity and capacity of the directors of this bank to fulfil this engagement, it is hoped that you will accede to the proposition, as thereby you will evince a friendly disposition to a bank that has uniformly (under every pressure) sustained a fair reputation, by giving ample time to pass the amount to the credit of the United States, as well as (it is respectfully presumed) aid the Treasury, by converting nearly $80,000 of notes, of various sorts and descriptions, on banks scattered through different sections of the country, into an *an actual cash deposite upon interest.*

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Aa. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 29, 1818.

Your letter of the 18th instant has been received. I accede to the proposition which you have therein made, on behalf of the Bank of Steubenville, for the discharge of the balances due by that bank to the Treasurer of the United States, viz:

"That the $79,707 80 of special deposite be changed to a cash deposite, and added to the $27,570 of cash deposite; making a cash credit to the Treasurer of $107,277 80, which is to be paid with interest at the office of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, in four equal payments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, with the privilege of paying sooner than the periods mentioned, in order to save the interest."

In making the payments stipulated by this arrangement, you will state how much is principal and how much interest.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

Bank of Chilicothe.

B. No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1819.

Being desirous to remove, as far as may be in my power, consistently with the public interest, the inconveniences to which the public debtors in Ohio are subjected by the disordered state of the currency, it is my wish to make an arrangement with some of the principal banks in that State, by which the paper of such banks as pay their notes in specie on demand, and are otherwise in good credit, may be received in payment of dues to the United States.

The first overture for such an arrangement having been made on behalf of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati, I have offered to that bank the terms on which I am willing to employ it as a depository of public moneys. I have made the like offer to the Bank of Steubenville. I now submit, for the consideration of the Bank of Chilicothe, the same propositions; and I trust that the directors will find in them a sufficient inducement to aid in a measure which, if carried into full effect, may produce results highly beneficial in that part of the country. With the further view of enabling the western banks to continue the payment of specie, I have instructed the superintendent of the Cumberland road to make proposals for paying the contracts for that work in notes of western banks which are in good credit and discharge their notes in specie. If the contracts can be made in this form without considerable loss to the Treasury, they will form an additional mean of expending the public money where it is collected, and, consequently, afford relief to a considerable extent.

If the terms proposed are unconditionally accepted by the bank, the receivers of public money at Chilicothe, Zanesville, and Marietta, are instructed, on receiving an official copy of the act of acceptance, to make deposites in the Bank of Chilicothe of such moneys as they may receive in consequence of this arrangement.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Chilicothe.*

[NOTE.—The proposition which accompanied this letter was the same as that which accompanied the letter to the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville of the 12th instant, (see A. No. 3,) with this difference: the sum to remain on deposite was fixed at $100,000, and the last sentence was omitted, as not applying to this bank.]

B. No. 2.

SIR: BANK OF CHILICOTHE, CHILICOTHE, *April* 22, 1819.

Your letter of the 12th ultimo, covering propositions for using the Bank of Chilicothe as a depository of public moneys, was received on the 6th instant, and immediately laid before the board of directors of that institution for consideration. They, understanding the terms of the letter in their fullest sense, passed a resolution

accepting the terms of negotiation. On the same evening, a letter was received by the receiver of public moneys from the Department of the Treasury, notifying him of the propositions made to the Bank of Chilicothe, and informing him that, in case of their acceptance, he should use that bank as the depository of individual State banks, and continue the branch as the depository of United States paper and specie. The board were somewhat astonished at the reception of this information, as being a measure, in their opinion, not at all calculated to effect the object of the Treasury, and at the same time be beneficial to this institution. They deemed the letter of conditions, particularly some of them, as being sufficiently strict to entitle this institution to all advantages to be derived from the acceptance of the propositions in their most unqualified sense: they therefore rescinded the resolution of acceptance. The bank appreciates the motives of the Treasury in making the propositions, and is willing to assist in carrying them into effect, if the Treasury will consider it as the depository of all public moneys collected at Marietta, Zanesville, and Chilicothe.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS JAMES, *President.*

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 3.

Sir: Treasury Department, *April* 30, 1819.

I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 22d instant, informing me that the board of directors of the Bank of Chilicothe had accepted of the conditions tendered by this Department on the 12th ultimo to that institution, but that it had subsequently revoked that acceptance, on the ground of some real or supposed incongruity between those conditions and the instructions given, contemporaneously, to the receivers of public moneys directed to make their deposites in the said bank.

Upon a review of the whole subject no such incongruity is perceived. As my object, however, was to relieve the public debtors from the inconvenience to which they have been subjected by the rejection at the land offices of most of the currency which circulates in the State of Ohio, the receivers at Marietta and Chilicothe have been this day instructed to deposite, generally, the moneys received by them from the public debtors in the Bank of Chilicothe, upon the acceptance by the bank of the conditions contained in my letter of the 12th ultimo. As this arrangement will take from the office of the United States Bank at Chilicothe the deposites of the public money hereafter to be made at that place, it may be proper to advertise the Bank of Chilicothe that the payment of Indian annuities will require nearly fifty thousand dollars in specie in the spring of each year. It will be incumbent upon the bank, therefore, to be prepared to make this disbursement.

It is also my duty to state that it has been usual to discharge the expenses of surveying the public lands, by giving the surveyor general credits with the receivers of public moneys, who make the necessary advances upon the bills of that officer upon the Treasury Department. The continuation of this practice, if considered necessary, is not to be understood as conflicting with the arrangement made with the bank. Generally, however, it will be equally convenient to give the surveyor general a credit with the Bank of Chilicothe.

I remain, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Thomas James, Esq.

B. No. 4.

Sir: Bank of Chilicothe, *May* 12, 1819.

Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been duly received. This institution accepts the proposition of the Treasury Department to become the depository of public moneys, and the receivers at Zanesville, Marietta, and Chilicothe will be this day advertised thereof.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS JAMES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 5.

[For letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Chilicothe, dated August 1, 1820, see A. No. 10.]

B. No. 6.

Sir: Treasury Department, *February* 3, 1821.

As the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Chilicothe now receives, on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, the same bank bills that are receivable by the Bank of Chilicothe, there appears to be no sufficient reason to justify the employment of that bank as a depository of the public moneys. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the arrangement under which it has been employed in that character should now terminate. I have, accordingly, to request that you will discontinue to receive the public deposites, and that you will proceed, as your convenience will permit, to transfer the remaining balance in the manner stipulated; in doing which, however, you are at liberty to make the payments at any of the offices of the Bank of the United States to which it can be done most advantageously for your institution.

You will observe, generally, to give me the earliest information of any such payments, in order that the proper drafts may be issued by the Treasurer.

I avail myself of this occasion to express the satisfaction that has been produced by the good faith and accommodating disposition manifested by the Bank of Chilicothe during the continuance of the arrangement.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Cashier *of the Bank of Chilicothe.*

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

C. No. 1.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February* 27, 1819.

Propositions of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

1st. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank will receive from the receiver of public moneys, and collectors of the revenue, and be accountable for the amount thereof, the notes of the following banks, or such of them as will make a satisfactory arrangement for the payment of their notes so received:

Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Cincinnati, Bank of Lebanon, Bank of Dayton, Bank of Urbana, Bank of Chilicothe, Bank of Columbus, Bank of Lancaster, Bank of Kentucky and its branches, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, Bank of Georgetown, and Bank of Newport.

2. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank will pay over all sums exceeding $100,000, which is to remain as a deposite so long as the arrangement exists, at such points as the Secretary may require; but it is expected that such points will be named as will be most convenient to the bank, provided the funds will be there useful to the Treasury.

3. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank will give whatever additional security the Secretary of the Treasury may require.

The capital of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank is about $200,000 paid in.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank will make immediate arrangements for resuming specie payments, and for inducing the other banks in Cincinnati to join in the measure.

Respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

C. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1819.

In answer to your proposition of the 27th ultimo, on behalf of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati, I have to inform you that I am willing to employ that bank as a depository of public moneys, upon the following conditions:

1st. That the bank will receive from the receivers of public moneys, and others having moneys to deposite on account of the Treasury, the notes of the banks, a list of which* has been deposited in this office by you, and credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The banks may, however, discontinue to receive the notes of any of the said banks, or of any other banks whose notes it may hereafter agree to receive, whenever it may deem it necessary. But, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such receivers or others who usually deposite public moneys in it; and the notes of any such banks which may have been received by them before such notice shall, nevertheless, be taken by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank as cash.

2d. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it, and it shall, from time to time, transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its branches, (in such moneys as will be received by it as cash,) the excess of public moneys remaining on deposite, after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; which sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall remain on deposite in the said bank during the continuance of this arrangement, and shall be transferred, in like manner, within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public moneys. It is agreed, however, that if the amount received by the bank shall be so large as that the expense of remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposite, the sum which is to remain on deposite in the bank shall be proportionately increased.

3d. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, duplicate monthly returns of its accounts with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; which latter returns will be considered confidential. In these latter returns will also be noted the sums standing in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent.

If these conditions are accepted by the bank, it will immediately give me notice of its acceptance; and the receiver of public moneys at ———— is authorized, upon receiving from the bank an official copy of such notice, to make deposites in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati: provided, however, that the said bank shall previously have resumed specie payments, and shall have given notice thereof to the receiver of public moneys at Cincinnati.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

C. No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1819.

Upon reflection, and further examination of my letter of the 5th instant, defining the conditions upon which the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati may become the depository of that part of the public money received at that place which will not be received by the Branch Bank of the United States but as special deposite, it has occurred to me that doubts may arise whether the notes of the banks described in the list deposited by Colonel Davies in this office will not be receivable, whether those banks resume and continue specie payments or not. It is highly important that no misunderstanding should exist upon this subject. It is therefore expressly declared, that the receiver of public money will not be authorized to receive the notes of any bank in that list which does not discharge them in specie upon demand. Considering the precarious situation of banking institutions generally, at this time, and the probability that it may become more so, I have, upon mature reflection, determined to require of the banks in which the public money may be deposited a monthly statement, exhibiting the names of the debtors of the bank, and the amount in which they are indebted. This statement will be confidential, and in no case to be made public. It is intended exclusively for the Secretary of the Treasury, for the government of his conduct in continuing or terminating his arrangements with those institutions.

I am, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.*

* For the list referred to, see the accompanying paper Cc. No. 1.

C. No. 4.

SIR: FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, CINCINNATI, *May* 15, 1819.

I am directed to inform you that the president and directors of this institution have accepted the conditions contained in your letter of the 5th March, preparatory to receiving the public deposites, and this morning resumed the payment of specie for their notes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

C. No. 5.

SIR: FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, CINCINNATI, *April* 10, 1819.

The president and directors of this institution, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, and to my arrival, had ratified the arrangement as contained in your letter of the 5th of the same month, and had addressed the banks named in the list deposited by me, inquiring whether they would make the arrangements necessary to the reception of their paper; to which all who have replied answer in the affirmative.

Your letter of the 11th has disappointed the hopes which were entertained of relief from the severe embarrassments felt by the citizens of this State, and has created almost insurmountable obstacles to any plan which can be devised to effect a purpose so greatly to be desired.

Any State bank will embarrass itself by accepting only such part of the public deposite as the United States Bank will not receive, and by becoming bound to convert it into such funds as that bank will receive.

If the paper to be received is limited to banks paying specie, in a short time it will be as difficult to obtain that paper as it now is that of the United States.

The banks of this State cannot now generally resume specie payments, but most of them can make satisfactory arrangements for meeting their paper received through the land offices and collectors of the revenue.

From the desire manifested by you, sir, to afford relief, I cannot but believe that the conditions contained in your letter of the 11th instant will be waived, at least for the present; to adhere to them, will afford no relief whatever.

General Harrison forwarded a copy of the arrangement of the 5th March for publication; it was published, and produced universal approbation. The community anxiously looked for its operation, and no public act ever raised the reputation of the officer who performed it higher than it did throughout this State.

The little I did towards it makes me anxious to see it in force; that it ought to be, I have no doubt.

To put down the unjust charges and the unfounded clamor against the Treasury and the United States Bank has been my aim, in connexion with an attempt to remove the difficulties complained of. The arrangement under date of the 5th ultimo strongly armed me for both purposes. I felt success certain, and do earnestly hope that it may be carried into effect.

One passage in your letter of the 11th seems to imply a want of confidence in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; should this be the case, any security you may require shall be given. The president of this bank is confined to his bed. I have therefore been instructed by the board of directors to address you on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

C. No. 6.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1819.

Your letter of the 10th instant has been received. From an attentive examination of its contents, I am induced to believe that there are but two objections to the arrangement proposed by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in my letter of the 6th ultimo, as explained in my letter of the 11th of the same month.

1st. That the bills of the United States Bank and of its offices, and specie received at the land office, are still to be deposited in the office at Cincinnati; and, 2d. That the bills of banks which do not pay them, on demand, in specie, are not to be received at the land office. The first of these objections I am prepared to obviate, but the second cannot be removed. The acts of Congress, and especially the resolution of the two Houses approved on the 30th April, 1816, requiring that from and after the 20th of February thereafter no "duties, taxes, or debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the United States Bank, or notes of banks which are payable and paid, on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, forbid, too distinctly to be mistaken, the receipt of bank notes, on account of the Government, which are not paid in specie when demanded." Presuming that the latter objection will not be considered insuperable, the receiver of public moneys has been instructed to deposite in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati the whole of the public money received by him, in the several kinds in which it has been received, upon his receiving from you satisfactory evidence that the conditions which were tendered to the bank on the 6th ultimo have been complied with.

I am, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. W. DAVIES, Esq., *Cashier Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

C. No. 7.

SIR: FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, CINCINNATI, *July* 29, 1819.

The pressure for specie has been so great for the last three or four weeks that the directors this morning resolved to discontinue the payment of specie for their notes. The causes which have produced the necessity for this measure are chiefly the following:

The high premium of eastern funds, twenty per cent. having been given for the notes of this bank for the purpose of drawing specie from it, which could be exchanged at the office of discount and deposite of the United States Bank here for their notes; (a large proportion of the specie drawn was for this use;) the industry excited in

every quarter of the country to collect the notes; and the banks in our neighborhood closing their vaults, one after another, so that it became impossible to procure specie to meet the demand. My long confinement to my room has prevented arrangements, too, which otherwise could have been made. I have not been able to go to the bank for five weeks.

It will require more time and strength than I now have to give you a detailed statement, such as you have a right to expect, and is due to myself, in relation to this business; but a moment shall not be lost in attending to it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD.

Cc. No. 1.

List of notes which will be received by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and credited as cash to the Treasurer of the United States.

Miami Exporting Company,
Bank of Cincinnati,
Lebanon and Miami Banking Company,
Dayton Manufacturing Company,
Urbana Banking Company,
Bank of Chilicothe,
Franklin Bank of Columbus,
Lancaster (Ohio) Bank,
Bank of Marietta,
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville,
Bank of Steubenville,
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville,
Western Reserve Bank,
Bank of Kentucky and its branches,
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington,
Bank of Georgetown, Kentucky,
Newport Bank, Kentucky,
Office of Discount and Deposite of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

The bank will extend this list in proportion as it can do so with safety.

SAML. W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Franklin Bank of Columbus.

D. No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 24, 1820.

Upon the representations made by Mr. Neil, the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, I submit for the consideration of the directors of that institution the annexed proposition for employing it as a depository of the public moneys.

On receiving the assent of the bank to the proposed conditions, I will instruct the receivers of public moneys at Delaware and Piqua to make their deposites in it.

1. That, in addition to specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the bank will receive from the receivers of public moneys, and others having moneys to deposite on account of the Treasury, the notes of such specie-paying banks as are in good credit, and whose paper is in general circulation in Ohio, (a list of which will be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by the bank,) and will credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the notes of any of the said banks when it may deem it expedient; but, in that case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to those receivers and other public officers who usually deposite in it; and such notes as may have been received by them before the notice shall nevertheless be credited by the bank as cash.

2. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it for any moneys that may be on deposite to his credit, over and above the sum of $20,000; and this sum shall remain on deposite until the expiration of six months after the termination of this arrangement.

3. The balance now due by the bank to the Treasurer shall be included in this arrangement.

4. That the bank render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer. It shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs, which will be considered as confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as practicable, and quarterly thereafter, a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each. This will likewise be considered as confidential, and will in no case be made public; it being intended for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in determining on the propriety of continuing or discontinuing the arrangement with the bank.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves to himself the right of terminating this arrangement whenever he thinks proper.

This arrangement is not to take effect unless the bank shall, on or before the 1st day of July next, have *bona fide* resumed specie payments, and it shall in no case continue after the bank shall have discontinued to discharge its notes in specie, on demand.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, Ohio.*

D. No. 2.

Extract from the minutes of the President and Directors of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, convened the 7th of June, 1820.

Ordered, That the propositions made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the directors of this bank, bearing date of 24th May, 1820, be accepted; and that the president and cashier of the bank inform the Secretary of the same.

WM. NEIL, *Cashier Franklin Bank of Columbus.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Agreeably to the above order, I hereby inform you of the acceptance of the propositions made by you to the direction of this bank, bearing date of 24th ultimo, to employ it as a depository of public moneys from the land offices at Delaware and Piqua.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN KERR, *President Franklin Bank of Columbus.*

Attest: WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

D. No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1820.

I have received the letter of yourself and the president of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, communicating the acceptance by that institution of the propositions made to it by me, under date of the 24th ult. The receivers at Piqua and Delaware have, accordingly, been instructed to deposite in that bank, monthly, or oftener if they find it convenient, the public moneys which they may receive; and it will be necessary for you to note, on the back of the monthly return of the Treasurer's account, the description of money composing each deposite. As those receivers are instructed to take, in addition to specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, only the notes of such banks as you may designate, you will immediately furnish them with a proper list, and will, at the same time, transmit a copy of it to me.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. NEIL, Esq., *Cashier Franklin Bank, Columbus.*

D. No. 4.

SIR: FRANKLIN BANK, COLUMBUS, *June* 29, 1820.

Your propositions of the 24th ultimo to the direction of this bank have been accepted, which you were advised of the 17th instant; in consequence of which the bank has this day resumed specie payments for its notes in circulation hereafter presented.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury U. S.*

D. No. 5.

SIR: FRANKLIN BANK, COLUMBUS, *July* 19, 1820.

I received yours of the 30th ultimo, instructing me to forward to the receivers at Piqua and Delaware a list of such banks, the paper of which the direction of this bank would designate to be received in payment, in addition to specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches. Having complied, I here transmit you a copy of the same:

The incorporated banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, (except City Bank;) the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, with their branches at Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg; the State Banks of New Jersey at Newark, Trenton, and Morristown; the Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington; the Bank of Columbia, the Bank of Potomac, the Union Bank of Alexandria, and the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; the Bank of Pittsburg; the Lancaster (Ohio) Bank; the Bank of Chilicothe; the Franklin Bank of Columbus; and Stephen Girard's Bank, Philadelphia.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury U. S.*

D. No. 6.

[For the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, see A. No. 10.]

D. No. 7.

SIR: COLUMBUS, *August* 17, 1820.

Yours of the 1st instant, with instructions to the receivers of public moneys, desiring a modification of the arrangement with this bank, has been laid before its directors, who seem disposed to assent to any terms you may think proper to suggest. The directors of this institution are, however, desirous of being distinctly informed how the instructions of the 1st instant are to effect that part of our former arrangement stipulating, on our part, to cash all such bills as may be received on deposite, under the instructions of the bank to the receivers of public moneys, pointing out to them the bills of such banks as this institution will agree to be responsible for as cash.

They are also desirous of being informed whether, in addition to the banks you have named in your instructions to the receivers of public moneys of the 1st instant, they will be at liberty to extend this list, by naming other banks not included therein, such as they may deem good and solvent, whose bills they will agree to accept as cash.

A list of the incorporated banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, District of Columbia, and Richmond, you will be so good as to forward to this institution as early as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN KERR,
President of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Bank of Vincennes.

E. No. 1.

BANK OF VINCENNES,

SIR: THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *January* 9, 1819.

By order of the board of directors of this bank, I submit to you the enclosed propositions for receiving the deposites of public moneys for lands sold in this district.

Should those propositions meet your approbation, and be embraced by the principal banks in the western country, we have no doubt but it will promote the interest of the western people generally. It will enable the banks to loan to those who may be engaged in collecting and carrying the produce of the western country to the New Orleans market; it will enable the people to pay for their lands with the notes they receive for their productions; it will enable the banks that loan their money to the New Orleans traders to redeem their notes taken in the land office, by causing the amount due them by those traders to be deposited to their credit in the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans; and the United States will have all their funds, derived from the western country, concentrated at New Orleans, from which they may be applied to any purpose of the General Government.

The present situation of the western people is distressing; they cannot get for their produce one dollar of the kind of money that will be received in payment of their debts due to the United States. It is not for want of a sufficient quantity of produce that the western people do not pay their debts, but for the want of system in bringing the products of their labor to its proper market. The banks of the United States west of the mountains issue but few notes, and those few are immediately collected by the merchants and sent to the eastward. The State banks of the western country have generally perverted the system of banking, and, instead of encouraging and fostering those who were employed in collecting and exporting the produce from which their country derives its wealth, they have built up their capital in cities and towns, from which they may, perhaps, derive the interest of their money, but cannot again withdraw their funds, at least for a long time; but if the enclosed propositions should be adopted generally, we are induced to believe that it will tend to correct this error, and enable the banks of the Western States to regain their credit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHL. EWING, *President of the Bank of Vincennes.*

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury of U. S.*

E. No. 1.—(Enclosure.)

To the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States: The memorial of the directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, respectfully represents:

That, inasmuch as no branch of the United States Bank has been established in this State, your memorialists conceive your honor to be left at liberty to dispose of the public funds received in this place as you may think proper; that, previous to the establishment of the United States Branch Bank at Louisville, Kentucky, this bank had been made the depository of the public moneys in this place; that it has always promptly complied with all the requisitions of the Department of the Treasury; that it has invariably redeemed all its notes with specie, when demanded, since the 20th February, 1817; that your memorialists are strongly of opinion that the citizens of this State have a right to the use of the public moneys raised within this State, when they are not wanted by the Government—an opinion in which they believe they are seconded by the unanimous voice of their fellow-citizens of this State; and that, from your letters of the 1st and 11th July, 1818, your memorialists did expect that this bank was again to enjoy the advantage of the public deposites. Why the arrangement was not entered into your memorialists are unable to determine, inasmuch as, by their answer to your letter, they informed you that they accepted the propositions therein contained.

Your memorialists would further respectfully represent that the debtors of the United States in the western country (or, in other words, the purchasers of the United States lands) labor under distressing and almost insuperable difficulties in meeting their engagements with the Government, not so much from their want of means, as from the scarcity of such funds as are receivable in payment of public lands. Should the country continue in its present situation with respect to these funds, many an honest citizen, many an industrious farmer, who has migrated to this country, and has paid his last eighty dollars as a first instalment on his quarter-section of land, will be compelled, at the end of five years, to leave his favorite spot, his cabin, and all the comfortable improvements which the labor of his own hands has acquired, and, with his wife and children, seek a new home, without money to procure it. And why? Because the produce of his farm, although he may have an abundance to spare, will not command such funds as Government demand for the completion of his payments. New Orleans is the great emporium of the western country; and your memorialists feel deeply impressed with the conviction, that if the public moneys were deposited in that place it would redound to the advantage both of the Government and of every individual of whom the community is composed, by equalizing the circulating medium of the country, and thereby enabling the public debtors to comply with their engagements.

Under these impressions, and to effect these desirable objects, your memorialists beg leave to propose that this bank be again made the depository of the moneys received in payment for public lands in the district of Vincennes, upon the following conditions, viz:

1st. The bank will be subject to drafts from the Department of the Treasury, to any amount that may be required, in favor of individuals, on sight.

2d. The bank will deposite the remainder in the United States Branch Bank at New Orleans, at the end of each year.

By this means the bank could loan to such enterprising citizens as might wish to purchase the produce of the country for exportation, and require in payment of the loan a certificate of deposite in the United States Branch Bank at New Orleans, to the credit of this bank: thus all the surplus funds of the Government might be transferred to New Orleans, in the natural course of business, where we believe they would be worth considerably more than they are in this country.

Your memorialists do not wish to have all the benefits of such a course of things confined to their own institution; they therefore further propose that the notes of all such banks as you may direct shall be receivable in payment of public lands, provided the said banks will agree to redeem the amount of their notes received in each year, by deposites in the Branch Bank of the United States in New Orleans. Should not these propositions meet your approbation, this bank still considers itself bound by the arrangement made between it and the Treasury, by your letter of the 1st and 11th of July, 1818, and our acceptance of the 6th of August of the same year.

Your memorialists conclude, by expressing their wish that you would give the subject that early and due consideration which it demands.

By order of the directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana:

NATHANIEL EWING,
President of the State Bank of Indiana

E. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1819.

Being desirous of removing, as far as may be in my power, consistently with the public interests, the inconveniences to which the public debtors are subjected by the disordered state of the western currency, I have made propositions to some of the principal banks in Ohio, to the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, and to the Bank of Illinois, for an arrangement by which the paper of such banks as pay their notes in specie, on demand, and are otherwise in good credit in those districts, may be received in payment of dues to the United States.

As these terms are more favorable than those which I had before proposed to the Bank of Vincennes, and which were accepted by it, I have thought it equitable to tender them to that bank. And the receiver of public moneys at Vincennes is instructed, on receiving from you an official copy of the unconditional act of acceptance of these terms, to deposite in that bank such moneys as he may receive, from time to time, in consequence of this arrangement.

In making this proposition, it is understood that the Bank of Vincennes does now discharge its notes in specie, or will do so when this arrangement takes effect, and that the notes of any bank which does not discharge them in specie, on demand, cannot be received.

If this proposition is accepted, it will be necessary to furnish the receiver of public moneys at Vincennes with a copy of the list referred to in the first article.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Vincennes.*

[NOTE.—The proposition which accompanied this letter was the same as that made to the bank at Steubenville, (see A. No. 3,) with this difference: the sum to remain on deposite was fixed at $75,000, and the last sentence was omitted.]

E. No. 2.—[Enclosure 1.]

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA,
Thursday, April 20, 1819.

The board met, according to adjournment: Present, Nathaniel Ewing, president; Charles Smith, Samuel T. Scott, John McGiffin, E. McNamee, W. E. Breading.

On motion,

Resolved, That this bank do accept of the deposites of the public moneys of the United States, on the conditions proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by his letter of the 12th March, 1819, which conditions are as follows, viz:

1. That the bank shall receive from the receivers of public moneys, and others having moneys to deposite on account of the Treasury, the paper of such banks (whose paper is in circulation in its vicinity) as pay their notes in specie, on demand, and are otherwise in good credit, (a list of which will be furnished by the bank to the Secretary of the Treasury,) and will credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the paper of any of the said banks. But, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such receivers or others who usually deposite public moneys in it; and the notes of any such banks which may have been received by them before such notice shall, nevertheless, be taken and credited by the Bank of Vincennes as cash.

2. That the bank pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it; and it shall, from time to time, transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its branches at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or New Orleans, in such moneys as will be received as cash, the excess of public moneys remaining on deposite in the Bank of Vincennes, over and above the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars; which sum of seventy-five thousand dollars shall remain on deposite in the Bank of Vincennes during the continuance of this arrangement, and shall be transferred, in like manner, within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public moneys. It is agreed, however, that if the amount received by the bank shall be so large as that the expense of the remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposite, the sum which is to remain on deposite in the bank may be proportionably increased.

3. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; which latter returns shall be considered confidential.

In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as practicable, a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each, and shall render a similar list quarter-yearly. This list will likewise be considered confidential, and will in no case be made public; it being intended for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in determining on the propriety of continuing the arrangement with the bank.

It is understood that, if the money deposited in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer can be disbursed at the bank, the drafts of the Treasurer shall be paid at sight, notwithstanding such payments may reduce the deposite below the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The board adjourned until three o'clock, P. M. on Thursday next.

A true extract from the minutes of the board of directors of this bank:

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

E. No. 2.—[Enclosure 2.]

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *Thursday, April* 22, 1819.

The board met, according to adjournment: Present, Nathaniel Ewing, president; Charles Smith, G. R. C. Sullivan, W. E. Breading, John McGiffin, George Ewing, Samuel T. Scott.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, receive on deposite from the United States the following bank notes, viz:

Bank of Vincennes, and branch at Vevay; Bank of Missouri at St. Louis; Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown; Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and its branches at Louisville, Shelbyville, and Lexington; Commercial Bank of Louisville; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Lexington; Banks of the District of Columbia; Banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; State Bank of Virginia and its branches; Farmers' Bank of Virginia at Richmond, and its branches; State Banks of North and South Carolina and branches; State Banks of Georgia; banks of the city of New Orleans; Bank of Natchez; Bank of the United States and branches.

On motion,

Resolved, That the cashier furnish the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of this board on the 20th instant, and also of this meeting.

The board adjourned.

A true extract from the minutes of the board of directors of this bank:

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

E. No. 2. [Enclosure 3.]

BANK OF VINCENNES,

THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *Thursday*, *April* 29, 1819.

The board met: Present, Nathaniel Ewing, president; Charles Smith, W. E. Breading, G. R. C. Sullivan, John McGiffin.

On motion,

Resolved, That the board reconsider the resolution entered into on Thursday last, on the subject of the notes receivable for public lands.

On motion,

Resolved, That all the branches of the State Bank of Kentucky, not heretofore ordered to be received, be added to the list of notes receivable in deposite for the United States, for public lands and other debts due the United States.

A true extract from the minutes of the board of directors of this institution:

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

E. No. 3.

SIR: BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *May* 6, 1819.

I have the honor of enclosing you the acceptance of this bank of the deposites of the public moneys of the United States, agreeably to conditions proposed by you, enclosed in your letter of the 12th of March, 1819; also, a list of the notes which the bank has agreed to receive on deposite. It is intended to extend the receipts to all banks whose notes are circulating in this State, which pay specie, and are in good credit, provided they will enter into arrangements to enable this bank to comply with its engagement with the Treasury Department, so far as it may depend, respectively, on them. This, it is hoped, they will do. A list of the debtors to this bank will be made out and forwarded shortly.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHL. EWING, *President.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury U. S.*

E. No. 4.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1820.

On the 12th of March, 1819, a proposition was made by this Department to, and accepted by, the Bank of Vincennes, by which, among other things, the bank engaged to transfer, from time to time, to the Bank of the United States, or its branches at New York, Baltimore, Washington, or New Orleans, in such moneys as would be received as cash, the excess of public money remaining on deposite after such drafts were paid, as should be drawn upon it over and above the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

This engagement did not require any previous notice from this Department of the sum, the time, or the place to which the transfer was to be made. The bank always knew when the obligation to transfer was incurred, and had the option of the place, and the mode to and by which it was to be effected.

As it had, however, neglected to make any transfer, sixty days notice was given previous to the issue of the following drafts upon it, viz:

1st. October 19, 1819, for $40,000.
2d. November 18, 1819, for $20,000.
3d. December 28, 1819, for $55,000.

The former sum was paid after much delay, and the remainder are yet unsatisfied.

On the 10th of March, 1820, another draft was drawn for $50,000; and this sum also remains unpaid.

It is proper to observe, that all transactions with banks are, on their part, required to be conducted with the strictest punctuality; it is no less indispensable in all Treasury transactions. In the cases which I have enumerated, there has been a total disregard of that punctuality which the bank would doubtless exact of others under similar circumstances.

From a deliberate view of the whole subject, I should not only be justified in declaring that the connexion between the Treasury and the bank no longer exists, but in proceeding with the utmost rigor in relation to the sums which have been withheld by it. From a desire, however, to avoid every thing of an unpleasant nature in my intercourse with the bank, I propose, as the condition upon which the connexion shall continue, that the whole amount of the public money now in the hands of the bank, above the deposite stipulated in the arrangement, shall, within forty days from this date, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, or one of its branches, and the certificate of deposite forwarded to this office; and that, whenever the public money in the possession of the bank shall exceed the permanent deposite by ten thousand dollars, it shall be promptly deposited in like manner to the credit of the Treasurer, who, in all such cases, will forward a draft upon the Bank of Vincennes for the amount so transferred.

If this condition is not strictly complied with, you will consider the arrangement between the bank and the Treasury terminated, and proceed to the fulfilment of the last condition of that arrangement, viz: the repayment of the permanent deposite stipulated by the arrangement.

In the mean time the receiver of public moneys will be instructed to decline the receipt of the bills of the Bank of Vincennes, and to discontinue his deposites in that institution, until the preliminary condition here presented shall be complied with. He will also be instructed to renew the receipt of those notes, and to recommence his deposites, whenever satisfactory evidence of that fact shall be offered.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The CASHIER *of the Bank of Vincennes.*

E. No. 5.

SIR: BANK OF VINCENNES, *April* 5, 1821.

In consequence of some difficulties under which the operations of the Bank of Vincennes labor, and their relations as debtor to the Government of the United States in an amount of some magnitude, I do myself the honor of respectfully addressing you on the subject.

The causes of our suspending specie payments, and consequent difficulties, a loss of credit, are such as have affected us in common with nearly the whole of the western banks. The sudden and almost extinction of trade; the depression of the whole agricultural interest; the too general and extensive loans, predicated on a continuance of days of prosperity, are the germ out of which has grown the present situation of our affairs.

After having examined into the debits and credits of the bank, and the security of loans, there is no doubt of its solvency; its losses are but nominal, and few likely to occur: but to call in debts generally now, would be extremely ruinous in its consequences to a large portion of the people; it must be a gradual work, and a steady perseverance will accomplish it.

Endeavors were made to meet your drafts, without effect. A part had been sent on to the United States Branch Bank at Louisville, and placed to our credit for that purpose; but, as it was not the whole, it was not accepted. Since I was called to the presidency of this bank, which was in the early part of last month, I directed the cashier to draw on that bank for a part; but Mr. Cochran, its cashier, thought proper to dishonor our bills, by saying "*the Bank of Vincennes had no funds there*;" and yet, in the account current with this bank, acknowledges a balance of upwards of $50,000 to our credit. Why he should thus act is inexplicable to us, as we have never had any communication on the subject. If it has been in consequence of any directions from the Treasury we cannot complain, since we are its debtor; but, sir, if this be the case, we would beg for a little forbearance in our low condition, and ask for your interference in restoring it again to us. This would revive our languishing institution; specie payments would be resumed; confidence restored; our debts more easily and successfully collected; and we more speedily enabled to liquidate the claims of the United States.

Your friendly dispositions towards the West in times peculiarly difficult, and the interest you have evinced for the welfare of this remote section of our common country, lead to a hope that the hand which has hitherto befriended us will not be withdrawn.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

DAVID BROWN, *President of the Bank of Vincennes.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury U. S.*

E. No. 6.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 4, 1821.

Your letter of the 5th ultimo has been received by due course of mail. In replying to the several suggestions presented in that letter, it may be proper to recall your attention to the time and circumstances attending the connexion between the Treasury and the Bank of Vincennes.

The first deposite made in the bank was in the month of April, 1819, and the last in June, 1820. During that period $295,325 77 were deposited, and $77,062 87 paid by the bank; leaving in its hands $218,262 90, which was more than $140,000 beyond the sum that, according to the arrangement made with the bank, ought to have remained in its possession. Time was given for the execution of the engagements of the bank, and forbearance was carried to an extremity before the final resolution was taken to terminate the connexion with the bank, unless, within a given period, those engagements were fulfilled. The result proved the necessity of that resolution. Instead of meeting, after such a delay, and within the time limited, the requisition of the Department, which ought to have been complied with more than six months before, and without requisition, this measure, founded in indispensable duty to the nation, was made the pretext for not performing what ought to have been done long before. Not satisfied with this breach of its engagement, the bank, with more than $218,000 of the public money in its possession, caused a draft of the Treasurer for the paltry sum of $300 to be protested, and thrown back upon that officer dishonored, as far as the acts of an institution which had dishonored itself could stamp dishonor on such an instrument. According to the arrangement made with the bank, not only the amount in its possession above the permanent deposite, but that deposite, was to be repaid within six months after the termination of the arrangement by either party. That time had expired before the date of your letter of the 5th ultimo. Not only has no communication been made by the bank advising of the time and place when the sum now in the hands of the bank will be discharged, or explaining the reasons why this is impracticable, and offering some other mode of payment which shall, in substance, indemnify the Treasury for the breach of that engagement, but the Treasury is now informed that partial payments made upon drafts issued by the Treasurer upon the bank have been attempted to be withdrawn from the object for which they were made. Before the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, information was received from the branch of the United States Bank at Louisville, and at this place, of the sums deposited by the Bank of Vincennes in those offices, and its attempt to withdraw them; and instructions from this Department were requested for the government of their conduct. The instructions have been given, and confirm the decision which had been made by them, respectively, of which you complain.

To comply with the request of the bank, and restore these sums, (which never, in fact, belonged to the bank,) would be a dereliction of duty for which I should not fail to be called to a severe account. I acknowledge that the request has occasioned rather more surprise than all the acts of omission and commission of the bank against its solemn and precise engagements from the commencement of the arrangement to the present time. Notwithstanding this surprise, I am gratified with the communication, because it furnishes some ground to expect that the money now in the hands of the bank will be repaid, and because it breaks that silence which, from the termination of the arrangement, prevailed on the part of its directors, that seemed to be the result of a systematic determination to elude that payment. I was, however, unwilling to adopt such an opinion, believing it highly improbable that gentlemen, who had sufficient claim to the confidence of their fellow-citizens to be placed in so responsible a situation, should so far lose sight of the principles of rectitude and of self-respect as to meditate a fraud of so gross a character as that of appropriating to their own use, or that of the corporation, a sum of money so sacredly confided to their care. Under this impression, I have not taken any measure to coerce the repayment of the sum now in the hands of the bank. Considering this letter as the confirmation of this favorable opinion, I have the honor to invite your attention to the terms of the engagement made by the bank, and to request an early communication of the views of the directors of the time and manner in which it will be practicable for it to comply with that engagement. The subject is one of great urgency and of some delicacy. The state of the public treasury strongly admonishes me of the necessity of rendering available every dollar which has been collected from the people, especially as the imposition of additional taxes may be the result of any failure in the accomplishment of this object.

I forbear any comment upon the transactions of the bank which may have contributed to produce the events which have been reviewed in this letter. They are past, and cannot be recalled. The object which I hope will now command the attention of its directors is, the repayment of the sum confided to their safe keeping, with the least possible delay. This repayment is no less essential to the character of the bank than to the interest of the public treasury.

I remain, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

DAVID BROWN, Esq., *President of the Bank of Vincennes, Indiana.*

E. No. 7.

SIR: VINCENNES, *May* 22, 1821.

Your communication of the 4th instant was received this day, and will be laid before the directors at their meeting on the 24th.

I stated to you, in my communication of the 5th April, that we might probably retrieve the character of the bank. Further investigations, however, have given me such views of the situation of affairs as to convince me of the fallacy of all hopes of placing the institution on a respectable footing again. I therefore advertised, the 12th instant, a general meeting of the stockholders, to take place the 13th June ensuing, to investigate the situation of the bank, and to take into consideration the expediency of winding up its business.

In relation to the pension business, I feel it my duty to state that no funds for the payment of pensioners have ever come into my hands. How your appropriations have been disposed of, I am unable to say.

It was an unfortunate day which brought me to preside over an already, ruined institution. My character, to me, is more than all the world besides; and I have to regret the possibility of my reputation suffering for the sins of others. The evils which have been done were before the 7th of March last, (the period of my appointment.)

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

DAVID BROWN.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.

F. No. 1.

SIR: MADISON, *June* 14, 1820.

The Representatives in Congress from this State have informed the officers of this institution that your Department was disposed to accommodate it with a deposite of the public money received at the Brookville land office, provided the bank could show a state of solvency sufficient to justify such a measure. The enclosed papers will show the state of its affairs at this time, and also the amount of its discounts, notes in circulation, and specie on hand, on the 16th day of November, 1818, after the suspension of specie payments in Ohio, and the temporary suspension in Kentucky—a circumstance which caused an excessive drawing of specie from the bank.

To show the views and policy of the institution, a copy of a resolution passed by the board of directors at that time is also annexed, and which has been strictly adhered to. This bank continued the payment of specie until its notes, with all western paper, were refused in payment of land; which circumstance caused a general depreciation of all western paper, whether it was redeemed in specie or not, and caused a double pressure on the bank. Under these circumstances it suspended payment, but continued, generally, to redeem its notes either in specie or such paper as would pay for land, when presented by those who had payments due within this district; and since January last its notes have been regularly redeemed, one-fourth in specie, and the balance in such paper as, by the custom of merchants, is called current paper of the country.

The funds of the bank, at this moment, are in such a situation that a specie payment might be resumed without risk or hazard; but, unless its notes were at the same time taken in payment for land within the State, that course would only be a means of entire accommodation to the brokers, and of no benefit to the honest laborer; for the expense of travelling to the bank to have a few dollars exchanged would be a very heavy discount on the paper, and, of course, would be sold at a discount, and the profit made by those who follow that business.

This bank does not ask the aid of the Treasury to help it to pay its debts, (as has too often been the case,) but is perfectly able to pay its own contracts; the only object is, that it may be enabled to support a sound currency, without running into that fictitious and forced course of trade that has been the cause of the distresses of the West. A large standing deposite is not wanted; they would not ask a deposite above the capital paid in.

The accounts above spoken of relate entirely to the standing of this bank, unconnected with its office of discount and deposite at Lawrenceburg. However, to show more clearly the standing of the institution in all its concerns, is enclosed a separate statement of the affairs of that office. It is not expected that that office could at this time commence and sustain a specie payment on its own funds, but, by a moderate collection of debts, in a short time could.

The statements and accounts are all substantially correct; and as the test by which the solvency of any institution must be tried is the character of its debts due, I would merely observe that they are generally well secured, as well here as at the office of discount and deposite; and there cannot be a doubt but it could close its business and pay to the stockholders the par value of their stock.

Will you, sir, do us the favor to answer this communication?

By order of the president and directors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

F. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1820.

From representations made to this Department by the Senators and Representatives of the State of Indiana, stating the solvency and discreet management of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, and that it was desirous of becoming the depository of a part of the public money collected in that State, I have been induced to submit the enclosed agreement to its consideration.

If it should be accepted without modification, the receiver at Brookville, upon receiving evidence of such acceptance, will deposite the public money received by him in the bank, at the end of each month.

Any reasonable modification of the arrangement, however, not affecting the leading objects of the Department, will not be refused, upon the suggestions of the bank.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison.*

Conditions upon which the Secretary of the Treasury will employ the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, as a depository of public moneys.

1. That, in addition to specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the bank will receive from the receivers of public money the notes of such specie-paying banks as are in good credit, and whose notes are in general circulation in Indiana and the neighboring parts of Ohio, (a list of which must be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by the bank,) and will credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the notes of any of the banks included in such list; but, in that case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to those receivers who usually deposite in it; and such notes as may have been taken by them before the notice shall nevertheless be credited by the bank as cash.

2. That, in consideration of the responsibility to which the bank may be subjected in transferring the public moneys received by it, in manner hereinafter prescribed, it shall be entitled to retain the sum of $40,000 as a permanent deposite, during the continuance of this arrangement.

3. That, whenever the public moneys in the possession of the bank shall exceed, by $10,000, the amount of the said permanent deposite, the bank shall promptly transfer and pay such excess to the Bank of the United States, or one of its branches, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, giving immediate notice thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury. And it shall also transfer, in like manner, within six months after the termination of this arrangement, the before-mentioned deposite of $40,000.

4. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer; and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs, which will be considered as confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing to the credit of any public officer or agent on the books of the bank. The bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as practicable, and quarterly thereafter, a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each. This list will likewise be considered as confidential, and will in no case be made public; it being intended for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in determining on the propriety of continuing or discontinuing the arrangement with the bank.

5. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves to himself the right of terminating this arrangement whenever he may deem it proper; but it shall also terminate whenever the bank shall discontinue to pay specie for its notes on demand.

F. No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1820.

Before the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, I had addressed to you a proposition for making the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, a depository of the public moneys received at Brookville. I was not then aware that the bank had not returned to specie payments; but, as I learn from you that the fact is so, it becomes necessary for me to state, explicitly, that the proposed arrangement cannot take effect unless the bank shall previously and *bona fide* have resumed the payment of its notes, on demand, in specie. From the statement which you have given of the affairs of the bank, it is evident that the utmost prudence and good management on the part of the directors will be necessary to enable it to continue specie payments after it shall have recommenced them; and, without doubting the discreetness of their intentions, I suggest this caution, that they may not be led into an erroneous policy by the hope of the aid to be derived from the public deposites. To be entitled to the confidence of the Treasury, a bank should look only to its own intrinsic resources for the means of sustaining its engagements.

I am, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN SERING, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.*

F. No. 4.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA,

SIR: MADISON, *August* 2, 1820.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th July, enclosing propositions from the Treasury for the receipt of the public deposites. Your letter of the 12th July, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 14th June, has also been received. The president of the bank is at this time absent. I would, however, state that this bank never had the most distant idea of a public deposite, or for its notes to be taken in payment for land, upon any other condition than that of a general and unreserved specie payment.

It was not believed, at the time of the suspension, in the fall of 1818, that so long a time would have elapsed without a resumption; but, finding the embarrassment of the old institutions so great, and that a general resumption could not be expected from them, this bank determined, in January last, to resume gradually, by first paying a certain proportion of specie, and, by a gradual increase, bring the notes to specie value, without the excessive running that would be the consequence of an entire resumption at once. This was the course marked out, and one that would have been pursued had no propositions been made by the Treasury; but a full and entire resumption will be made before the bank will consider itself entitled to a deposite of the public money, or the notes taken in payment for land. It is well understood that the greatest caution and prudent management is necessary in returning to specie payments, in such an embarrassed situation of things.

As soon as the president returns, the propositions will be laid before the board. I would only add, that the bank does not expect the aid of the public money to enable it to fulfil its engagements.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

F. No. 5.

[For the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated August 1, 1820, see A. No. 10.]

F. No. 6.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA,

SIR: MADISON, *August* 24, 1820.

Your letter of the 1st instant has been received; and I am instructed to state that the bank will agree to the request of the Treasury in receiving the notes of the banks named therein. This is agreed to, under the impression that the Treasury Department is satisfied as to the solvency of those institutions.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Bank of Edwardsville.

G. No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 21, 1818.

From the favorable representations that have been made to me of the character of the Bank of Edwardsville, I am willing that the public moneys may be deposited therein, on the usual conditions. These are:

1st. That the public moneys shall be entered to the credit of the Treasurer as cash.

2d. That all drafts which that officer may draw on the bank, in favor of individuals, shall be paid at sight.

3d. That the bank shall have sixty days notice of drafts drawn out for transferring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States; these transfers, however, to be gradual, and not *en masse*.

4th. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer.

5th. That the bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; these returns to be considered as confidential. In these latter returns are also to be noted any sums standing in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent of the United States.

On communicating to me the assent of the Bank of Edwardsville to these conditions, that bank will be authorized to receive the public deposites. But, in order that the arrangement may go into effect without the delay which must arise from waiting for my reply, I have instructed the receivers of public moneys at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville to make their deposites in that bank, upon their receiving from you an official copy of its acceptance of my proposition. When you transmit the answer of the bank, you will also inform me of the names of its officers.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Edwardsville, Illinois.*

[A similar letter, in relation to the deposites of the receiver of public moneys at Shawneetown, was addressed to the president of the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown.]

G. No. 2.

SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *February* 1, 1819.

Your letter of the 21st December, 1818, proposing to make the Bank of Edwardsville an office of deposite for public moneys, &c., has been received, and its contents laid before the directory of this bank for their consideration and assent; and I am authorized and instructed to communicate to the Secretary of the Treasury the cheerful and unconditional assent and acceptance of the terms and conditions contained in the propositions communicated in your letter to which I have above referred.

And I have the honor to transmit the names of the officers of the Bank of Edwardsville, as requested in the last paragraph of your communication aforesaid:

Benjamin Stephenson, president; Ninian Edwards, Robert Latham, Theophilus W. Smith, Abraham Prickett, William Kenney, Joseph Bowers, Joseph Conway, and Robert Pogue, directors; Benjamin J. Seward, cashier.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

BENJAMIN STEPHENSON, *President.*

G. No. 3.

SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS, *April* 18, 1820.

The directors of this institution have directed me to address you relative to the practical effects which have arisen, and continue to arise, from the mode adopted for the transferring of the public debt due by this bank to the Treasury of the United States, with the hope that a change, which I have the honor to suggest, deemed alike beneficial to the Government and the bank, may be acceded to. It is presumed that, under the existing arrangement, it was never the intention of the Treasury Department that this bank should become the guarantee of such banks whose paper is received by the receivers of public moneys in payment for lands, and deposited to the credit of the United States in the bank; nor that it is to be inferred from the terms of the agreement, because it would be repugnant to every principle of equity to suppose that a description of funds in the designation of which this bank has no control, (the public officer receiving it on the account of the Government,) should, by the mere act of deposite in the bank, be converted into specie, or its equivalent; nor that the institution could, from becoming the mere depository of the Government funds, and for a very limited period, have consented to such a construction, without having received a satisfactory equivalent for so great a hazard and responsibility, which it cannot be urged has ever been received. Believing, then, that all that was ever intended by the existing arrangement between the bank and the Treasury Department was, that the bank should be bound to pay the drafts of the Treasurer on it in such description of funds as were actually received, the Secretary may judge that this institution has viewed with much surprise the illiberal and unjust requisition which the branch of the United States Bank at Louisville has imposed on this bank, in the payment of the drafts heretofore drawn by the Treasurer in favor of the Bank of the United

States; a requisition which the directors of this institution have acquiesced in, from a disposition to avoid all collision with that bank or its branches, and a sincere desire to show every disposition to meet promptly the drafts of the Treasurer in the most valuable funds in its possession. They have, in accordance with these feelings, paid in eastern funds, which were at the time of payment at an advance of four per cent., $11,000; and in gold and silver, $34,000; and they are now again apprized by the branch at Louisville that a draft of the Treasurer on the bank for $20,000 has been transmitted by the parent bank for collection, although the directors are uninformed by the Treasurer of its being drawn, of which they are by the arrangement entitled to sixty days; and that it will be required to be paid in the notes of the banks, a list of which is subjoined, or that the specie will be required. The directors of this bank, confidently believing that it never could be the wish of the Secretary of the Treasury that the branch shall arrogate the power to require the fulfilment of conditions believed not to have been intended or pledged; and that it is merely an avaricious claim on the part of the branch to require such description of funds as she may gain a considerable per cent. on by the sale of; and that it is an advantage neither claimed by, nor resulting to, the Treasury; and, furthermore, that it cannot be the policy of the Treasury Department to permit such a course to be pursued as shall yield to the United States Bank so great an advantage from the mere possession of the public deposites, and at so great an injury to other institutions, do respectfully propose that the president of this bank shall be authorized to instruct the receivers of Kaskaskia and Edwardsville what notes of banks shall be by them received in payment of public lands, on account of the United States; and that this bank shall then be accountable for them without reservation; and that, as a compensation for this risk, the bank shall be entitled to a permanent deposite, out of the Government funds, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars over and beyond the other deposites of the Government, which shall at no time be withdrawn while the bank shall comply in good faith with the terms of this arrangement. If this should be deemed objectionable, it is the desire of the directors that, in the future drafts of the Treasurer, the Bank of the United States should be instructed that payment can only be required in the description of notes actually received by the bank on deposites from the receivers, on account of the Treasurer. This course, it is hoped, will be perceived to be essentially necessary, when it is stated that, of the funds required by the branch of the United States Bank at Louisville, there has never been at any time $8,000 in the possession of this bank; and that it is not to be had in the country; and that for it to be expected that this institution shall pay in specie all the deposites standing to the credit of the Treasurer is physically impracticable. The specie resources of the institution, collected at great expense to the stockholders, have heretofore, in the mode pointed out, been much exhausted; and now that, at the same trouble and expense, they are replenished, and when it is so desirable an object, not only to the country, but understood to be a favorite policy of the Department, that specie payments shall continue, it is strongly to be hoped that the Secretary will not permit, through the medium of others, the practical effects of an arrangement to defeat the equitable and just intentions thereof, nor sanction a policy at once detrimental to this institution and this section of the country, and of no possible benefit to the Government; and they cannot but believe that additional force will be given to the application, when it is considered that the funds thus transmitted arise from the citizens of this section of the country, who might, perhaps, with justice, ask an application of a large portion within their limits of the Government appropriations, but on which they do not pass a decided opinion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Notes of banks which only will be received by the United States Branch Bank at Louisville.

Bank of the United States and its branches,	Banks in Philadelphia,
Banks in Savannah and Augusta, Georgia,	Banks in New York,
Banks in Charleston, South Carolina,	Banks in Boston,
Banks in Richmond, Virginia,	Banks in Salem, Massachusetts.
Banks in Baltimore, (except City Bank,)	

G. No. 4.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1820.

Enclosed I transmit, for the approval of the Bank of Edwardsville, the conditions of a new arrangement for regulating the connexion between that institution and this Department. These terms are in conformity with a general system which has just been adopted in relation to all the State banks which are employed as depositories of the public moneys in the Western States; and, as they are more favorable to the Bank of Edwardsville than those heretofore adopted, I presume they will receive its ready assent. It will be necessary, however, for you to communicate to me, as early as practicable, the decision of the bank upon the subject.

I also transmit a copy of the instructions which have been given to the receivers of public money.

The sum now in the Bank of Edwardsville will be considered as included in the new arrangement; but, as it might be inconvenient to the bank to make an immediate transfer of the excess beyond the amount of the permanent deposite, I am willing to allow three months for that purpose.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BENJ. STEPHENSON, Esq., *President of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

Conditions upon which the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to employ the Bank of Edwardsville as a depository of public moneys.

1st. That, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the bank will take from the receivers of public money, and place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as cash, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz: Those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and in the District of Columbia, (except the City Bank of Baltimore, and the Merchants' and Franklin Banks of Alexandria,) and those specie-paying banks in the State in which the bank is situated.

2d. That, in consideration of the responsibility to which the bank may be subjected in transferring the public moneys received by it, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, it shall be entitled to retain the sum of forty thousand dollars, as a permament deposite, during the continuance of this arrangement.

3d. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it, although the permanent deposite may thereby be occasionally reduced below the sum herein proposed; it being

the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury that the public moneys deposited in the Bank of Edwardsville shall, as far as practicable, be disbursed there.

4th. That, whenever the public moneys on deposite in the bank shall exceed, by ten thousand dollars, the amount of the permanent deposite, the bank shall promptly transfer and pay such excess to the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, giving immediate notice thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall also transfer, in like manner, within six months after the termination of this arrangement, the before-mentioned deposite of forty thousand dollars.

5th. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer; and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs, which will be considered as confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury a quarterly list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each. This will likewise be considered as confidential, and will in no case be made public; it being intended solely for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in determining on the propriety of continuing or discontinuing the arrangement with the bank.

6th. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves to himself the right of terminating this arrangement whenever he may deem it proper; but it shall also terminate whenever the bank shall discontinue to pay its notes in specie on demand.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1820.

With a view to increase and to equalize the facilities of making payments for public lands in the several land districts of the United States, I have determined to authorize the receivers of public moneys to take, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz:

Those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and in the District of Columbia, (except the City Bank of Baltimore, and the Merchants' and Franklin Banks of Alexandria,) and those specie-paying banks in the State in which the land office is situated.

This instruction supersedes those that have heretofore been given on the subject, except in so far as they prohibit the receipt of the paper of any bank which does not discharge its notes, on demand, in specie; and that prohibition must, in every case, be rigidly adhered to.

In order to facilitate the collection of the notes of the banks in your State which may be received by you, you will, on making a deposite, give notice to each of those banks of the amount of its notes contained in such deposite; and, if you shall be informed by the cashier of the bank in which you make your deposites that the notes of any bank in your State, which may have been deposited by you, have not been paid on demand, you will discontinue to receive the notes of such bank. It may be proper for you to take the first occasion to intimate, in respectful terms, to each of those banks, the consequence that will result from a want of punctuality in paying its notes on presentation.

For the information of the purchasers of public lands, you will publish, in one of the newspapers in your district, a list of the kinds of money receivable at your office; and you will give notice, in like manner, of any change which may occasionally take place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To ——— ———, *Receiver of Public Moneys at* ———.

G. No. 5.

SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *September* 12, 1820.

Your communication of the 1st of August last has been received, and laid before the board of directors of this institution; and I am instructed to communicate, for your information, their cheerful assent to the propositions of the same date, received therewith, connected with the condition contained in your letter.

I have also to assure you that the excess of Government funds, which may have been or shall be received from the receivers of public moneys, beyond the amount of the permanent deposite stipulated in the new arrangement, will be promptly deposited in the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, at the period specified, and agreeably to the terms of the arrangement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

G. No. 6.

SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *November* 21, 1820.

With a view of anticipating the period of making the deposite at the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, under the late arrangement between this bank and the Treasury Department, a confidential agent was despatched to Kentucky, in the latter part of September last, with authority to purchase with the funds confided to him such description of eastern funds as would be received by that branch on account of the Government, in payment of the deposite. Application was made at that branch, as well as the one at Lexington, for drafts, or paper of the banks of the Atlantic cities; but the reply at both offices was, that they were instructed, or rather inhibited from drawing, by the parent bank, and that they had no description of funds to dispose of. Similar applications for eastern funds were successively made at the Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and their branches at Lexington and Louisville, with no better success. Attempts were then made to obtain them of individuals; but the agent still could not succeed, there being no sum of any moment at either place. As a last resort, he proceeded to the bank at Shawneetown, where he only obtained a sum under a thousand dollars. The reasons for wishing to obtain those funds will be apparent, when it is stated that a very large proportion of the funds of this institution are in specie; and that the expenses and hazard of its transportation would be avoided, in case of obtaining the funds desired; as, otherwise, a considerable proportion would be required to be applied to the payment of the deposite. The period for making the deposite is about the 12th of December next. Every exertion will be made to comply with punctuality; but it is feared, from the interruption of the navigation from the low state of the waters on the Ohio, and the uncertain communication between St. Louis and Louisville by water, that some delay may unavoidably occur. It would be extremely dangerous, and almost impracticable, to transport specie at this season

of the year across the country of the Illinois; the road to Vincennes being extremely bad after leaving the Kaskaskia, and from thence to Vincennes mostly a wilderness, and infested with men of desperate fortunes and habits. The first safe opportunity by water will be embraced, and an agent despatched with it accordingly.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

G. No. 7.

Sir: Treasury Department, *December* 26, 1820.

I have received your letter of the 21st ultimo. I regret that the Bank of Edwardsville should have met with so many difficulties as you state in providing means to fulfil its engagements with the Treasury; but I trust it has ultimately been successful. You must be aware that punctuality is as necessary in all transactions with the Treasury as in those with banks; and, in the present state of the public funds, it is indispensable to the preservation of the public credit. In order to insure this punctuality on the part of those banks which have been made depositories of public money, it is my determination to regard any failure to comply with their engagements with the Treasury as terminating their agency in that character. And I mention this to you, not only from a wish to promote that object, but from a desire to prevent every thing of an unpleasant nature in the intercourse between the Treasury and the Bank of Edwardsville.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The President *of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

G. No. 8.

Sir: Treasury Department, *February* 2, 1821.

Colonel R. M. Johnson having stated to me, on your behalf, that upwards of twenty thousand dollars, in notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, had been received at the Bank of Edwardsville, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, previously to the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky, and are still on hand, I have consented that they shall be transferred, at the risk of the Bank of Edwardsville, to the Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and there placed to the credit of the Treasurer; and that thereupon the Bank of Edwardsville shall have credit for the amount in its account with the Treasurer of the United States, provided the whole shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

As soon as the notes in question are sent away, you will give me information of the fact, and state the precise amount, in order that the Treasurer may issue his draft to cover the transfer.

If a portion of this sum should be found to consist of notes of the Bank of Tennessee, or Nashville Bank, it may be included, provided it be transferred to Knoxville or Nashville, as the case may require.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The President *of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

G. No. 9.

Sir: Bank of Edwardsville, *September* 26, 1821.

Owing to the failure of the Bank of Missouri, and the great alarm produced in this and the adjoining sections of the country, an incessant pressure was made on this bank, when, after having paid upwards of $30,000, the board of directors thought it most advisable to adopt the course stated in the enclosed paper.

A committee, to whom was referred the subject of setting apart sufficient means for the security of the Government deposites, and the mode best calculated to effect that object, have reported, in substance, that the bank ought to pledge the following security as a guaranty for the ultimate payment thereof, to wit:

Notes amounting to $27,647, secured by *deeds of trust* on real estate, worth, at a reasonable estimate, $52,000; notes amounting to $4,500, secured by *mortgage* on real estate, worth, at a moderate estimate, $15,000; notes secured by judgments on various real estate, which afford the utmost certainty of collection, $8,986; notes well endorsed, with the additional security of pledges of stock in each case, $4,265; which, with the interest due on the several sums, will amount to the sum of $50,000.

RECAPITULATION.

$27,647	secured by deeds of trust on property worth - - -	$52,000
4,500	secured by mortgage on property worth - - - -	15,000
8,986	secured by judgments, - - - - -	8,986
4,265	sufficiently secured by endorsements and stock, - - -	4,265
4,602	interest, supposed to amount to - - - -	4,602
$50,000		$84,853

From this recapitulation, it will be perceived that the debt due by this bank, amounting to $46,202 43, would be secured by the pledge of debts due to the bank to the amount of $50,000; which sum, it will be seen, is abundantly secured, as appears by the statement, amounting to $84,853, being a moderate estimate of the property over which the bank has already obtained legal claims, excepting the sum of $4,265 secured by endorsed notes and stock.

The bank are willing to agree to any mode of arrangement which shall be within the compass of their means for effectually securing the payment of the debt due by them to the Government within a reasonable period, or of making an immediate and entire liquidation of the claim out of their present means, as shall be most satisfactory to yourself.

Unforeseen difficulties have arisen, and against which the bank have had to contend, which no human foresight could have anticipated; and the laws of this and the adjoining States, where a considerable portion of the debts due the bank are owing, have procrastinated their collection without the hope of an immediate liquidation, although of their ultimate safety there can be no doubt. If time should be afforded to the bank to collect her debts, which are believed to be all good, or very nearly so, it is presumed she will be enabled to pay the deposite in cash. The means which she now has are, however, offered; and it is for yourself to say which method will be preferred. The only

object the bank can have in view is an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of the claim. An earlier communication would have been made had it not been delayed for the report of the committee on the subject of the securities and their condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *September* 3, 1821.

The board of directors of this institution have determined on a temporary and partial suspension of specie payment. In order, however, that as little inconvenience as possible may follow the adoption of this measure, the bank will continue to redeem all its notes in specie of a denomination less than ten dollars, until it shall resume specie payments generally. The motives which have governed the board in the adoption of this course of policy may be found in a justifiable right of self-preservation, exercised, at different times, by almost every bank within the United States, and more peculiarly so when large and incessant drains of specie have been made by persons (having no interest in the general welfare of the State or its institutions) whose intentions are to transport the same to remote and distant points in other States, and when it is evident that such exportations of specie affect most materially the citizens of the State from which the same may be drawn. Whether this course of policy will prevent these drains, time will determine.

By order of the board: BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Bank of Illinois.

H. No. 1.

[For the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Illinois, dated December 21st, 1818, see G. No. 1.]

H. No. 2.

SIR: BANK OF ILLINOIS AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February* 8, 1819.

The board of directors for the Bank of Illinois have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st December, 1818, containing the propositions of the Government for constituting this institution a bank of public deposite, which, having been under consideration since the 28th ultimo, was this day finally and unconditionally acceded to, as will more fully appear by the unanimous resolution of the board, which, in the absence of the president, I have the honor to enclose, (being duly constituted,) pursuant to the fourth article of the seventh section of the act to incorporate the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Illinois.

I have also the honor to transmit the names of the officers of the bank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL, *President pro tem.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD.

H. No. 2.—[Enclosure.]

An extract from the proceedings of the board of directors for the Bank of Illinois.

BANK OF ILLINOIS AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February* 8, 1819.

The board resumed the consideration of the propositions of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for constituting the Bank of Illinois the depository of public moneys received in the district of Shawneetown, and came to the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, unanimously, by the directors of the Bank of Illinois, That they unconditionally accede to the propositions of the Secretary for constituting this bank a bank of deposite for the public moneys, to wit:

1st. That the public moneys shall be entered to the credit of the Treasurer as cash.

2d. That all drafts which that officer shall draw on the bank, in favor of individuals, shall be paid at sight.

3d. That the bank shall have sixty days' notice of the drafts drawn on it for transferring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States; these transfers, however, to be gradual, and not *en masse.*

4th. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, duplicate monthly returns of its accounts with the Treasurer.

5th. That the bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; these returns to be considered confidential. In these latter returns are also to be noted any sums standing in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent of the United States.

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

The following are the names of the officers of the Bank of Illinois.

Samuel R. Campbell, *president.*

John Caldwell, John McLean, John Robinson, Leonard White, Timothy Guard, Michael Jones, James Kirkpatrick, Nicholas Casey, John Marshall, Ephraim Hubbard, Jun., Charles Campbell, *directors.*

H. No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1819.

Being desirous of removing, as far as may be in my power consistently with the public interests, the inconveniences to which the public debtors are subjected by the disordered state of the western currency, I have made propositions to some of the principal banks in Ohio, to the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, and to the Bank of Vincennes, for an arrangement by which the paper of such banks as pay their notes in specie, on demand, and are otherwise in good credit in those districts, may be received in payment of dues to the United States.

As these terms are more favorable than those which I had before proposed to the Bank of Illinois, and which were accepted by it, I have thought it equitable to tender them to that bank; and the receiver of public moneys at Shawneetown is instructed, on receiving from you an official copy of its unconditional act of acceptance of these terms, to deposite in that bank such moneys as he may receive, from time to time, in consequence of this arrangement.

In making this proposition, it is understood that the Bank of Illinois does now discharge its notes in specie, or will do so when this arrangement takes effect; and that the notes of any bank which does not discharge them in specie, on demand, cannot be received.

If this proposition is accepted, it will be necessary for you to furnish the receiver of public moneys at Shawneetown with a copy of the list referred to in the first article.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Illinois.*

[NOTE.—The proposition which accompanied this letter was the same as that made to the Bank of Steubenville, (see A. No. 3,) with this difference, that the sum to remain on deposite was fixed at $50,000, and the last sentence omitted.]

H. No. 4.

SIR: BANK OF ILLINOIS AT SHAWNEETOWN, *May* 10, 1819.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th March, 1819, covering propositions to this bank for continuing it as a depository of the public moneys of the United States; which propositions were this day laid before the directors, and unconditionally acceded to by them.

Enclosed you will receive a list of banks, the notes of which the receiver of public moneys at this place has been instructed to receive in payment for lands, and which will be received from the United States (by this bank) as cash.

A list of debtors to this bank, and the sums due from each, will be furnished you as soon as possible.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL R. CAMPBELL,
President of the Bank of Illinois.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &c.

A list of banks, the notes of which are received on deposite to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the Bank of Illinois.

Bank of the United States and branches.
Bank of Illinois.
Banks in the city of New York.
Banks of Trenton and Camden, (New Jersey.)
Banks in the city of Philadelphia.
Banks in Baltimore, (except Marine Bank.)
Bank of Virginia and branches.
Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches.
Bank of Alexandria, D. C.
Bank of Potomac, D. C.
Union Bank of Georgetown, D. C.
Bank of Washington, D. C.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C.
Bank of Columbia, D. C.
Union Bank of Alexandria, D. C.
State Bank of North Carolina and branches.
Bank of the State of South Carolina.
State Bank of South Carolina.
State Bank of Georgia and branches.
Bank of Augusta, (Georgia.)
Banks in New Orleans.
Bank of Mississippi at Natchez.
Branches of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, Franklin, Carthage, and Clarksville.
Bank of Nashville, and branch at Gallatin.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville.
Bank of Kentucky and branches.
Bank of Vincennes.
Bank of Missouri and branch at St. Genevieve.

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

H. No. 5.

[For the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank of Illinois, dated August 1, 1820, see A. No. 10.]

H. No. 6.

SIR: BANK OF ILLINOIS, *September* 1, 1820.

I have the honor to acknowledge yours under date 1st August, 1820, with an annexed copy of instructions to the receivers of public moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for public lands. By authority of the arrangement existing between the Treasury and this bank at the time of receiving your instructions, the receiver at this place was taking in for public lands, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz: Bank of Illinois, banks in the city of New York, Trenton Banking Company, N. J., State Bank at Camden, N. J., banks in the city of Philadelphia, banks in Baltimore, (except Marine and City Banks,) Bank of Virginia and branches, Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches, Bank of Alexandria, Bank of Potomac, Union Bank of Georgetown, Bank of Washington, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, Bank of Columbia, Union Bank of Alexandria, banks in New Orleans, Bank of Mississippi at Natchez, Bank of Missouri and branch at St. Genevieve, Bank of Edwardsville, Illinois, Bank of the State of South Carolina, State Bank of South Carolina, and Bank of Chilicothe, Ohio; from which it will appear that this bank has gone every length that its own security and the safety of the Government would warrant, to make the payment for the public lands easy to the purchaser. It will be seen, by reference to our list, at the receipt of your instructions, that the notes of nearly all the banks which you direct to be taken were receivable here; and that in lieu of the notes of the banks in the city of Boston, which this bank has not authorized the receiver to take, (and of the notes of which banks there are probably not $100 in the State,) that he was instructed by the bank, and did receive in payment for public lands, the notes of the banks in New Orleans, the Bank of Mississippi at Natchez, the Bank of the State of South Carolina, the State Bank of South Carolina, Bank of Chilicothe, Ohio, and Bank of Missouri and branch at St. Genevieve. Sensible of the embarrassment it would impose on persons in this country indebted to the Government for public lands, and conscious of the solvency of the banks in New Orleans, the bank at Natchez, and the banks in Missouri, this bank is desirous of exercising, as relates to the receipt of their notes, the same control, incurring the same responsibility as heretofore. As to the list contained in your instructions, this bank makes no exception; but it is thought no more than just, if this bank have not the right to direct what bank notes are to be received in payment for lands, that it should not be accountable for the notes of such banks, but that such notes as may be on hand in the bank received

from the land office, and there taken by your direction, ought to be accepted in satisfaction of the debt incurred by this bank to the Government, by reason of their receipt. Until your reply, this bank assents to conform to the instructions to the receiver.

Yours, respectfully,

SAML. R. CAMPBELL,
President of the Bank of Illinois.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

H. No. 7.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 15, 1820.

As a considerable amount of public moneys has accumulated in the Bank of Illinois above the sum agreed upon as a permanent deposite, and as the state of the treasury renders it desirable that the public funds should be placed where they may be readily available, I have to request that the excess in that bank may be transferred as early as practicable to the points indicated in its agreement with the Treasury; and that an equal amount be not again permitted to accumulate.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.*

Bank of Missouri.

I. No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1818.

The arrangement by which the public money deposited in the State banks as offices of deposite was subject to the drafts of the cashier of the Bank of the United States, has, by agreement, expired on the 30th ult. All sums deposited in such banks subsequent to that time may be entered, as heretofore, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, and shall be drawn, from time to time, by Treasury drafts, as occasion may require, subject to the following conditions, viz:

1. If in favor of individuals, to be paid at sight.
2. If in favor of the Bank of the United States, payable in sixty days.
3. In the latter case, the public money will be drawn out gradually, and not *en masse.*
4. The usual returns made to the Bank of the United States must be continued until the money subject to its order shall be drawn from the bank; those made to this Department must be rendered as heretofore.

The bank is requested to signify its acceptance of the public deposites upon the foregoing conditions.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. The account to be rendered to the Treasury, under the new arrangement, is to commence on the 1st of July, and must embrace all deposites made in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States subsequent to the 30th of June, and, for distinction sake, should be entitled "new account." You will be pleased, however, to note at the foot of each return the balance due to the United States Bank on the "old account," until such balance shall have been extinguished.

To the PRESIDENTS *of Banks in which the Public Moneys are deposited.*

I. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1818.

As the arrangement proposed in my letter to you of the 1st instant was to be considered as merely temporary, there not being sufficient time to apprize the banks and the collectors of the intended change, I have now, with a view of giving permanency to the system, to request:

1st. That, on the 30th of September next, you transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States all the moneys, or the balance of such moneys, as may have been deposited in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States subsequent to the 30th of June last.

2d. That, after the said 30th of September next, you make your returns regularly to the Treasurer, as heretofore; observing, also, to send a duplicate thereof to my office.

I will only further add, that the public moneys which may be deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, in pursuance of this arrangement, will be drawn for in the manner stated in my letter of the 1st instant.

I am, very respectfully, sir, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the PRESIDENTS *of Banks in which the Public Moneys are deposited.*

I. No. 3.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *August* 1, 1818.

This institution accepts of the public deposites, agreeably to your instructions of the 1st ultimo.

Herewith I transmit the monthly report of the state of this bank. The receivers of public moneys have not made a deposite since the 30th of June last.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUST. CHOUTEAU, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I. No. 4.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1819.

Letters have been received by this Department, from a gentleman connected with the direction of the Bank of Kentucky, and the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, stating that about $200,000 in specie had

lately been drawn from the banks in Kentucky, by the Bank of Missouri, and that about $35,000, in like manner, had been drawn from the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville. The circumstances attending the acts complained of by the writers are not detailed, and on that account I have no means of judging whether there has been any thing, either in the facts themselves or the circumstances attending them, which furnishes just cause of complaint. The writers, however, presume that the capacity of the Bank of Missouri to make such demands upon the banks in Kentucky is the result of its connexion with the Treasury, and appeal to this Department for redress against the repetition of such acts in future.

It is certainly not the interest of the United States to retain on hand a large amount of the bills of State banks at places where they cannot be employed in meeting the current demands upon the Treasury; but it is, at the same time, extremely desirable that the most convenient and conciliatory course should be resorted to in obtaining payment of the bills which may happen to accumulate in the banks in which the public money is deposited. Timely notice should be given of the amounts which would be required, so as to enable the debtor banks to provide for the payments, either in specie, or by making other satisfactory arrangements for the adjustment of the balance which may have been found against them. This would be a fair and just course, in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances. In the present critical situation of the country, when the distress of the citizens requires the utmost indulgence which the banks, consistently with their own solvency, can extend to them, any measure or course of conduct on the part of the banks having the public deposites towards other solvent banks, which will require them to press with more urgency for the payment of debts due to them, cannot fail to add greatly to the pecuniary distress which prevails in the country. It is extremely desirable that this pressure should not be increased beyond what is required by the safety of the banks having the public deposites, and it is confidently expected their conduct towards other banks will be regulated according to these views. If the transactions which have given rise to this communication have been conducted upon these principles, there has been no just cause of complaint; but if they have been differently conducted, the most confident reliance is entertained that there will hereafter be no cause for the renewal of the complaint.

I remain, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Missouri.*

I. No. 5.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 23, 1819.

In lieu of the arrangement now existing between the Treasury and the Bank of Missouri, in relation to the public moneys deposited therein, I now transmit, for the consideration of that institution, conditions similar to those which have been agreed upon with all the other banks of deposite in the western country. As the proposed arrangement appears better calculated to preserve the good understanding which is so necessary between this Department and the banks connected with it, and as they offer to the bank considerable advantages in the opportunity which they afford of transferring the public funds in the manner and to the points most convenient to itself, it is presumed that these will form no obstacle to their adoption. In that case, you will be pleased to signify to me, as early as may be convenient, the formal acceptance on the part of the institution. As the current payments into the Bank of Missouri will probably be more than sufficient to meet any demands which may arise for the public service in that quarter over and above the deposite proposed to remain in the bank, and as it is desirable that the large sum which is now in that bank may, as soon as practicable, be made available where the public service will require it, I have to request that measures may be taken for paying it over to the Bank of the United States as fast as may be convenient. I have thought it would be more agreeable to the bank that the Treasurer should not be directed to draw on it for that purpose until it had an opportunity of providing for the transfer. If the bank will designate the office of the Bank of the United States to which it will be most convenient to make the transfer, and the time at which it can be effected, the Treasurer will be instructed to issue his drafts for that purpose accordingly.

It is presumed that the amount of the bills of the Bank of the United States and of its offices, now in the possession of the Bank of Missouri, can be conveniently, and without delay, transferred to the office at Louisville.

I remain, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Missouri.*

[NOTE.—The conditions referred to in the preceding letter are the same as those offered to the other banks in the Western States. The sum to remain on deposite is $150,000. See A. No. 10.]

I. No. 6.

SIR: ST. LOUIS, *August* 9, 1819.

Your several communications of the 22d and 23d of June were received at this office on the 24th of July, during my attendance on public business at Edwardsville. On my return from thence they were immediately laid before the board of directors; and they have requested me, in answering them, to embrace the opportunity of making to you an exposition of various circumstances relative to the commencement of this bank, and to its present and probable future operations, which may naturally present themselves, and not be deemed superfluous, on the occasion.

The Bank of Missouri, unlike most other banking institutions, owes not its origin to any selfish or speculative purposes. Self-defence alone has given it birth, and the same principle has continued uniformly to govern its operations all along. At a time when this country already began to feel the noxious influence of a system which has since become the source of such universal pressure, the Bank of St. Louis sprang into existence, under circumstances and appearances of great peculiarity; the manner of its formation, the nature of its regulations, and the materials of its composition, all tended to create apprehensions which its subsequent transactions proved to have been but too well founded. Then it was that an association was formed, of well-meaning persons, all attached to this Territory, and intimately concerned in its welfare, who, instead of indulging in the fabrication of fictitious means, meant, on the contrary, to repel the influx of those unwarrantable issues of bills which all found their way to this country, and which, if not betimes opposed, would perhaps have ultimately enveloped in one common ruin the whole mass of our unsuspecting population. The expectation, indeed, of the public utility which promised to grow out of such an association was the motive which alone could have induced me, at my advanced period of life, to subject myself to the discharge of those duties which are attendant on my situation.

With such professed views, however, and a course of conduct correspondent therewith on the part of this institution, it could not fail to become an object of jealousy and distrust to most of the western banks, who looked upon this country as the devoted market for their bills, and upon the Missouri Bank as a hindrance thrown in their way. Attempts were made by several of these banks to effect with it what they termed "arrangements of mutual benefit;" and when these were declined, as being inconsistent with the plan of our association, from that moment we became the object of their avowed enmity.

The Bank of Missouri has not been ignorant, for some time past, of the exertions of certain individuals, and of various neighboring institutions, to create against it unfavorable impressions in your Department. But, conscious of the purity of its intentions, it has felt a reluctance to intrude upon you with any thing foreign from its relation with the Treasury, until it was encouraged thereto by a direct communication from yourself. Such encouragement being afforded by your letter of the 22d of June, the complaints against this institution, concerning which it now finds itself prompted to give an explanation, are those preferred by gentlemen connected with the direction of the Bank of Kentucky and the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, who state that about $200,000, in specie, had lately been drawn by us from the banks of Kentucky, and about $35,000 in like manner from the said branch bank. It is difficult for us to account for the exaggeration of $71,310 which exists in this statement; the actual amount drawn from both institutions being $163,690. It is equally difficult for us to understand how our draft on the branch bank can have been strained into a matter of complaint, when such draft merely was a withdrawal of a specie deposite made there some time last winter for account of this institution, partly by merchants of Lexington, and resulting from the conversion into specie of various bills of the banks of Ohio. It is erroneous, also, that we derive solely from our connexion with the Treasury the capacity we have of troubling these banks; for the fact is well known, that, for a number of years prior to our establishment, the bills of the Bank of Kentucky formed a very considerable part of the circulating medium of this country; and inasmuch, particularly, as the whole of our capital stock had been, by an article of our association, exclusively paid in with such bills, this capacity in us evidently existed before our relation with the Treasury. But, if we freely admit it to have been greatly increased thereby, these gentlemen cannot consistently deny us the justice to find that we have not applied it to any purposes of annoyance to them.

But the Bank of Missouri, while it deplored the latitude given to banking operations in various parts of our country, did confine its acts solely to the safe conducting of its own affairs; and, not wishing to avail itself of its charter for an issue of its own bills, nor feeling itself called upon by its relation with the Treasury to convert the bills received on account of the public, the drawing of specie into its vaults has by this board never been deemed an object of solicitude; it being attended with considerable expense, oppressive to such banks as have stepped beyond limits, disagreeable even to such as have transacted with prudence, and not followed by any essential advantage to ourselves. In this manner we have countenanced with us the circulation of the bills of various institutions, as long as their standing would possibly justify any degree of confidence in their solvency. But when the defection of some banks of high credit had actually occurred, and the stability of others of equal credit began to be doubted, even in the very places of their activity, then it became incumbent on the direction of this bank to lose no time in answering to the trust reposed in them by the stockholders, and to realize the amount which had been paid in by them. This object having been effected, there can be no recurrence of the like complaints against us in future.

The Bank of Missouri agrees to receive the public deposites, in future, on the terms proposed by you. But, in subscribing to the condition of crediting as cash all the deposites which shall henceforward be made therein, it can, at present, unless further authorized, only receive the bills of the following banks, viz:

Bank of the United States and its branches; Bank of Missouri and branch; Bank of Kentucky, and its branches at Louisville, Shelbyville, Lexington, and Paris; Bank of Virginia, and its branches at Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Petersburg; Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown; all the banks in New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and District of Columbia, whose paper is received on deposite at the Bank of the United States or at its branches; information respecting which point will be thankfully received from your Department. But, until the same can be conveyed to us, we will enter as cash all the sums deposited in notes of the said eastern banks.

This bank would willingly receive the notes of any institution which might be named by you, and, if possible, convert them into such funds as would be received by those banks to whom we are bound to transfer the deposites made here. But it cannot take upon itself to guaranty the solvency of distant institutions, which are unknown to them; and they are too well acquainted with the situation of the western banks generally to jeopardize this institution on their responsibility. A number of them, of old standing, may ultimately prove good; but they cannot, in a reasonable time, make payment, so as to answer the views of the Treasury in enabling this bank to comply with the second article of the proposition. As to the Bank of Edwardsville, the only one near to us, we cannot give it our confidence. Their paper is received with distrust, even in their own neighborhood, and passed from hand to hand as soon as possible. Owing to the intimate connexion which it had with the Bank of St. Louis, which cannot pay its debts, and has entirely discontinued business, the capital stock of that bank has been taken for the most part, and is now owned by five or six individuals, some of them living out of the State, and the direction secured to such persons as they may choose to appoint. There are other objections, which we forbear to mention.

It is with extreme reluctance that this bank feels itself obliged to state an objection to the latter clause of the first proposition, arising solely from the manner in which the public deposites are made by the receiver at this place, and is, in fact, one principal reason why this bank cannot be safe in receiving the paper of several banks who do pay at this time, but may probably soon discontinue to pay their notes in specie.

The Bank of Missouri will, within sixty days after receiving an order to that effect, cause to be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, or in any other bank which shall be designated in the State of North Carolina, $50,000 in such paper of that State and of South Carolina and Georgia, as was authorized to be received, and in the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington city $50,000, in notes of the banks of Virginia and of the District of Columbia, and specie; say $10,000 in specie and $40,000 in notes.

It will deposite, within thirty days after receiving an order to that effect, in the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, or in any other bank in the State of Kentucky, $275,000, viz: $87,000 in notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches, $103,000 in notes of the State Bank of Kentucky and branches, $15,000 in notes of the Bank of Vincennes, and $70,000 in notes of the banks of Tennessee, such as were authorized to be received; and in the Branch Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, or any other bank in Cincinnati, $25,000, in such Ohio notes as were authorized to be received. The remainder in bank, over and above $150,000, will be paid to your orders, or deposited, from time to time, as fast as convenient, in the banks designated by you to receive the surplus deposites.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU, *President Bank Missouri.*

To the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.

I. No. 7.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1819.

Upon the information communicated in your letter of the 9th ultimo, it is my intention to direct that the drafts, mentioned in my letter of the 20th ultimo, to be drawn on the Bank of Missouri, at the expiration of sixty days, be made payable as follows: $50,000 at the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Washington, and $160,000 at the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Louisville. You may, therefore, proceed in the mean time to transfer, at the convenience of the bank, the funds intended to meet them.

For the last-mentioned draft, it is presumed that you will be able to provide chiefly by means of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches. But, if the Bank of Missouri should not hold a sufficient amount of these, it is my wish that the balance be made up with such other moneys as the office at Louisville will receive as cash; it being important to the Treasury that it shall have credit with the Bank of the United States for the whole amount proposed to be transferred.

The Bank of the United States having declined to receive, as cash, the Vincennes and Ohio notes mentioned in your letter, I have to request that you will deposite the former in the Bank of Vincennes, and the latter in the Bank of Chilicothe, to the credit of the Treasurer; transmitting to me, at the same time, a list showing the amount of notes of each of the Ohio banks.

In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the State Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of the United States will not receive its notes as cash. The State Bank, however, has expressed to me its readiness to make the best arrangement in its power for the payment of such of its notes as may be held by the Treasury. I have, therefore, to request that all the North Carolina notes included in the $50,000 mentioned in your letter may be deposited in the State Bank at Raleigh, to the credit of the Treasurer.

The South Carolina and Georgia notes may be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, in the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Charleston, and the Kentucky notes in the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville.

Respecting the Tennessee notes, instructions will be given as soon as I receive your reply to my letter of the 9th instant.

In making these deposites, it will be necessary for you to advise me of the amount of each, that the proper drafts may be issued for the transfer.

I am, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. CHOUTEAU, Esq.

I. No. 8.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *November* 29, 1819.

You have been informed by the cashier of the bank that funds were transmitted on the 17th to the United States Branch Bank at Louisville, to meet the Treasurer's draft for $160,000. Since the departure of our agent, we have been notified that on the 8th the draft was protested. This circumstance has mortified us much, as we have been proud of our ability and willingness to comply with our obligations, and, on this occasion, were particularly ambitious of acquitting ourselves to your satisfaction. These feelings induce me to trespass so far on your attention as to explain the reasons for the delay, and the consequent protestation.

You were pleased to express a desire that the funds destined for Louisville should consist principally of United States paper, or such as would be acceptable to the branch. To comply as far as possible with this desire, the officers of the bank were instructed to save and to acquire this kind of fund; and, to enable them to do so, the longest time permitted by you was given to them. This indulgence was also necessary to enable the successor of our late cashier to become acquainted with the situation of the institution, and the nature and classification of its funds. But when the period arrived for the departure of the agent, a suitable person could not be found. The road is thinly settled; the trust was great; and the murders and robberies which at that time were committed on the road were circumstances which deterred those who were capable of feeling a responsibility from incurring it. It was not until the 17th that a proper person could be induced to start. These were the causes of delay; I know them to be real; for, under my inspection and observation, every exertion was made.

While addressing you, permit me to add, that, by our engagements with you, the bank has unwarily committed itself. When we stated that we would deposite the specified sums at the designated places, we presumed that the payment would be a subject of negotiation with the different institutions; that arrangements mutually advantageous could be made; but, when impracticable, they would find at our banking house every means necessary to discharge the debt. We did not suppose that it would be expected of us to transport so large a sum, at such distances, at our expense, and, above all, at our risk. This last consideration alone is estimated at three per cent., by individuals, in the transmission of small sums; a policy which must be much increased when undertaken by a corporate body, and for a large amount. This estimate will convince you that we could not have undertaken this responsibility for the advantage afforded by the deposites, and that the promise to do so was incautiously made. But, on a candid revisal of our correspondence, I must confess that it was made, and your understanding so renders the construction unequivocal. It is made, and shall be complied with. These observations are not made to avert it, but to urge a request that you will make it as easy as possible; and that you will grant some equivalent, by indulgence or accommodation, to equal these risks and expenses; as also to apologize, in part, for the unfortunate delay of the funds destined for Louisville.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

AUG. CHOUTEAU, *President.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I. No. 9.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1820.

In consequence of a proposition made by Colonel Riddick, as agent for the Bank of Missouri, I have agreed that the Treasury draft for $210,000, drawn on that bank on the 18th November last, payable at Louisville, shall be recalled; and that, in lieu thereof, transfers shall be made by that bank to meet the following drafts upon it:

1. In favor of the office of discount and deposite Bank United States, Louisville, payable at said office, for $14,000, in such money as is received at that office as cash.

2. In favor of the Branch Bank Kentucky at Louisville, payable at said branch, for $2,150, in notes of the Georgetown (Kentucky) Bank.

3. In favor of the Branch Bank Kentucky, Louisville, payable at said branch, for $3,850, in notes of the Bank of Kentucky.

4. In favor of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, payable at Louisville, for $40,156, in notes of that bank and its branches.

5. In favor of the Nashville Bank, payable at Louisville, for $29,844, in notes of that bank and its branches.

The cashiers of the two last-mentioned banks have been informed that these notes will be delivered to their order, respectively, by the agent of your bank at Louisville.

6. In favor of the Bank of Chilicothe, payable at said bank, for $25,000, in Ohio notes.

Colonel Riddick states that these notes are already at Chilicothe.

7. In favor of the office of discount and deposite Bank United States, Washington, payable at said office, for $20,000, in such notes as are received by that office as cash.

8. In favor of the office of discount and deposite, Washington, for $1,175, in certain District notes.

9. In favor of the office of discount and deposite, for $42,000, in North Carolina notes.

The notes to meet these two last grants have already been deposited in that office by Colonel Riddick.

The balance which may remain in the Bank of Missouri is to be considered a cash deposite.

The draft for $60,000, mentioned in my letter of the 19th October last, has not been, and will not be drawn; and it is not probable that any other transfers will be required during the present year.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

AUG. CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

P. S. Colonel Riddick having undertaken that the Bank of Missouri will endeavor to dispose of the Kentucky and Georgetown notes, the second and third drafts above mentioned will not be drawn.

I. No. 10.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *April* 7, 1820.

Your letter of the 2d ultimo was received by the last mail, and laid before the directory to-day.

The information it gives completely removes the anxiety and perplexity they were under, in consequence of the difficulty attending the transportation of the public deposites to distant points, and the refusal of certain offices to receive such deposites in payment of your drafts.

The directory duly appreciate the spirit of accommodation manifested by you towards this institution on this occasion.

Transfers of funds to the several offices designated in your letter, of the description required, will be immediately made.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU,
President of the Bank of Missouri.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I. No. 11.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 5, 1820.

The great distance from the land office in the Lawrence district to St. Louis will make it very inconvenient for the money collected at the former to be deposited at the latter place.

That inconvenience will be in a great measure removed, if the deposites are made in the Branch Bank of Missouri at St. Genevieve, provided that the Treasurer can be credited for the amount so deposited in his account with the Bank of Missouri. But it has been represented to this Department that the ordinary relations between parent banks and their branches do not exist between the Bank of Missouri and its branch at St. Genevieve; and that, on that account, the arrangement ought to be made with the branch bank, and not with the parent institution. It is, on the other hand, an object of some importance to the Treasury to avoid the multiplication of its accounts, and the division of its disposable funds, beyond what is indispensably necessary.

If there should not exist between the bank and its branches an entire community of interest, it will not be difficult for it to arrange with that at St. Genevieve such a participation of the benefits resulting from the public deposites as will compensate it for the risk and expense which the transfer of the public money to St. Louis, or to other places, may incur.

I therefore propose that the money received in the Lawrence district shall be deposited in the branch at St. Genevieve, to the credit of the Bank of Missouri, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States; and that, for all sums so deposited, credits shall be given to that officer in his account with the Bank of Missouri; such credits to be entered from time to time, whenever a certificate of deposite shall be forwarded by the receiver, or the returns of the branch bank to the parent institution shall show that a deposite has been made.

As the money will be deposited to the credit of the Bank of Missouri, for the use of the Treasurer, it will be subject to the drafts of the bank, without the intervention of the acts of that officer, and may be transferred, from time to time, as the interest or convenience of the bank may require, consistently with any arrangement which it may have made with the branch bank at St. Genevieve.

It is possible that the money collected at Arkansas may be deposited also at St. Genevieve, but no determination has yet been made upon that subject.

If this proposition is acceded to by the bank, I request that notice thereof may be given to the receiver of public money for the Lawrence district, and that the necessary instructions be given to the branch bank at St. Genevieve.

I am, &c. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

AUG. CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

I. No. 12.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *August* 4, 1820.

This institution, being desirous of preserving the good understanding existing between it and your Department, in order to remove the inconvenience you suggest, accedes to the proposition contained in your letter to me, under date of the 5th ultimo, and will give the necessary information and instructions.

With much respect, &c.

AUG. CHOUTEAU,
President of the Bank of Missouri.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

I. No. 13.

[For the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated August 1, 1820, see A. No. 10.]

I. No. 14.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *August* 31, 1820.

Yours, desiring that the existing arrangement between the Treasury and this institution be so modified as to conform to certain instructions lately issued to the receivers of public moneys, was laid before the directors at their last session. I am authorized to announce to you their assent to the proposed modification.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU, *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

I. No. 15.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *February* 2, 1821.

We have the honor of conveying to you the information that, in consequence of his very advanced age and decline of health, Colonel Auguste Chouteau has found it necessary to resign his situation as president of this bank. Due notice will be given of the nomination of a new president, the election of whom will take place immediately on the return of several members who are absent at this moment. We also transmit a statement of the account with the Treasury, showing the actual balance of all the public deposites which remain at this office in available funds to be this day $97,835 40. From a full consideration of the interests which the stockholders in this bank have confided to their hands, and from an earnest regard also to the obligations which result from their relation with the Treasury Department, this board is induced to lay respectfully before you what seems to them expedient to be submitted to your attention.

The concerns of the western country in general, and those of this section thereof in particular, have undergone a very remarkable alteration since this bank has been made the agent of your Department in this quarter, under the stipulations signified in your communication of the 23d June, 1819. The board did readily assent to the conditions of the new arrangement, as appearing at that time fully correspondent with its means of compliance, and sufficiently promotive of the benefit of the institution. Even from that clause in your communication which in certain cases warranted the acceptance of all Treasury drafts, without regard to the diminution of the permanent deposite, and whereby an indefinite liability might have been incurred, no serious inconvenience was apprehended, under the then existing complexion of the times, when the sales of public lands, the influx of emigration, and the state of our commerce here were yet such as seemed adequate to provide for every emergency. But a new aspect of affairs has since then developed itself; and the calculations of this board, grounded as they were on the most reasonable expectations, are left unconfirmed by the influence of such changes as could not well have been foreseen.

The peculiar situation of this new country, which is as yet obliged to look to a distance, and to pay in money for most of its supplies; the natural rejection of all such paper as had ceased to be redeemable in specie; the exclusion, also, of the Missouri notes from passing at the land offices in the adjoining States; and, above all, the constant drain of specie by the steamboats from New Orleans—all these have produced in this country an almost absolute disappearance of the circulating medium; and the extent of the evil, in this respect, which has arisen to this country, particularly from its trade with New Orleans, may be judged of, from the well-ascertained fact, that during the space of the last twelve months only not less than $90,000 have been drawn by steamboats from the vaults of this bank.

At the same time, it is fully within the knowledge of this board that the greater proportion of the loans which it has granted has been applied to public lands; and although a sufficient guaranty is thereby afforded to the bank for the amount of such loans, yet, there being an impossibility at present to realize the funds which have been vested in this manner, it would appear that any peremptory course, to the adoption of which this board should see itself urged to resort, could not fail to be felt oppressive, and might, perhaps, prejudice those interests which it feels itself bound to cherish and anxiously disposed to cultivate.

Under circumstances like these, and fully aware of what is expected from them on the part of the community, the board would solicit your interposition for the purpose of avoiding an increase of that pressure which is already but too general a subject of complaint here, and they therefore beg leave to express to you their most earnest wish that, for a time at least, the further drafts on this institution may affect such funds only as form an excess over and above the permanent deposite, and that the bank may remain possessed of the full amount of that deposite, which at present stands considerably reduced; and, moreover, in order to avert as much as possible the very embarrassing consequences of our trade with New Orleans, and which, if continued as at present, must necessarily tend to the exhaustion of this country, may this board be permitted to suggest that a very considerable relief in this respect would be afforded if the funds which may in future be appropriated to be disbursed in these parts were expended by checks on the branch bank at New Orleans, which will at all times be cashed at this office. Your acquiescence in what has been submitted is greatly desirable for the good of this community, and will be very thankfully received by this board,

Which remains, very respectfully, yours, &c.

THOS. F. RIDDICK,
JOSEPH PHILIPSON,
THOS. HEMPSTEAD,
H. VON PHUL,
M. TESSON,
} *Directors.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I. No. 16.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *January* 30, 1821.

It is now several months since we had the honor of laying before you an exposition of the pecuniary concerns of this country, and of showing the influence these had on the affairs of this institution; and also requesting, at your hands, certain measures for the purpose of enabling us to extend to the interests of this community that indulgence and relief which seemed indispensably required by the state of embarrassment it had fallen into, in consequence of the unnatural and most disadvantageous relation it was compelled to maintain with that of its sister

States. Matters of a more general nature, and of much greater interest, have no doubt drawn your attention from that communication. In the mean time, however, the several causes which had produced the uncommon pressure complained of have continued to operate on the affairs of the country with such accelerated severity, as to preclude the hope (without the assistance we are about to ask of you) of our being able to afford to the community that indulgence which may enable them to emerge from the load of debt which almost paralyzes their every effort. From the time the notes of this bank ceased to be received in payment at the several neighboring land offices, their circulation has greatly diminished, and the unexpected continuance of that exclusion has thrown back upon us the greater part of our issue, which, under a former and more favorable arrangement, had obtained general currency in the neighboring States. The uninterrupted drain of specie from the bank produced by this measure, and the constant arrival and departure of steamboats, combined with the total absence of drafts, or suitable produce with which our merchants might make their remittances, have brought on such a crisis as demands from our integrity a full and complete statement to you of the actual situation of the bank at this time, which is accordingly given for two years past, and until this day, in the paper enclosed herewith. Comparatively small as the amount of individual deposites and that of Missouri notes in circulation appears, yet, considering the incessant calls for silver, and the utter impracticability (arising out of the nature of things here, at this time) of calling in with sufficient promptitude (amply substantial as the debts due to us are) what may be necessary to cover these two amounts, we cannot view without apprehension the prospect of a case, although probably not of immediate occurrence, where the demands for specie would exceed our means for furnishing it; more particularly as a special clause in our charter provides that the bank shall pay at the rate of five per cent. per month for whatever amount of its notes it may be unable to redeem on presentation. Reflecting, therefore, on the importance it is to the interests of the country, that the character and usefulness of this bank should be maintained entire and unexposed to any alteration, and believing that so desirable an object can be completely secured by your assistance, we feel ourselves prompted, by motives of prudence and expediency, to request that you increase the standing deposite fifty thousand dollars, at least for one year; at the end of which time, we have every reason to believe, by means of gradual curtailments, which even in these times cannot be thought oppressive, such excess can without difficulty be refunded. At the same time, we would renew our former request, that the paper of this bank may be made receivable at the several land offices in the neighboring States, as, without such regulation, it will always be impossible to give circulation to any but a very limited amount thereof. Permit us to observe, that the promptitude with which the bank has always honored the drafts of the Treasury, (always in specie,) even when the amount of the standing deposite was greatly diminished, will deserve at your hands every aid and assistance you can give to it, consistently with the public interests.

We have the honor to be, &c.

THOS. F. RIDDICK, *President.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

I. No. 16.—[Enclosure.]

		June 1, 1819.			
Banks, - -	$15,246 24	Treasurer of the United States, - -	$626,921 25		
Cash, - -	693,949 84	Bank United States, for the use of the Treasurer, -	64,613 58		
	709,196 08	Banks, - - - -	19,950 12		
		Deposites, - - - -	99,989 50		
		Notes in circulation, - - -	41,275 50		
		Dividend, advance, discount, and interest, -	5,157 91		
			857,907 86		
			709,196 08		
					$148,711 78
		July 2.			
Banks, - -	27,481 41	Treasurer of the United States, - -	641,870 43		
Cash, - -	731,737 86	Bank United States, for the use of the Treasurer, -	64,613 58		
	759,219 27	Banks, - - - -	16,950 12		
		Deposites, - - - -	107,863 80		
		Notes in circulation, - - -	62,993 25		
		Dividend, advance, discount, and interest, -	7,541 53		
			901,832 71		
			759,219 27		
					142,613 44
		August 3.			
Banks, - -	25,226 06	Treasurer of the United States, - -	641,611 83		
Cash, - -	708,947 64	Bank United States, for the use of the Treasurer, -	64,613 58		
	734,173 70	Banks, - - - -	5,150 12		
		Deposites, - - - -	88,560 11		
		Notes in circulation, - - -	57,799 50		
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	9,206 32		
			866,941 46		
			734,173 70		
					132,767 76
		September 3.			
Banks and agents,	83,854 41	Treasurer of the United States, - -	726,031 90		
Cash, - -	656,005 02	Deposites, - - - -	85,129 54		
	739,859 43	Notes in circulation, - - -	61,514 00		
		Discount, advance, and interest, - -	11,784 61		
			884,460 05		
			739,859 43		
					144,600 62

I. No. 16—Continued.

		October 1.		
Banks, - -	$92,902 77	Treasurer of the United States, - -	$700,679 05	
Cash, - -	626,476 50	Deposites, - - - -	72,550 45	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	74,142 50	
	719,379 27	Discount, advance, and interest, - -	14,759 00	
			862,131 00	
			719,379 27	
				$142,751 73
		November 2.		
Banks, - -	92,058 37	Treasurer of the United States, - -	707,925 71	
Cash, - -	619,292 08	Deposites, - - - -	74,729 39	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	70,736 75	
	711,350 45	Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	5,712 95	
			859,104 80	
			711,350 45	
				147,754 35
		December 3.		
Banks, - -	180,938 06	Treasurer of the United States, - -	593,779 74	
Cash, - -	397,924 33	Deposites, - - - -	65,361 50	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	77,341 25	
	578,862 39	Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	7,816 75	
			744,299 24	
			578,862 39	
				165,436 85
		January 4, 1820.		
Banks, - -	148,368 47	Treasurer of the United States, - -	433,582 41	
Cash, - -	318,871 96	Deposites, - - - -	76,401 00	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	118,185 25	
	467,240 43	Discount, dividend, advance, and interest, -	10,684 93	
			638,853 59	
			467,240 43	
				171,613 16
		February 1.		
Banks, - -	155,624 66	Treasurer of the United States, - -	420,867 78	
Cash, - -	300,516 51	Banks, - - - - -	997 88	
		Deposites, - - - -	82,137 62	
	456,141 17	Notes in circulation, - - -	115,712 25	
		Discount, dividend, advance, and interest, -	13,038 62	
			632,054 15	
			456,141 17	
				175,912 98
		March 3.		
Banks, - -	167,824 26	Treasurer of the United States, - -	427,276 15	
Cash, - -	310,739 85	Banks, - - - - -	997 88	
		Deposites, - - - -	88,251 58	
	478,564 11	Notes in circulation, - - -	121,078 00	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	15,732 64	
			653,336 25	
			478,564 11	
				174,772 14
		April 4.		
Banks, - -	168,370 05	Treasurer of the United States, - -	409,676 36	
Cash, - -	301,404 64	Banks, - - - - -	997 88	
		Deposites, - - - -	103,016 02	
	469,774 69	Notes in circulation, - - -	113,629 75	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	19,165 05	
			646,485 06	
			469,774 69	
				176,710 37
		May 2.		
Banks, -	78,112 78	Treasurer of the United States, - -	267,494 09	
Cash, -	285,307 87	Banks, - - - - -	997 88	
		Deposites, - - - -	150,336 83	
	363,420 65	Notes in circulation, - - -	117,847 75	
		Dividend, discount, advance, and interest, -	7,241 67	
			543,918 22	
			363,420 65	
				180,497 57

I. No. 16—Continued.

		June 2.		
Banks,	$155,575 63	Treasurer of the United States, - -	$243,303 36	
Cash,	- 206,437 21	Banks, - - - - -	997 88	
	362,012 84	Deposites, - - - -	118,107 17	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	153,899 50	
		Dividend, discount, advance, and interest, -	8,753 31	
			525,061 22	
			362,012 84	
				$163,048 38
		July 4.		
Banks,	- 126,656 40	Treasurer of the United States, - -	233,838 21	
Cash,	- 213,163 73	Banks, - - - - -	13,160 64	
	339,820 13	Deposites, - - - -	105,221 11	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	152,841 00	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	11,903 47	
			516,964 43	
			339,820 13	
				177,144 30
		August 2.		
Banks,	- 93,982 50	Treasurer of the United States, - -	215,344 24	
Cash,	- 224,606 07	Banks, - - - - -	11,975 88	
	318,588 57	Deposites, - - - -	110,246 90	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	136,371 50	
		Dividend, discount, advance, and interest, -	13,807 61	
			487,746 13	
			318,588 57	
				169,157 56
		September 1.		
Banks,	- 62,815 27	Treasurer of the United States, - -	195,472 27	
Cash,	- 224,205 01	Banks, - - - - -	19,880 00	
	287,020 28	Deposites, - - - -	131,203 10	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	109,341 50	
		Dividend, discount, advance, and interest, -	16,129 61	
			472,026 48	
			287,020 28	
				185,006 20
		October 3.		
Banks,	- 56,782 58	Treasurer of the United States, - -	177,715 92	
Cash,	- 206,794 16	Banks, - - - - -	17,113 34	
	263,576 74	Deposites, - - - -	80,164 55	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	141,394 00	
		Dividend, advance, discount, and interest, -	16,565 77	
			432,953 58	
			263,576 74	
				169,376 84
		November 3.		
Banks,	- 55,712 58	Treasurer of the United States, - -	164,753 78	
Cash,	- 176,795 22	Banks, - - - - -	26,037 88	
	232,507 80	Deposites, - - - -	74,350 41	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	135,779 25	
		Dividend, discount, advance, and interest, -	6,852 45	
			407,773 77	
			232,507 80	
				175,265 97
		December 1.		
Banks,	- 63,604 61	Treasurer of the United States, - -	182,830 20	
Cash,	- 159,722 98	Banks, - - - - -	22,977 88	
	223,327 59	Deposites, - - - -	61,524 74	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	126,671 25	
		Dividend, advance, discount, and interest, -	7,944 17	
			401,948 24	
			223,327 59	
				178,620 65
		January 2, 1821.		
Banks,	- 69,706 61	Treasurer of the United States, - -	184,781 31	
Cash,	- 150,138 85	Banks, - - - - -	22,977 88	
	219,845 46	Deposites, - - - -	67,015 39	
		Notes in circulation, - - -	118,640 85	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest, -	10,927 78	
			404,343 21	
			219,845 46	
				184,497 75

I. No. 16—Continued.

		February 2.		
Banks,	$75,206 61	Treasurer of the United States,	$154,945 40	
Cash,	113,564 40	Banks,	3,897 30	
	188,771 01	Deposites,	96,425 17	
		Notes in circulation,	115,222 50	
		Discount, dividend, advance, and interest,	12,570 74	
			383,061 11	
			188,771 01	
				$194,290 10
		March 2.		
Banks,	63,241 45	Treasurer of the United States,	159,997 55	
Cash,	68,898 35	Banks,	497 88	
	132,139 80	Deposites,	47,381 40	
		Notes in circulation,	109,993 75	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest,	15,118 26	
			332,988 84	
			132,139 80	
				200,849 04
		April 2.		
Banks,	57,007 45	Treasurer of the United States,	165,598 17	
Cash,	96,288 69	Banks,	1,003 40	
	153,296 14	Deposites,	78,754 21	
		Notes in circulation,	96,229 50	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest,	18,085 13	
			359,670 41	
			153,296 14	
				206,374 27
		May 1.		
Banks,	58,207 45	Treasurer of the United States,	186,807 46	
Cash,	83,742 49	Banks,	1,005 40	
	141,949 94	Deposites,	60,279 84	
		Notes in circulation,	91,747 25	
		Discount, advance, dividend, and interest,	5,871 63	
			345,711 58	
			141,949 94	
				203,761 64
		June 5.		
Banks,	53,090 92	Treasurer of the United States,	185,383 41	
Cash,	76,685 30	Banks,	1,005 40	
	129,776 22	Deposites,	64,869 07	
		Notes in circulation,	71,484 25	
		Discount, dividend, advance, and interest,	8,030 62	
			330,772 75	
			129,776 22	
				200,996 53
		June 30.		
Banks,	53,240 93*	Treasurer of the United States,	199,966 88	
Cash,	66,840 66	Banks,	1,005 40	
	120,081 59	*Deposites,	56,928 83	
		Notes in circulation,	65,056 50	
		Discount, dividend, advance, and interest,	10,025 20	
			332,982 81	
			120,081 59	
				212,901 22

Of the sum charged to banks, there have been since the 20th May, 1820, deposited at Louisville, in Kentucky, and Georgetown, Kentucky, notes, $6,000; and in Tennessee notes, to meet the Treasurer's draft in favor of the Bank of Tennessee, $40,156; making, in all, $46,156, which, according to the arrangement made by T. F. Riddick, agent at Washington city, ought to be deducted from the items marked thus *. You will perceive, therefore, that the actual balance due the Treasury this day is $153,810 88. It may also be proper to remark, that the bank expects to receive from the officers of the Government (Surveyor's and Indian Departments) about $40,000, as soon as it shall be received; being for so much advanced to facilitate the operations of the surveyor general, and to make payments to Indians on public account.

LS. BOMPART, *Cashier.*

I. No. 17.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *August* 17, 1821.

It is with extreme regret I announce to you that this institution ceased its operations on the 14th instant, being constrained thereto by the very embarrassing situation of the pecuniary affairs of the country, of which the board of directors endeavored to give you a knowledge in theirs of the 30th June last. If the relief asked in that communication could have been afforded, it is probable the measure which it gives me so much pain to announce would not have been necessary. Upon a full investigation, however, of the affairs of the institution, it is found to be completely solvent; and I trust that the uniform and energetic course the board has resolved to adopt and pursue

will soon restore it to the confidence of the public. The president directs me to say that he will forward to you, by the next mail, a full and ample communication on the subject, together with a statement of the situation of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LS. BOMPART, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

I. No. 17.—[Enclosure.]

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER, *Friday morning, August* 17, 1821.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

This institution, as has been announced by the president, suspended its operations on Tuesday last, with a view to the surrender of its charter, and, as speedily as possible, to the final adjustment of its accounts. On Wednesday a committee was appointed (composed of persons entirely disinterested, who were selected for their probity and intelligence) to examine and report upon the condition of the bank. The following is the result of the investigation, &c. had at the banking house, which we hasten to lay before the citizens as early as possible:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been requested by the president of the Bank of Missouri to inspect the books of that institution, and examine into its state and condition, with a view to expose the same to the public, believing it due to those who are interested to know the true condition of the bank, we complied with his request, and submit the following as the result of a full but hasty examination:

The Bank of Missouri is	Dr.	
For capital stock paid in,	$210,000 00	
Notes in circulation,	84,301 00	
The United States deposite,	152,407 65	
Individual deposites,	42,611 01	
Balances due on dividends,	421 90	
		$489,741 56

The Bank of Missouri is	Cr.	
By bills discounted on personal security,	$129,015 14	
Bills in suit,	4,019 02	
Bills secured by mortgage,	99,689 00	
Bills secured by stock pledged,	186,335 00	
Bills of exchange on eastern cities,	12,700 00	
Bills of exchange inland,	8,726 00	
Bills of exchange protested (eventually considered safe)	3,385 02	
Notes of western banks (principally Knoxville and Huntsville)	9,147 00	
Amount due from other banks,	1,517 26	
Notes of the St. Genevieve branch,	1,045 00	
Auditor's certificates,	752 80	
Specie on hand,	8,234 45	
Real estate,	17,713 75	
Overdrafts,	11,622 27	
		$493,901 71

The committee, in the investigation of the accounts of the bank, have not been enabled to enter fully into the sufficiency of the security upon notes discounted. The notes upon personal security we should suppose to be good, with the exception of the amount of about $39,416 62, (say thirty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-two cents,) part of which is considered doubtful; those secured by mortgage, owing to the difficulties of the times, and the depreciation of property, we cannot consider as a full security; in some instances the property is mortgaged for more than its value, even in better times. It ought also to be recollected, that if the bank should proceed to collect its debts by legal means, instead of procuring money thereby, they will be under the necessity of taking property of which the possession cannot be obtained sooner than two years and a half.

It appears, also, that the present directors are the owners of 1,347 (say one thousand three hundred and forty-seven) shares of stock, upon which they have borrowed the sum of $108,795, (say one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars,) and pledged their stock to the bank as security. They are further indebted by notes, secured by mortgage, for the sum of $79,689, (say seventy-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars,) and on personal security the sum of $60,075 86, (say sixty thousand and seventy-five dollars and eighty-six cents,) and are ultimately liable as endorsers for the sum of $37,310, (say thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars.) The committee have no means of ascertaining the condition of the branch at St. Genevieve, which possesses an independent capital of *forty thousand dollars*, and keeps its accounts distinct from the mother bank.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the ultimate payment of the notes of the bank in circulation, and the amount on deposite, are amply secured, in the estimation of the committee, provided the bank is indulged in making its collections, and proper measures are adopted to enforce the same, &c. The committee would further remark, from the shortness of the time taken up in the investigation, that they cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of the statement, but believe it would differ very little in the amount of the several items from a more particular and laborious examination.

R. WASH,
A. FERGUSON,
JAMES H. PECK,
JAMES CLEMENS, JR.
A. GAMBLE,
Committee.

ST. LOUIS, *August* 15, 1821.

Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville.

J. No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1819.

Being desirous of removing, as far as may be in my power, consistently with the public interests, the inconveniences to which the public debtors are subjected by the disordered state of the western currency, I have made propositions to some of the principal banks in Ohio, to the banks of Vincennes and Illinois, for an arrangement, by which the paper of such banks as pay their notes in specie, on demand, and are otherwise in good credit in those districts, may be received in payment of dues to the United States.

With a view to the convenience of those who have moneys to pay in the district of Jeffersonville, I now tender the same proposition to the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville. And the receiver of public moneys at Jeffersonville is instructed, on receiving from you an official copy of the unconditional act of acceptance of these terms, to deposite in that bank such moneys as he may receive from time to time in consequence of this arrangement.

In making this proposition, it is understood the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville does now discharge its notes with specie, or will do so when this arrangement takes effect; and that the notes of any bank which does not discharge them in specie, on demand, cannot be received.

If this proposition be accepted, it will be necessary to furnish the receiver of public moneys at Jeffersonville with a copy of the list referred to in the first article.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville.*

[NOTE.—The proposition which accompanied this letter was the same as that made to the cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, (see A. No. 10.) with this difference: the sum to remain on deposite was fixed at $100,000, and the last sentence was omitted.]

J. No. 2.

SIR: LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *April* 24, 1819.

I have received your letter of the 12th ultimo. Your proposition for depositing the public moneys received in the district of Jeffersonville in this bank has been laid before our board. They have determined to receive the deposites on the conditions proposed by you. We shall to-day give May Taylor, the receiver of public moneys at Jeffersonville, a list of the bank notes to be received.

Mr. Bustard, our cashier, will, early next month, forward you the report requested.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS PRATHER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

J. No. 2.—[Enclosure.]

List of bank notes to be received at the Louisville Branch Bank, from the receiver of public moneys at Jeffersonville, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as cash, viz:

Bank of the United States and branches.
Bank of Virginia and branches.
Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches.
State Bank of South Carolina.
State Bank of North Carolina and branches.

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of Pennsylvania.
Bank of North America.
Philadelphia Bank.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.
Mechanics' Bank, city and county.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.
Schuylkill Bank,
Bank of Northern Liberties.

IN BALTIMORE.

Union Bank of Baltimore.
Bank of Maryland.
Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.
Marine Bank of Baltimore.
Franklin Bank of Baltimore.
Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.
Bank of Baltimore.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bank of Columbia.
Union Bank of Georgetown.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.
Central Bank of Georgetown.
Patriotic Bank of Washington.
Bank of Washington.
Bank of Metropolis.
Union Bank of Alexandria.
Bank of Alexandria.
Bank of Potomac.
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria.

AT NEW YORK.

New York Bank.
Manhattan Company.
Mechanics' Bank.
Merchants' Bank.
Union Bank.
Bank of America.

Bank of Kentucky and branches.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, Lexington, Kentucky.
Commercial Bank of Louisville.
Bank of Chilicothe, Ohio.
State Bank of Indiana at Vincennes.
Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown.
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis.
Bank of Mississippi at Natchez.
Bank of Orleans at New Orleans.
Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans.
Planters' Bank at New Orleans.
Louisville Branch Bank.

APRIL 26, 1819.

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

J. No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

Funds being required for the public service at Lexington, I have instructed the Treasurer to draw on you in favor of the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Lexington for $25,000, payable at

that place, where I trust it will be convenient for you to provide funds to meet it. I have to request that you will inform me whether, since the recent suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky, your branch bank has suspended, or purposes to suspend, the payment of its notes in specie on demand.

I am, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. BUSTARD, *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

J. No. 4.

SIR: LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *April* 5, 1820.

In answer to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I regret that it is not convenient for me to provide funds at Lexington to meet the Treasurer's draft on me for $25,000, payable at that place. Since the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, all the energy of our board has been directed to the providing funds at New Orleans and the eastward to meet the claims of the Treasurer of the United States against this office. Our branch suspended the payment of its notes in specie on the 18th of January last.

My letter to you of the 5th of February last, (duplicate of which is enclosed,) covering James Johnson's first of exchange on the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, for $15,000, payable to me at sight, I fear has miscarried, having received no advice from you thereof.

I herewith transmit you James Johnson's second of exchange, of same tenor and date; and beg you will, in return, transmit me a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on myself for the amount.

On the 8th ultimo I transferred to the creditof the Treasurer of the United States $23,910 72 out of the funds of this office at New Orleans and the city of Washington, of which I advise you. (A duplicate thereof is herewith enclosed.)

I also transmit you a report of the Treasurer of the United States' account with this office up to the 31st March last, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

J. No. 5.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 6, 1820.

Your letter of the 5th April was duly received. The draft for $25,000, to which it refers, has been suffered to lie in the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, in the hope that it would soon be convenient to the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville to discharge it. If, however, that branch is still unable to make any arrangement with the office at Lexington for the payment, the cashier will be instructed to return the draft to the Treasurer. It is expected that the branch will proceed, without delay, to transfer the balance of public moneys in its possession, in the manner stipulated in the engagement entered into by it with this Department.

I am, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

Bank of Mississippi.

K. No. 1.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 11, 1820.

In answer to the applications which have been made to this Department on behalf of the Bank of the State of Mississippi, for making that bank a depository of the public moneys in that State, I have the honor to propose the following conditions for such an arrangement:

1. That the bank will receive, on behalf of the Treasurer, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the bills of such banks (whose paper is in general circulation in that State) as pay their notes in specie, on demand, and are otherwise in good credit, (a list of which is to be furnished by the bank to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the receiver at Washington, Mississippi;) and, if the bank should, at any time, deem it inexpedient to continue the reception of any of the notes mentioned in such list, it shall nevertheless receive such sums as the receiver at Washington may have taken in those notes before he was informed of the change.

2. That, at the expiration of each quarter, the bank shall transfer to the branch of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, or some one of the Atlantic cities, the balance then remaining on hand, after discharging such drafts as the Treasurer may have drawn upon it.

3. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary a monthly return of the state of its affairs; which latter return shall be considered confidential. In this latter return must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent.

On receiving the assent of the bank to these conditions, the receiver at Washington will be instructed to make his deposites in that bank.

It is understood, however, that the bank discharges its notes in specie, on demand; and that if it should discontinue to do so, it will cease forthwith to be employed as a depository of public moneys.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. TICHENOR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the State of Mississippi.*

K. No. 2.

SIR: BANK OF STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, NATCHEZ, *March* 27, 1820.

The propositions contained in your letter of the 11th of February have been submitted to the consideration of the directory of this bank, and by their order I have the honor to report, that the conditions on which this bank can become the depository of public moneys in the State of Mississippi are agreed to, and monthly returns of the condition of this office will be furnished.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury U. S.*

K. No. 3.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1820.

I annex a copy of an instruction issued to receivers of public moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for the public lands. By the arrangement now existing between the Treasury and the banks in which those officers make their deposites, nearly the same funds, with occasional variations, are already receivable as cash. It is desirable, however, for many reasons, that the practice of all the land offices should be uniform. I propose, therefore, that the existing arrangement be so modified as to conform to the annexed instruction. And I request that you will, as early as practicable, communicate to me the assent of the bank.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the State of Mississippi, Natchez.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1820.

With a view to increase and to equalize the facilities of making payments for public lands in the several land districts of the United States, I have determined to authorize the receivers of public moneys to take, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz:

Those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, except the City Bank of Baltimore; and those specie-paying banks in the State in which the land office is situated.

This instruction supersedes those that have heretofore been given on the subject, except in so far as they prohibit the receipt of the paper of any bank which does not discharge its notes, on demand, in specie; and that prohibtion must, in every case, be rigidly adhered to.

In order to facilitate the collection of the notes of the banks in your State which may be received by you, you will, on making a deposite, give notice to each of those banks of the amount of its notes contained in such deposite; and if you shall be informed by the cashier of the bank in which you make your deposites that the notes of any bank in your State, which may have been deposited by you, have not been paid on demand, you will discontinue to receive the notes of such bank. It may be proper for you to take the first occasion to intimate, in respectful terms, to each of those banks, the consequence that will result from a want of punctuality in paying its notes on presentation.

For the information of the purchasers of public lands, you will publish, in one of the newspapers in your district, a list of the kinds of money receivable at your office; and you will give notice, in like manner, of any change that may occasionally take place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

—— ——, *Receiver of Public Moneys.*

K. No. 4.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

SIR: NATCHEZ, *September* 9, 1820.

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 1st of August, with a copy of instructions to the receivers of public moneys, designating the particular funds in which payments for public lands may now be effected, and requiring the assent of this bank thereto.

With an earnest desire to afford every practicable facility to the public business, our practice hitherto led us to receive from Mr. Walton, the late receiver, as a special deposite, the Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia notes, which we generally exchanged in a short time, at par, for the usual currency. The notes of all the other enumerated banks, having a very limited circulation, can now and at all times readily be received as cash.

The principal difficulty apprehended from the proposed arrangement arises from an extended circulation which will probably be given to the Georgia and Carolina bank notes, throwing upon our hands a mass of currency which cannot be disposed of, except to casual applicants, and always liable to some depreciation from the remoteness and the fluctuations in the intercourse between Carolina and Georgia and this State. All difficulties cease if we are permitted to withhold a cash credit for such notes until they are disposed of as heretofore.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. POSTLETHWAITE, *President.*

To the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

K. No. 5.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1821.

Upon the information communicated in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have instructed the receiver of public moneys at Washington, Mississippi, no longer to receive the notes of the South Carolina and Georgia banks in payment for public lands.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. TICHENOR, Esq., *Cashier Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.

L. No. 1.

SIR: PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *August* 21, 1818.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated on the 1st and 11th of July,* touching the deposite of the public money in this bank, under certain conditions; indicating the mode in which the accounts for those deposites should be kept, and the returns made; and likewise the manner in which they will be drawn from the bank, since the expiration of the arrangement by which they were subject to the drafts of the cashier

*See I, Nos. 1 and 2.

of the Bank of the United States. I have to observe, in reply, that this bank accepts the deposites on the terms and conditions proposed, and will conform its accounts and returns to the new arrangement. This acceptance would have been signified earlier, but for an absence of a fortnight from town.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

LEROY POPE,

President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

L. No. 2.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Leroy Pope, president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, dated

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 11, 1818.

In making the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville a place of deposite, at its particular solicitation, it was expected that the transfer of the funds which it undertook to make would be effected in funds that circulated at par at the place where the transfer was directed. As the receiver had been directed to receive the bills of no banks which did not discharge them in specie, upon demand, it was expected that the bank would be answerable for the amount deposited, in specie, or in bills which would be received as specie, at the place to which the money should be directed to be transferred, unless it should state to the contrary. But, as no explanation of this nature has been made or sought on either side, this requisition will not be rigorously required. It is, however, expected that the bills of banks received in deposite which are situate west of the mountains will be converted by your institution into funds receivable at par at the place to which you may be directed to transfer them. Should it be more convenient to you to pay the bills which may be drawn upon you by the Treasurer, for the purpose of transferring the funds, at New Orleans than at Savannah, that direction will be given to them, upon your signifying your wishes to that effect. I observe that a part of the deposite made at Savannah, to which you refer, was made in your own notes and in the notes of the banks of Tennessee. It is a matter of notoriety that the notes of these banks were not at par in Savannah; and I presume that they will not at any time be at par at New Orleans. In making payments, or in transferring funds to either of these places, the bills of those banks cannot be received.

In the case of your own bills, specie is demandable of right; and in case of the bills of Tennessee or Kentucky, the expense of converting them into specie, or funds receivable at par at Savannah or New Orleans, ought to be borne by your institution. In requiring transfers to be made to places where the public exigencies require, it cannot be expected that the United States Bank or the Treasurer will be able at all times to consult the convenience of the banks in which public money may be primarily deposited: but, as far as it is practicable, it shall be done. The inconvenience, however, resulting from sudden exigencies, might be avoided by the bank, by transferring to either of the places designated in this letter a large portion of the public funds in its possession, at those seasons of the year when that operation can be most easily effected, and depositing them in the offices of discount and deposite of the United States Bank established there, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It may be useful to observe that the bills of banks in the Middle States may, it is presumed, be easily exchanged for the bills of your own institution with persons who have transactions with those States in which it is known that large sums are annually employed. These exchanges may be effected without inconvenience to the bank, to which application will be made when it is known that that description of bank notes is in its possession. If this can be done, the bills of the banks in the Middle States can be received in payment of the public lands without inconvenience.

I shall be glad to receive such communications upon the subject embraced by the latter part of this letter as you shall think proper to make.

L. No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Leroy Pope, president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, dated

JANUARY 21, 1819.

The suggestions in the latter part of your letter deserve, and have received, a very serious attention. So long as western bank paper continues to be received at the land office here, and is under par in the Atlantic cities, it is manifest that this institution must suffer inconvenience and loss whenever it is called on to transfer *such* funds to any of those cities. It must either convert those notes into others that circulate there at par, or it must submit to lose the difference of exchange. The last is a permanent evil, involving a burdensome tax, of varying, but always of serious amount. The first cannot always be done at a very short warning; though it could, at all times, be easily effected in whole, or at least in great part, by a slight modification of the plan you propose. If certain points on the Atlantic coast were designated, and this bank were authorized to transfer, from time to time, to either or all of them, at its option, such portions of the public moneys as were conveniently in its power, by the usual and natural course of the commerce of the country, placing the sums in the branches of the United States Bank to the credit of the Treasurer, all difficulties, it is believed, could be readily obviated. The total ignorance of the point at which a draft drawn on us may be made payable subjects us to frequent embarrassment. We know not what description of foreign paper would most avail us, and of course are liable to accumulate such as will not answer, and to part with such as would. For instance: contemplating last summer, before any bill had been drawn on us, the probability that funds for paying the Tennessee troops would be demanded of us as the most convenient point for that purpose, we sent off about $50,000 of Georgia money to be exchanged, and, very soon after we had disposed of it, received a draft payable in Savannah. This was one of the chief reasons why we had not then a sufficient quantity of southern paper to meet the draft. Similar evils may occur again; and an industrious endeavor to accumulate available funds, at the most probable place of demand, may meet with a similar reward. Nor could a supply sufficient of such paper be procured at that time in all West Tennessee. We despatched an agent to the several banks of that part of the State for the purpose of exchanging their paper for such as we wanted; and sent all that we could get. It is true that, in default of the required sum in southern paper, we sent to Savannah some western paper—that of Tennessee, and that of our own bank. A portion of this last was sent, because it was somewhat nearer than Tennessee, and because we supposed it would be more likely to answer the purposes of the United States Bank, as it would more probably be preferred by the numerous emigrants who were flocking from Georgia and the Carolinas into our Territory. The Bank of the United States

notified to us that it would hold us responsible for any difference which may exist in the value of such notes as did not circulate at par at Savannah, or for the loss which might be sustained in rendering such notes available. We have complied with this demand, although our cashier, some time since, not adverting to the original propositions of this bank to your Department, and taking into view only the extreme hardship of our being bound to receive from the land office paper which did not circulate at par along the Atlantic, and yet were required to make it so circulate at our own expense, questioned the rightfulness of the claim in a letter to the cashier of that bank. We settled this business some time since entirely to the satisfaction of the agent of the branch at Savannah.

Our merchants dealing principally with New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, it would be easy for us to transfer, from time to time, large portions of the public moneys to one or other of those points, *especially the first*, by exchanging the paper of western banks for bills on those cities; and the same is true, to a limited extent, at certain seasons of the year, of New Orleans. With Savannah we have no commercial intercourse, or next to none; and to make remittances there, we must either send an agent with the money, which is both expensive and dangerous, or resort to the circuitous operation of transferring first to New York and then to Savannah. If the mode hereinbefore proposed should meet your approbation, it would afford us great relief. Bills would be bought on New York, New Orleans, &c., as the course of trade permitted. The proceeds would be placed in the branch banks there, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Of the amount at the respective points you would, from time to time, be advised, as well by this bank as by those in which the deposites would be made. And we would, as occasion offered, or at stated periods, if required, place in the branch at Savannah, to the credit of the Treasurer, as before, such southern paper as was in our hands and circulated there at par. Presuming that an arrangement of this description might be sanctioned by you, we have recently purchased bills on New York to a considerable amount, which will mature in from two to four months. But we shall not like to add much to the sum already negotiated until we hear from you on the subject. Our proposition seems to differ from yours only in allowing *us* the option of place; and we do not conceive that this can materially affect the operations of the Treasury. If you designate *two* optional points, let them be New York and New Orleans; and if you restrict us to one only, let it be the first. To make receivable in the land office here only such paper as circulates at par in the Atlantic cities, would, in our opinion, be a very ruinous and unnecessary measure. Its effect on the prices of the public lands still in market would be instant and most depressing. The fall would be great and permanent, and the ability to make the future payments on lands already sold would be at least extremely questionable, if not wholly unattainable. The difficulty, at any rate, would be very great, and the consequent sacrifices and distress incalculable. The interests of the Government would suffer in equal measure with those of our own people, and the policy of both obviously dictates that the existing arrangement in that regard, or one approaching to it, should be continued, so long as the banks whose paper is authorized to be received shall preserve the reputation of solidity, by paying specie. This they have not yet forfeited; but, although they have a substantial specie basis, and are still in deserved credit at home, there is no probability that their notes will be at par at either of the points named by you or by us; and loss must always be sustained by this bank when suddenly called on to transfer such funds to an unknown and unexpected point. To effect transfers without loss, time is required, and the further aid of such an arrangement as we have proposed. Whether this institution ought, in justice to itself, and with a due regard to its own safety and its profitable existence, to continue, under such a state of things, without some such understanding, in the receipt of the public funds, except as a mere *special deposite*, is a very serious question, which a prudent forecast will, ere long, feel itself bound to discuss and determine.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

L. No. 4.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Leroy Pope, president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, dated

MARCH 9, 1819.

To refuse, in payments to the Government for public lands, every thing but specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, would greatly embarrass the public debtors, and affect, to a great extent, the sale of the public lands. To admit of payments in a medium which would reduce the receipts, in a great degree, to the denomination of special deposites, would greatly embarrass the fiscal operations of the Government. The inconvenience resulting from the former would be less than the latter, and must be submitted to, if no other alternative can be devised.

I have just made an arrangement with one of the banks in Ohio, which is intended to be offered to several others in the northwestern section of the Union, for the purpose of removing the inconveniences complained of there, and which have resulted from the improvident multiplication of banks, and other causes not necessary to be explained. A copy of this arrangement is now submitted to the directors of the Huntsville Bank, with such modifications as the particular situation of the bank renders expedient.

If this arrangement shall be accepted by the bank, it will remain the depository of the public money. The money to be transmitted by it may, at its option, be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or this city, as may be most convenient to the institution. If the arrangement be not accepted, or some other arrangement made which shall be satisfactory, some other depository must be sought for. I presume, however, that the arrangement will be acceptable, as the benefit resulting from the permanent deposite will enable the bank to cover any loss or expense resulting from the transmission of the public money, and from calling upon the banks whose bills are receivable for payment, where that shall be necessary.

The amount of the permanent deposite may be increased gradually, according to the amount of the capital paid in and the sums received upon deposite, so as always to indemnify the bank for the expenses to which it may be subjected, and secure to it such advantages as are reasonable and just. If the draft which is yet to issue under the notice which has been given can be payable more readily and conveniently at New York or at New Orleans than Savannah, it shall be made payable at either of those places. The same course will be pursued in all subsequent transfer drafts, and care will be taken that the interest of the bank shall not be unnecessarily affected by the transmission of the public money to those points.

L. No. 4.—[Enclosure.]

Conditions on which the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to employ the Planters and Merchants' Bank, at Huntsville, as a depository of public moneys.

1st. That all moneys received by the bank on account of the Treasurer of the United States shall be entered to the credit of that officer, and accounted for as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the paper of any of the banks whose notes it is now authorized, or may hereafter be authorized, by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive. But, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such receivers, or others who usually deposite public moneys in it; and the notes of any such banks which may have been received by them before such notice shall, nevertheless, be taken and credited by the Planters and Merchants' Bank as cash.

2d. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it; and it shall, from time to time, transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its branches at New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, or this city, (in such moneys as will be received as cash,) the excess of public moneys remaining on deposite after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of $75,000; which sum of $75,000 shall remain on deposite in the Planters and Merchants' Bank during the continuance of this arrangement, and shall be transferred, in like manner, within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public moneys. It is agreed, however, that if the amount received by the bank shall be so large as that the expense of remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposite, the sum which is to remain on deposite in the bank shall be proportionately increased.

3d. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; which latter returns shall be considered confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also transmit, as soon as practicable, to the Secretary of the Treasury, a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each, and shall render a similar list quarter-yearly. This list will likewise be considered confidential, and in no case will be made public.

L. No. 5.

SIR: PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *May* 4, 1819.

I had the honor to receive by last mail your letter of the 9th March, in reply to mine of the 21st January, and covering a series of conditions on which you propose to continue to employ this institution as a depository of public moneys.

This letter and the accompanying conditions were submitted to the consideration of the board of directors at its last meeting; and I am authorized to inform you that they are accepted by the board, with the exception of the last clause of the last article only, which requires that the bank shall also transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as practicable, a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each, and shall render a similar list quarter-yearly. Motives of delicacy towards its customers cannot but strongly indispose the board to accede to a requisition in its nature so inquisitorial, and the object of which they do not very clearly perceive. If it be intended as a means to enable your Department to form an opinion as to the ultimate solvency of the bank, and its probable ability at any time to meet its engagements, the board beg leave respectfully to suggest that this object may be attained by other modes not liable to similar objections, and involving nothing which can amount to a constructive breach of faith towards the debtors of the institution, to whom an exposure of their accounts must always be unpleasant, and, perhaps, where they are engaged in extensive mercantile business, sometimes unsafe, operating injuriously to their credit. The pledge tendered by your Department that this list shall be entirely confidential, and shall in no case be published, lessens the force of the objection; but certainly so much as belongs to motives of delicacy, and the customary engagement of secrecy, still remains. The board, therefore, cannot but hope that you will not persist in requiring this condition; it is one which, if acceded to at all, would be acceded to unwillingly, and with a feeling of impropriety. But if they are right in their conjecture of the *object* of this rule, they presume to hope that you will readily relinquish it when you recall a circumstance which materially distinguishes this bank from other institutions of that nature: it is that feature in our charter which renders not only directors, but even stockholders, liable in their individual capacities, and out of their private fortunes, for the debts of the bank. I had the honor, on a former occasion, to transmit to you the act of incorporation, to which I beg leave to refer you, and, in lieu of the clause objected to, I am authorized to propose to you a list of the stockholders, with the amount of shares by them held, respectively, which list may be corrected quarter-yearly. Any person at all acquainted with the situation and circumstances of persons in this quarter will inform you that this list comprises many of the most respectable and opulent men in our country, whose united private property is more than ten times equal to any amount which will probably be ever issued by the bank. This feature in our charter has already given us a hold on the confidence of the community which it will be our study not to forfeit; and we trust that it will, on the present occasion, relieve us from the necessity of acceding to a condition yielded with reluctance, and of dubious utility when yielded.

It will be more convenient to this institution that the drafts which are yet to issue under the notice which has been given should in part be made payable at New York than any other place. We made arrangement, by remitting bills of exchange to New York, to have met the drafts alluded to; but in consequence of two drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, each for $30,000, being presented a few days ago, (of which we had no previous notice,) we were compelled to make use of a part of those funds to discharge them, as we could not obtain such money as would answer the person applying for payment. You will therefore have the goodness to draw on us for $50,000 payable in New York, in all the month of June. The balance we are endeavoring to make an arrangement for in Philadelphia.

With the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Washington City.*

L. No. 6.

SIR: PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *June* 30, 1819.

We have recently received authentic information that the Nashville Bank and its branches, as well as the independent banks of Tennessee, have all stopped specie payments; and rumors are already rife, and apprehensions

very strong, that the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches must soon follow the example. We do not know but this is even now the case. This event is certainly every way probable, and is almost universally expected. The effect of such a state of things on the operations of this institution must be too obvious to require comment. We have never yet refused to redeem our notes with specie, and we have no intention to do so. We deprecate such a course as a most serious calamity, to which nothing but the most imperious necessity shall compel us to resort. Our paper now in circulation may be naturally expected to flow in upon us copiously, as this bank is now the only point in this quarter at which specie can be obtained; and, while that article is disappearing from our vaults, we have not the power to replace it from the vaults of other banks whose paper we hold. We have, however, a firm confidence that our institution cannot be compelled to stop, unless the blow should come from you. We have no engagements that we need to fear, except those to the Government. Our own notes we can easily meet; but, at this time, heavy drafts from you would place us in a most disagreeable dilemma. In that case, we must either empty our vaults or refuse payment. If you take away from us our specie, we shall no longer have it to pay with here; and if you draw largely, we shall be compelled to stop, whichsoever of these courses we take. We trust, however, that you will not reduce us to a necessity so hateful.

You are aware of the difficulties we have heretofore experienced in converting into funds, available in the Atlantic cities, the paper of the western banks in which the Government deposites in this institution have been generally made; and you are apprized of our intention to accumulate funds in New York and New Orleans, as fast as practicable, to meet such drafts as might from time to time be drawn on us by you. With this view we have been induced, in some instances, to discount for our merchants more liberally than we should probably have done, on the faith and with the understanding that they should draw in our favor on the Atlantic cities. But the unexampled depression in the price of our produce has put this, for the present, out of their power; and should we proceed to call in hastily on our discounts, they would not probably be able to meet the call; certainly not, except in such western paper as they received from us. This would not answer *our* purpose, since it would not serve *yours*. And bills cannot now be obtained at any sacrifice. The sums arising from bills heretofore negotiated and placed at our disposal, in New York, have been nearly absorbed by drafts already drawn by the Treasury; and we see no reasonable prospect of placing other funds there until the new crop shall begin to come into market. We shall then count confidently on being able to perfect our arrangement, and, during the ensuing winter and spring, to place large sums at your disposal at New York or New Orleans, or both. We cannot, therefore, but earnestly hope that you will for the present forbear to draw on us (at least not largely) unless your bills could be made payable in such paper as we can conveniently procure. We trust we are justified in preferring this request by the existing state of things. The pressure of the times has been, and is yet, extreme; but we *know* our ultimate ability to meet all our engagements; and if, after taking into consideration a view of our situation, the difficulties of which have been wholly produced by the Government deposites, you should be of opinion that our case is not completely made out, we shall not object to an allowance of interest on the overplus in our hands beyond the amount allowed by your propositions to be retained. We have dealt frankly with you, and in your known candor and liberality we repose an animating confidence.

Be so good as to let me hear from you, in reply, as early as may be.

And believe me to be, with the highest respect and consideration,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

L. No. 7.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1819.

Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received by due course of mail.

You will perceive, by the contents of my letter to you of the 9th instant, that the failure of the Nashville Bank and its offices was at that time known to this Department. It was then foreseen that the Bank of Huntsville could not fail to be injuriously affected by that event, and by others of a similar nature which were then anticipated. I cannot, however, admit that these are the only causes which have produced the embarrassment described in your letter, nor concur in the opinion which you express, that the difficulties of your situation have been wholly produced by the Government deposites. The real cause of them is, that you have discounted excessively upon your capital. If the public money had not been deposited with you, and you had discounted to the same extent that you have done, the amount of your notes in circulation would bear a most unreasonable proportion to the specie in your vaults; a proportion which, in times most favorable to banks, would be considered wholly unsafe. The public deposites, indeed, may be chargeable with your difficulties, so far as they have tempted you to discount beyond what you would have done had they not been in your possession.

The reasons stated in my letter of the 9th instant, in favor of the prompt adoption by the bank of the measures necessary to the transfer of the public money in the possession of the bank beyond the permanent deposite, remain unimpaired. The most liberal disposition, however, exists in this Department to foster and cherish such of the State banks as are disposed to make the necessary exertions to preserve their credit, and particularly those in which the public money is deposited. Due regard will be paid to their representations, and nothing will be exacted of them which a sense of public duty shall not require of me. Notwithstanding the declarations of the bank, that it is impracticable to make any remittances at this season of the year, it is hoped that, to some extent, this will be effected. No drafts, however, will be drawn upon it, for the purpose of transferring the public money to the United States Bank, until information of its readiness to meet them shall be received. But, to meet demands upon the Treasury in Nashville and in Knoxville, especially to pay the semi-annual pensions in those places, drafts will be drawn upon the bank at Huntsville. The sums required for this purpose will be, at Nashville about $23,000, and at Knoxville about $10,000. About the latter sum will be required to pay the Tennessee volunteers. It is presumed that these drafts can be met without inconvenience by the bank. The two sums first named, it is expected, may be discharged in the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, which is understood still to pay its notes on demand. As the Nashville Bank is still, and must remain until after the 4th of September next, the agent for paying pensions, it is presumed that it will not so far discredit its own notes as to refuse to receive them in the discharge of the Treasurer's draft for that purpose.

I remain, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

LEROY POPE, Esq., *President Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

L. No. 8.

SIR: PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *September* 15, 1819.

Your favors of the 9th and 30th July have been duly received, and would have been answered much sooner if it had been in my power to have given you any satisfactory assurance in regard to remittances. I have been endeavoring, for three months past, to procure all the southern money I could, in order to make a remittance to Savannah, as there is no other kind of bills here in circulation, that will pass east of the mountains, but Georgia and South Carolina; and there has been some difficulty in obtaining an amount which would be a sufficient object to send to Savannah. There is at this time one of the officers of the bank now in Tennessee, endeavoring to procure southern money; and as soon as he returns, which will be in two or three days, I shall send him on to Savannah with about thirty thousand dollars, which will be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the books of the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, and subject to his drafts. The precise sum I shall advise you of so soon as the officer starts from here. The several sums which you say will be drawn on this bank, to meet the demands on the Treasury at Nashville and Knoxville, can and will be paid without any inconvenience; and I could have wished the sum had been larger. You may, sir, rest assured that every exertion has been made use of, and will be made use of, to transfer the funds in this bank, belonging to the United States, in such money as can be made available to the Treasury in the Atlantic seaport towns. At what time and where the next remittance will be made, depends on circumstances. The bank has a lien on a large quantity of cotton now lying in New Orleans, and, as soon as it is sold, the proceeds will be placed to the credit of this bank, in the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans. This was for money advanced on the faith of bills on New York, which have not been paid, that the bank intended for the Treasury. The precise amount which this cotton will bring is yet uncertain, but, as soon as I am informed of the amount, I shall order it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and inform you thereof.

As our cotton crops are now coming in, we may daily expect eastern funds here to purchase, when it will be in the power of the bank to procure those funds.

I remain, with sentiments of respect, your most obedient servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Washington City.*

L. No. 9.

Extract of a letter from Leroy Pope, Esq., president of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

SEPTEMBER 30, 1819.

I have been able to start Mr. Hobson, an officer of this bank, this morning, to Savannah, with twenty thousand dollars, with instructions to deposite it in the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, to the credit of this institution, subject to the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States.

The banks of Tennessee stopping specie payments, and no bank near them paying specie but ourselves, has been a serious injury to us, and caused us to be severely pressed by the eastern merchants. Our bills are now, in Tennessee, from 5 to 8 per cent. above par; but I trust and hope we shall weather the storm. And we do acknowledge ourselves greatly indebted to you for your manifest friendship towards our young institution, and the wholesome advice you have given us.

You may rest assured sir, that every exertion has been made, and will continue to be made, to curtail our discounts wherever it is practicable. Such have been the distresses amongst our mercantile men, who are our greatest borrowers, that to have pressed them would have proved ruinous to many. We were induced to discount much larger last fall for our merchants than we should have done if we could have transferred Tennessee money for bills on the eastward; this we could not do to any thing like the amount which we had. We then concluded to extend our accommodation to the merchants; they would purchase the produce of the country, and sell us bills in the spring; but such was the sudden fall of the staple article, and so great was the fall, that it was out of the power of the merchants to draw bills or to take up their notes, and we have been compelled to renew them in almost every case. I hope the present crop will relieve them in a great degree, and will enable us to retrench our discounts down to a proper standard.

L. No. 10.

SIR: PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *June* 21, 1820.

It becomes my duty, as president of this institution, to apprize you that the board of directors passed an order, on the 16th instant, to suspend specie payments for the present. Some of the principal causes of this measure are set forth in the printed address which I have the honor to enclose. There are not wanting others entitled to respect; and a confident expectation is entertained that, when the motives are duly appreciated, and our peculiar situation properly considered, the measure will receive your approbation. It is one to which we have been most reluctantly driven, and which we have long anxiously striven to avoid. At last, however, it seems to have become imperiously necessary; unless, indeed, we should protract the struggle a while longer, until our last dollar was withdrawn, then to close the doors of empty vaults. This alternative would deprive us of the means of being serviceable to the community; it would operate most injuriously to our credit; and would drive our paper out of circulation, only for the benefit of banks in the neighboring States which have long since refused specie payments; which very refusal itself has imposed on us the necessity of adopting the step we have taken.

Notwithstanding the uniform punctuality which, up to this period, this bank has observed in the redemption of its notes with specie, its issues were never sufficient to constitute an adequate circulating medium for this part of the State of Alabama; nor did this punctuality give its notes any considerable circulation beyond the limits of our own State and the State of Tennessee. Our notes did not afford our commercial men sufficient facilities in effecting their remittances to the north and east, since they could not be passed there, except at great discount. Nor yet had they here, among our own planters, any preference over Tennessee paper in paying debts, or purchasing necessary articles; because Tennessee paper *would* pay debts here, and buy goods and produce, (and this from the very necessity of having *some* medium of circulation,) and our paper was *insufficient.* Our paper was indeed better, not only because it commanded specie, but because it was received at the land office; and for these purposes it was preferred. Not much is at present required by the land office. But with northern and eastern merchants, and their agents, here and in Tennessee, our paper has been continually in great demand, and has been strongly preferred over any other description of western paper, as it enabled them to convert their funds into specie. This they have uniformly done, as often as they could procure our paper; and to procure it has been a regular business, ex-

changing Tennessee paper for ours, even at a premium of from five to ten per cent. The balance of trade being greatly against Tennessee, and in favor of the north and east, and the banks in Tennessee having refused specie payments, and all western paper being greatly below par in the Atlantic cities, the merchants of these last collected their Tennessee debts in Tennessee paper, which was then exchanged at a great discount for ours, with which they drew the specie, unless we supplied them with eastern funds. This operation has only increased the amount of Tennessee paper in circulation here, and renders our paper too much like an article hoarded for profit—a sort of interest—to make it as desirable as a mere *medium* should be. The Tennessee paper has already excluded from *circulation* almost all other in this part of our State. For the last nine months we have been furnishing specie to pay off the debts of Tennessee; and we must have continued to import it for that purpose, so long as the banks of that State refuse to redeem their notes, and any of ours remain to be purchased.

I forbear to lengthen this letter unnecessarily by stating in detail how, and to what degree, the late state of things would have been aggravated by the recent refusal of the banks of Georgia to redeem their notes in specie.

I fear I have been already tedious; but the board are anxious to preserve your good opinion, and I trust you will be kind enough to excuse a little prolixity. The Government need be in no apprehension for its funds in our hands. I am authorized to assure you that we shall not relax in our exertions to discharge, as speedily as practicable, our debt to the Treasury. All reasonable efforts have been made, and will be continued. We have now about twenty-five thousand dollars in the office of discount and deposite at New York, already ordered to be transferred to the credit of the Treasury, and held subject to the Treasurer's warrant. I have, on my own individual account, remitted to New York about ten thousand dollars in bills, now payable within sixty days, and three hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton: the proceeds of all which, as soon as realized, shall be likewise placed to the credit of the Treasury at the same office. I have also a large quantity of cotton in New Orleans, the proceeds of which will be applied in the same manner. In addition to these funds, the bank has a lien on a large quantity of cotton shipped to Europe last November; and the last mail brought advice of its safe arrival at Liverpool. The proceeds of so much of this last cotton as will belong to the bank are to be paid by Messrs. J. and C. Bolton, of New York; and should we realize from this cotton any thing like the sum for which it is pledged, we shall certainly be able, during the summer, to reduce our debt to the Treasury considerably below one hundred thousand dollars.

For my own part, I am decidedly of opinion that our suspension of specie payments will the better enable us, under existing circumstances, to discharge our debt to the Treasury: for all the eastern and northern funds, which may come into our hands hereafter, we can pay over to the Treasury; whereas, heretofore, we have been compelled to part with them in order to save our specie; and the produce of our country must and will continue to bring eastern funds here. I am authorized to assure you that the board of directors are determined not to follow the example, too commonly set by other banks who have suspended specie payments, of making new issues on new discounts. It is the determination of the board not to discount new paper, but only to renew notes on loans already made, until they can be gradually called in, without too enormous loss to the makers.

I am likewise instructed to give you the most explicit assurance, should you think proper to continue the Government deposites with us, and will authorize the receipt of our paper at the land office, that the bank will transfer the sums received to some of the places heretofore designated, in such money as shall be available at par. The nature and amount of our great staple production will always enable us to do this. Whatever debts the Government may owe in this State, or Tennessee, may be very conveniently, and without loss, paid in our paper.

You will discover, from the statement of the cashier, that our specie is much reduced in amount. But we shall have in a few days about thirty thousand dollars on the way from New Orleans, an officer of this institution having been despatched thither some weeks ago with the means of procuring it. This sum, added to what we have on hand, will make our specie bear a fairer proportion to our paper in circulation; perhaps greater than a majority of the best banks in the Union.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.

LEROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B.—The printed address I am disappointed in, but I will forward you next.

L. P. *President.*

L. No. 11.

Sir: Treasury Department, *July* 12, 1820.

Your communication of the 21st ultimo, announcing the suspension of specie payments by the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, has been received by this day's mail.

Without investigating the causes which have led to this result, I sincerely regret the consequences which must flow from it.

The receipt of any thing but the current coin of the United States, or the notes of the Bank of the United States, in payments due to the Government, not being countenanced by law, has nevertheless been practised from necessity. The necessity, however, which is to be relied upon to justify a breach of the law, must not only be great, but imperious. After the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States in 1811, the paper of the State banks was received. When these stopped payment, in 1814, the necessity of receiving their notes, notwithstanding they were not convertible into specie, was not only great, but absolutely imperious. The Government had to elect between the receipt of such notes and the total cessation of the collection of the revenue. Under such circumstances the law of necessity prevailed, and the public revenue was collected in paper which bore no legal relation to current coin, and was not convertible into it. The shock thus produced in the public credit was too violent to be borne longer than the necessity which had produced it continued to be imperious.

In April, 1816, Congress, by joint resolution, directed that, after the 20th of February, 1817, the public dues should be collected only in current coin, or in the notes of banks which discharged them, upon demand, in specie.

The sufferings which the passage from paper to specie payments has produced have been too great to justify any act on the part of the Government which may tend to reproduce them, or to protract those which are not yet terminated. To receive as specie the notes of a bank which has stopped payment, would tend, so far as they should be received, to reproduce the paper system by the acts of the Government, and lay the foundation of additional suffering on the part of the people. If, therefore, there was nothing in the law to oppose this measure, I could not hesitate for a moment to declare that the notes of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville cannot be received in any payment to the Government as long as they are not paid in specie, upon demand. Independent, however, of this view of the subject, the established practice of the Treasury has been to refuse the notes of all banks which do not discharge them, upon demand, in specie. The notes of most of the banks in the interior of

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all those of North Carolina and Kentucky, have been refused upon this principle. A departure from it in your case would justly draw upon the Department the indignation of all those banks.

I have been thus particular, in order to satisfy you that the wish you have expressed cannot be granted consistently with my official duties, and that it is equally forbidden by the public interest.

I confidently believe that you will spare no exertions to refund the sum now standing to the credit of the Treasurer upon your books, and that it will be transferred to the Bank of the United States, or its offices, within the time prescribed by the arrangement.

I remain your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LEROY POPE, Esq.

Tombigbee Bank.

M. No. 1.

SIR: ST. STEPHEN'S, *August* 9, 1818.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, last session, a bank has been incorporated in this town, under the name of the *Tombigbee Bank*. It is about commencing its operations; and, as it is the wish and interest of the directors of the institution to obtain so far the confidence of the Treasury Department as to have its paper credited in payment of public lands in this Territory, and to receive deposites of public moneys, I have thought it proper to represent to you the situation and prospects of the bank.

The capital stock, $500,000 when filled, of which $200,000 is reserved for the Territory or State. The shares, $100 each, payable one-eighth on subscribing, and three-eighths when notified to be ready to go into operation, all in specie; the balance payable in sixty and one hundred and twenty days, equal payments. About $80,000 is subscribed. The second payment has been notified, and the payments nearly all completed, making half the amount subscribed, *in specie*. No doubt every dollar of the first four-eighths will be paid in specie before any paper will issue. The bank is limited in its issues to three times the payments into it by shareholders; it is bound to redeem its notes by specie. The estates of the stockholders are also bound to make good the debts of the corporation, by the charter.

As to the standing of the stockholders, generally, I consider it of the most solid kind which this quarter of the Territory affords.

The agricultural and commercial advantages of this portion of the Territory, as affording grounds of prosperity to the institution, are well known to you. Excepting in the extreme north end of the Territory, (Huntsville,) there is no other banking institution in the Territory.

On the new survey coming into market, and after the land office is brought from Milledgeville into the heart of the country, the effect produced on the land market by the facility of procuring loans in the country may be easily imagined.

In presenting the Tombigbee Bank to your favorable notice, it is fair that I should, at the same time, apprize you that I have, for the time being, a share in its government, and, therefore, a particular anxiety for its success. Whenever it is desired by the Treasury Department, a statement of its situation will be given, or any other information that may be asked in relation to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

M. No. 2.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 17, 1818.

Your letter of the 9th August was received during my absence from the seat of Government, or it should have received an earlier answer.

The conditions on which the State banks have been employed to receive the public deposites are:

1. That the public moneys shall be entered to the credit of the Treasurer as *cash*.
2. That all drafts which that officer may draw in favor of individuals shall be paid at sight.
3. That the bank shall have sixty days' notice of all drafts drawn upon it, for transferring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States; these transfers, however, to be gradual, and the public money not to be drawn out *en masse*.
4. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer.
5. That the bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; these returns to be considered as confidential.

On receiving the assent of the Tombigbee Bank to these conditions, I will decide whether it may also be employed to receive the public deposites.

I have to request that I may at the same time be informed of the name of the president and cashier of that institution, and have notice of the time when it goes into operation.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *St. Stephen's, Alabama.*

M. No. 3.

SIR: ST. STEPHEN'S, *November* 24, 1818.

Your letter of the 17th of October has been received, and its contents have been submitted to the board of directors of the Tombigbee Bank. They consider the conditions therein mentioned, whereon the State banks have been employed to receive deposites of the public moneys, to be fair and reasonable; and I am instructed to communicate to you their assent to the conditions you have prescribed, should you conclude on employing this bank to receive deposites for the Government.

When my former letter was written, this institution had not been fully organized. It went into operation on the 12th of September. I herewith enclose a statement of its situation. The capital $500,000, when full; of which $200,000 is reserved for the Territory or State. Only 770 shares have been subscribed—$100 per share. Books are proposed to be again opened for the remaining shares about the 1st of January next, when, no doubt, the whole will be subscribed.

The presidency of the institution is, for the time being, intrusted to my charge. Mr. George S. Gaines, late United States factor in the Choctaw nation, is the cashier. Having acted for the Government a considerable time, his prudence and correctness are probably not unknown to you.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISRAEL PICKENS.

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

M. No. 4.

Sir: Treasury Department, *July* 9, 1819.

At the present moment, when banks in the principal cities which have been prudently managed are dividing but little, if any, more than legal interest; when those in the interior of the Atlantic States have generally failed; and such of them in the Western States as have not preceded them in the loss of credit are justly alarmed with the apprehension of it, the directors of all banks who intend to preserve their credit and usefulness are imperiously called upon to exercise the utmost circumspection and prudence. All those in the management of which any departure from the principles which ought to govern banking institutions has occurred, ought with promptitude to review their proceedings, and to introduce such reforms and curtailments as are necessary to secure their stability and usefulness.

Considering the small quantity of specie in the country, which forms the basis of the bank notes which circulate as its substitute, and its liability to exportation in the prosecution of the East India and China trade, as well as to meet balances which may happen to be due to the commercial states of Europe, whenever the rate of exchange between the United States and those countries shall furnish inducements, it is difficult to conceive that any bank can be managed with prudence which extends its discounts more than fifty per cent. beyond its capital actually paid in. During the existence of the former Bank of the United States, when there was but little bank competition, and when, owing to a most fortunate combination of circumstances, the precious metals abounded in this country more than in any other, that institution extended its discounts but little beyond fifty per cent. above its actual capital. The Bank of Tombigbee has, however, during a period of the most unexampled difficulty for moneyed institutions generally, discounted to more than three times the amount of its capital paid in. In making it the depository of the public money collected in its vicinity, it was expected that it would avail itself, to a reasonable extent, of the funds deposited in its vaults to the credit of the Treasury; taking care, however, to be always prepared to answer the demands of the Treasury for the whole amount, if emergencies should render it necessary. It would be difficult to define the extent to which it might with prudence have extended its discounts upon the public money in its possession. In times favorable to banking operations, it will readily be perceived that these discounts might be extended much further than at a crisis when banking institutions were generally struggling for existence; a crisis at which the Bank of the United States has not been able to declare a dividend of more than two and a half per cent., and when it is at this moment unable to make any dividend. Under such circumstances, unless favored extremely by locality of position, prudence would probably have dictated the employment of the public money in the possession of the bank as a means of guarding against the embarrassments by which other banks were beset, and under which they were daily sinking, instead of considering it a fund upon which its discounts might be extended. Such an employment would have been so much the more prudent, if the previous discounts of the bank were principally composed of what is generally called accommodation paper. The common misfortune of most of the banks in the commercial cities, at this moment, and still more so, it is presumed, of the interior banks, is, that their discounts are generally of that description. When pressed by the return of their notes, they have been unable to contract their discounts in a corresponding degree. Embarrassments in their operations have been the necessary consequence of this inability, frequently resulting in the loss of credit.

I am aware that it may be urged that, at the time the bank became the depository of the public money, its discounts bore nearly the same proportion to its capital that they now do. This is admitted, and it is also admitted that the return upon which the instruction to make the deposites was issued exhibited discounts to double the amount of the capital paid in. That proportion was conceived, at the time, to be imprudent; but the change which has occurred since that period in the currency, so far from justifying a greater disproportion between the discounts and capital, have called most imperiously for a reduction of the debts of the bank. It is, I think, manifest, that a bank, conducted upon the principles which have prevailed in the Bank of Tombigbee, holds the credit which it enjoys by no other tenure than the public sufferance.

It is possible that the local position of the bank may be so favorable as to exempt it from the emergencies and casualties to which banks in the commercial cities are liable, but it is not understood that any such favorable circumstances exist in relation to it.

I feel it, therefore, my duty to warn the directors of the danger which the present state of the bank is calculated to bring upon it, and invite them to a review of their measures. As an inducement to this course, it is my duty to state that the whole of the public money in the possession of the bank will probably be drawn from it in the course of the ensuing autumn, for the purpose of making a payment upon the Mississippi stock which is yet outstanding. Independent, however, of this circumstance, I am persuaded that the directors will, upon due consideration of the case, feel the necessity of retrenchment, and set about the reduction of their discounts, and bring them to a due proportion to the amount of the capital which has been actually paid in.

If any portion of the sums which now remain in the possession of the bank can be by it conveniently transferred to the United States Bank, or either of its offices, I will be thankful if you will inform me of the amount, and of the time and place at which it can be effected.

I remain, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Israel Pickens, Esq., *President of the Tombigbee Bank.*

M. No. 5.

Sir: Tombigbee Bank, St. Stephen's, *August* 13, 1819.

Your confidential letter of the 9th ultimo was received by last week's mail, and has been laid before the board of directors, who have considered duly its important contents.

Your very frank and admonitory remarks are appreciated, not only for their practical correctness, but the sentiments which appear to dictate them, having a favorable regard as well to the interest of this institution as to that of the Government. And it is hoped that, in the future course of policy which will govern this bank, no cause of dissatisfaction will be left to the Government, or any other party concerned in its affairs, and that every reasonable requisition upon it will be promptly met.

In answering your letter, it is due to the directors of this bank to satisfy your Department of the perfect security of the public moneys intrusted to it, and also to explain the circumstances and motives under which discounts were so much extended in relation to the capital *paid in* for some months, and until lately.

The notes discounted are of the most unquestionable solvency, always combining with the principals securities of the most solid circumstances and known punctuality. In obtaining this material object, the want of competition in this quarter, and the multiplicity of applications beyond the capacity of the bank to accommodate, afforded it the best opportunities for selection of its debtors. It is true that these are generally so situated that a sudden call upon them, before the collection of their cotton crops, might subject them to some inconvenience; but, after that event, no serious difficulties can be felt by any of them, it is believed.

Not a bad debt has yet been discovered; nor has a recourse to legal measures ever been found necessary to enforce payment. One-eighth part of the original sum discounted is always exacted on every renewal of the note, though they are payable at sixty or ninety days.

At present, and during existing prospects, few, if any, original discounts are or will be allowed; and, in a short period, when the produce of the present promising crop will justify, payments will be accelerated, as well of notes discounted as of arrears of subscribed stock not yet paid in; which last is a resource in addition to those noticed in our statements.

It is also proposed, on the first Monday of next month, to open books for subscription of the remaining shares of unsubscribed stock, the second instalments on which will fall due two months after subscribing, at a suitable period for our planters to meet; and, from the present credit of this institution in this quarter, and the provisions in the new State constitution restricting future establishments, it is believed the stock will be in sufficient demand.

In addition to these considerations, the responsibility of the stockholders, in the ultimate resort which is furnished by the terms of the charter, will afford a surer guaranty than generally is found in similar institutions, and will also operate in inspiring those interested with care in the management of the affairs of the institution, and in adding confidence to its acts in the public opinion; and it is just to add, in behalf of those who conduct the affairs of the bank, that, however unskilled in the business of banking, no institution is conducted with more fidelity, economy, and impartiality between the customers, whether stockholders or not.

As regards the extent of the discounts allowed, in addition to the motives arising from the near and the sure prospect of increasing the capital, by payment of arrears of subscribed stock and sale of unsubscribed shares, there is some apology in other circumstances.

This bank commenced operation during a period of prosperity, while our staple produce commanded the highest prices. Great demand existed for a circulating medium within this section of the country; there was no institution of the kind in our vicinity. The paper most current was the notes of the banks of Georgia, and the Carolinas and Tennessee. The sales of valuable public lands were coming into market in this quarter in quick succession, which produced a press of applications for obtaining discounts that exceeded the capacity of the institution to accommodate, either with its existing or anticipated extent of capital. If the board have erred in the extent of its discounts, the error has been occasioned by a disposition to relieve this meritorious class of applicants, thereby enabling them to add to the improvement and substantial wealth of our new and growing Territory, and at the same time affording competition in the land market, and thereby contributing to the interest of the General Government. As to the last particular, I have the opportunity to know that the effect mentioned has been produced to some extent; and I can moreover declare, that a regard to public utility, combined with certainty of payment, were the general grounds on which a preference between applicants has been determined; and there is no rule by which stockholders have any preference in accommodation on notes on personal security; and, as far as my knowledge extends, there is a perfect satisfaction and confidence in the community in regard to the conduct of the institution. Under these circumstances, it was believed that an error in the extent of the discounts would not be viewed by the Government or its agents as one of the most reprehensible kind.

No apprehension could be entertained from any other quarter than from the Government itself, in the liberal and disinterested policy of which the fullest confidence was placed. Indeed, without such confidence, no bank could feel a safety in becoming the depository of public moneys on the terms required; for, while it is acknowledged that the Government, in this situation, may be our greatest friend, it has *the power* of being our most fatal enemy. Having furnished the Treasury Department with monthly statements of the affairs of the bank, in which it is believed the relative proportion between the discounts and capital had not much changed from the first, it was not apprehended that, at the date of your letter, we would receive a reprimand in such strong terms, as this was the first letter which afforded a hint at dissatisfaction with our statements.

It is true that changes in the state of other banks have been taking place, which required a change of policy with us; but it is also true that, in our remote position from other banks, we could not know the existence of those changes so soon as if our situation had been nearer to them; nor, by observation of their prospects and movements, has it been in our power to anticipate any consequences in relation to them. It was not until about the date of your letter that we had any knowledge that the banks of Tennessee and North Carolina had found any difficulty in their operations. In this remote situation, therefore, from the sphere of observation, and almost of knowledge, of the changes in the banking institutions to the east and northward, and being happily almost out of the influence of most of those changes, I hope that our tardiness in corresponding our policy to those changes may, in some degree, be palliated. As, however, the difficulties which affected some of the banks at a distance have approached nearer our vicinity, the wisdom of the course of policy has become obvious which you have so clearly and justly pointed out.

In answer to your inquiry as to the convenience of transferring a portion of the United States deposites to the United States Bank, or one of its offices, I presume that, with no other difficulty than the transportation, the amount contained in the enclosed statement could be transferred at any moment. The remaining deposites will also be transferred as may be directed, and as nearly as may be within the power of the institution. And of our situation for making such transfers we will give early notice, from time to time, as may be desired.

We will be thankful to be informed whether the same notes, or the same in kind, which may be received for the United States on deposite, will be received by the United States Bank, or its offices, or accepted on Treasury drafts. Some of the notes on the banks of North Carolina and Tennessee have not yet been exchanged; and it would be desirable to know what is the understanding on the part of the Treasury Department as to such deposites. No care, however, has been spared in making exchanges of North Carolina and Tennessee notes deposited for the United States, since some difficulties were understood to affect their banks; and, it is believed, no losses whatever will be sustained in the case of any notes deposited; though, unless the same paper received, or the same in kind, should be accepted in satisfaction of Treasury drafts, or accepted for the Government by the United States Bank or its offices, it is easy to suppose that it might at many times subject this bank to some difficulty, if not loss. This is rendered the more obvious, by considering that paper is authorized to be collected by the public receivers, and put in deposite, of distant banks, of whose situation we can have no very particular knowledge, and entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash, according to the terms of our employment.

It is, however, believed that the Treasury Department will put such a construction on the terms of the deposite of public moneys that will preserve the bank from advancing specie for foreign notes entered as a credit to the United States, at least so far as to discourage the operations of resentment or of speculation. However, as to this particular, it is not our wish to be made an exception out of the rules observed in like situations towards others; indeed, it is sufficient for us to know that the power of construing our engagements, and of affecting materially our operations, rests with the Treasury Department, in the liberal policy and justice of which we have the most confident reliance. We have commenced correspondences with the officers of the Branch Banks of the United States in North Carolina and Georgia, to be informed whether the notes of the banks of those States will be received from us, and entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. After receiving information on this point, we will be enabled to give a more particular answer to your inquiry as to the amount we might, at a very short period, be enabled to transfer to those branch banks; and should the notes of those State banks be admitted, much more facility will be afforded us than otherwise.

It is believed that drafts, to any reasonable proportion, of the United States funds in favor of individuals within our State, or therein to be applied, would be honored satisfactorily on presentation at this bank.

I am aware how much of your useful time must be occupied in reading this tedious letter, but its length will find apology in the importance to us of the matter it is designed to answer—in relation to the solvency of our means, our devotion to public usefulness, and regard to punctuality and honor in our engagements.

Although I will candidly admit that the extent of discounts was greater than in prudence they should have been, however, I trust that some allowance will be made for our peculiar situation, and that of the customers of the institution—being out of the sphere of that commercial failure and distress which has pervaded other banking operations—and, though more slow in payment, more certain; and for our anticipations of enlarged capital, and our dispositions to extend the benefits of the institution, perhaps too far, in aiding the meritorious class of our citizens and emigrants in the means of procuring the public lands.

I am commanded by the board of directors to tender their acknowledgments for your frank and friendly advice, and their assurances that nothing shall be wanting on their part to perform their engagements with your Department agreeably to your reasonable expectations.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISRAEL PICKENS,
President of the Tombigbee Bank.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Statement.

The following sums can at any moment be advanced, or transmitted to such offices as may be disposed to receive them on the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

In a short period a considerable sum more may be in like manner advanced, if the Carolina and Georgia notes will answer.

Georgia notes,	$100,000
North Carolina,	15,000
South Carolina,	15,000
Tennessee,	10,000
	$140,000

M. No. 6.

Sir: Treasury Department, *September* 15, 1819.

Your letters of the 13th and 21st ultimo have been received by due course of mail. The first discloses some facts and circumstances which certainly are calculated to diminish, in some degree, the supposed imprudence of the discounts of the bank. After making all reasonable allowance for those circumstances, the board of directors, I think, will, upon mature reflection, be convinced that the safety of a bank cannot be insured when its discounts shall so greatly exceed its capital. Permit me to observe, that the ultimate solvency of a bank has but little to do with its credit and its security as a moneyed institution. Bank notes are not received as money because it is believed that the bank will ultimately be able to pay its debts; they are received because they are convertible at the will of the receiver into specie, which is a legal tender. When the holder of them, instead of being paid the nominal amount in specie, is told that, notwithstanding the inability of the bank to pay in specie, he will ultimately be paid; that the debts due to the bank are good; and that, when they are able to collect them, he will be paid the value of their notes in his hands, or that debts to that amount will be transferred to him at once, he feels that he has been deceived and imposed upon, and no longer reposes confidence in the bank. It is considered by him as a mere mockery, when the notes cease to be money in his hands, to be told that, a year or two hence, if he will have patience, or if he will engage in a lawsuit, they may again be converted into money. The times have passed away, never to return, when a bank could lend out double and treble its capital. The community is overcharged with these institutions, even in those sections where they have been least multiplied. Every new bank which is organized diminishes instead of increases the sound circulation of the country, viz: bank notes convertible into specie at the will of the holder. This, I think, will be apparent to the most superficial observer, unless the creation of a bank increases the amount of the precious metals in the country. That no such increase is effected by the organization of an additional bank will be universally admitted.

Deposites made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the offices of the Bank of the United States at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, and in the bank itself at Philadelphia, will be the most acceptable disposition of the public money deposited in the Bank of Tombigbee that can be made. Treasury drafts will be drawn upon that bank in favor of its cashier for all sums so deposited, so as to enable it to make the proper charges to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States upon the books of the bank.

Deposites of the notes of the Georgia and South Carolina banks in the offices of the Bank of the United States in those States will be equally acceptable, and drafts will issue in favor of your cashier for all sums so deposited, in the manner already described. The State Bank of North Carolina having stopped payment, the Bank of the United States would not credit the Treasurer for such deposites in its office at Fayetteville. That institution has been requested to disclose to this Department the means which it possesses, and intends to apply to the redemption of its notes which have been received and deposited in different local banks to the west.

There is every disposition in this Department to relieve such banks as have received, on account of the Treasury, the notes of that institution and of the banks of Tennessee which have stopped payment. It is, however,

expected that those banks will use every exertion in their power to exchange the notes which have been received, and to get them off their hands without loss. So far as the aid of this Department can be employed with effect to effect this object, it may confidently be calculated upon.

The fate of the State Bank of North Carolina ought to be a warning to all other banks. To rid itself of the teasing of the brokers, who could have done it no essential injury, the directors discredited their own paper, and that discredit drew upon the bank a run, which terminated in the entire loss of its credit.

I remain, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombigbee Bank.*

M. No. 7.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1819.

Since I wrote to you on the 15th instant, I have received a communication from the State Bank of North Carolina, professing its willingness to make the best arrangement in its power for the payment of such of its notes as may be held by the Treasury. You may therefore deposite in that bank, at Raleigh, to the credit of the Treasurer, such of the North Carolina notes as may remain in the Tombigbee Bank of those actually received on account of that officer. On making this deposite, you will advise me of the amount, in order that the necessary drafts may be issued for the transfer. It is presumed, however, that the amount cannot be large, as, by a return from your institution of the 30th of July, it appears that the whole amount of North Carolina notes held by it was $11,961, of which sum a part was probably received in its ordinary business.

The return of the Tombigbee Bank to the 27th of August has been received, under cover of a letter from the cashier of the 2d instant. In a postscript, he states that he is instructed by the board of directors to inform me that, since the receipt of my confidential letter of the 9th of July, *no discounts on personal security have been allowed.* It appears, however, that discounts of some kind have been made during the month of August. It is presumed they were made prior to the receipt of my letter of the 9th of July. If it is intended by the directors to reduce discounts upon personal security, and extend them upon real security, I cannot but think the plan injudicious. If the bank should invest not only its capital but its too greatly extended credit upon real security, or in accommodation transactions, when a pressure arrives it cannot fail to stop payment. If the new discounts are on pledges of stock, so long as the stock continues to command the price at which it is pledged, the danger will not be imminent. It is proper, however, to state that, except in large commercial cities, a small amount of stock brought into the market cannot fail to depress its value.

If discounts are made by the bank, I presume they will be confined to the single operation of transferring funds to New York, through the agency of the cotton planters, whose crops are intended to be shipped to that place. If the shipments are made contemporaneously with the discounts, the receipts from the sales may be in time to save the bank from the inconvenience which might be apprehended in the absence of such a resource.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombigbee Bank.*

M. No. 8.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1820.

Enclosed I transmit, for the approval of the Tombigbee Bank, the conditions of a new arrangement for regulating the connexion between that institution and this Department. These terms are in conformity with a general system which has just been adopted in relation to all the State banks which are employed as depositories of the public moneys in the Western States; and as they are more favorable to the Tombigbee Bank than those heretofore adopted, I presume they will receive its ready assent. It will be necessary, however, for you to communicate to me, as early as practicable, the decision of the bank upon the subject.

I also transmit a copy of the instructions which have been given to the receivers of public money.

The sum now in the Tombigbee Bank will be considered as included in the new arrangement; but, as it might be inconvenient to the bank to make an immediate transfer of the excess beyond the amount of the permanent deposite, I am willing to allow two months for that purpose.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Tombigbee Bank, St. Stephen's.*

Conditions upon which the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to employ the Tombigbee Bank as a depository of public moneys.

1st. That, in addition to specie, and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the bank will take from the receivers of public moneys, and place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as cash, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz: those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, (except the City Bank of Baltimore,) and those specie-paying banks in the State in which the bank is situated.

2d. That in consideration of the responsibility to which the bank may be subjected, in transferring the public money received by it in the manner hereinafter prescribed, it shall be entitled to retain the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as a permanent deposite, during the continuance of this arrangement.

3d. That the bank shall pay, at sight, all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it, although the permanent deposite may thereby be occasionally reduced below the sum herein proposed; it being the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury that the public moneys deposited in the Tombigbee Bank shall, as far as practicable, be disbursed there.

4th. That whenever the public money on deposite in the bank shall exceed, by ten thousand dollars, the amount of the permanent deposite, the bank shall promptly transfer and pay such excess to the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, giving immediate notice thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall also transfer, in like manner, within six months after the termination of this arrangement, the beforementioned deposite of one hundred thousand dollars.

5th. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer; and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs, which will be considered as confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each. This will likewise be considered as confidential, and will in no case be made public; it being intended solely for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in determining on the propriety of continuing or discontinuing the arrangement with the bank.

6th. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves to himself the right of terminating this arrangement whenever he may deem it proper; and it shall also terminate whenever the bank shall discontinue to pay its notes in specie, on demand.

M. No. 9.

SIR: TOMBIGBEE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *September* 8, 1820.

I have received your letter of the 1st of last month, containing propositions to this bank relative to the depositing of the public money therein, which have been submitted to the board of directors, and to which they have acceded, with the following modifications: This bank will transmit the present excess of public money, beyond the permanent deposite, to the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, as early as possible—that is to say, in four months; and will thereafter transmit every excess of fifty thousand dollars, as early as it shall accrue. It is hoped that you will agree to these modifications. If this bank were to agree to transmit every excess of ten thousand dollars, it would probably require a messenger to be constantly employed between this place and Savannah, at an expense of about three hundred dollars for every ten thousand dollars transmitted. If a branch of the United States Bank were situated in this State, and the facilities of travelling as great as in other States on the Atlantic, this bank would not hesitate to agree to the propositions as offered; but it is believed that the remote situation of the United States Branch Bank, the difficulty of travelling, and the danger of transmitting money, will make a discrimination in favor of this bank, and induce you to accede to the modification which it proposes.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Cc.

DR. *Report of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, up to June* 15, 1819. CR.

Stock,	$184,776 00	Notes discounted,	$419,190
Notes issued,	77,550 00	Bills of exchange,	50,000
Debt to the United States Bank,	220,000 00	Advances to contractors,	40,000
Deposites,	30,000 00	Notes of other banks,	27,843
Treasurer of United States,	17,182 43	Specie,	19,430
Bills on Philadelphia,	25,000 00	Real estate,	20,000
	$554,508 43		$576,463

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Ee.

CR. *State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, August* 1, 1819. DR.

Notes discounted,	$158,261 02	Capital paid in,	$127,624 00
Loaned to the State,	25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	4,200 68
Specie,	45,478 07	Vincennes notes in circulation,	23,537 00
Western bank notes,	8,096 00	Do. branch notes issued,	149,153 00
United States notes,	5,135 00	Do. post notes issued,	15,226 00
Southern notes,	1,315 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	1,095 71
Vincennes post notes,	1,000 00	Deposited to credit Bank United States, for use of treasury,	102,932 96
Eastern notes,	410 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States,	143,879 65
Vincennes branch notes,	8 00	Depositesd to credit of individuals,	7,510 63
Deposited in different banks,	13,775 40	Profit and loss,	490 45
Do. Branch U. S. B. Louisville,	77,351 06	Discounts received,	2,469 75
Do. Brookville branch bank,	92,955 86		
Do. Corydon branch bank,	77,307 26		
Do. Vevay branch bank,	72,004 00		
Expenses,	22 98		
Loss,	18		
	$578,119 83		$578,119 83

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, September 1, 1819.

Notes discounted,		$155,980 54	Capital paid in,	$127,624 00
Loaned to the State,		25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	3,280 68
Specie,		48,557 18	Vincennes notes in circulation,	21,824 00
Western notes,		16,173 00	Do. branch notes issued,	149,153 00
United States notes,		11,480 00	Do. post notes issued,	15,426 00
Southern notes,		6,510 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	1,871 49
Vincennes post notes,		1,618 00	Deposited to credit Bank United States, for use of treasury of United States,	102,932 96
Eastern notes,		2,814 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States,	161,939 90
Vincennes branch notes,		5 00	Deposited to credit of individuals,	14,592 08
Deposited in different banks,		13,383 10	Profit and loss,	490 45
Do.	U. States branch, Louisville,	77,939 75	Discount received,	2,749 14
Do.	Brookville branch bank,	92,773 06		
Do.	Corydon branch bank,	77,351 16		
Do.	Vevay branch bank,	72,004 00		
Expenses,		294 48		
Loss,		43		
		$601,883 70		$601,883 70

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, October 1, 1819.

Notes discounted,		$152,200 91	Capital paid in,	$127,624 00
Loaned to the State of Indiana,		25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	3,162 68
Specie,		58,701 94	Vincennes notes in circulation,	20,525 00
Western notes,		24,829 00	Do. branch notes issued,	149,153 00
United States notes,		15,190 00	Do. post notes issued,	17,066 00
Southern notes,		9,110 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	49 60
Vincennes post notes,		3,757 00	Deposited to credit Bank United States, for use of treasury of United States,	102,932 96
Eastern notes,		2,664 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States,	191,484 95
Vincennes branch notes,		183 00	Deposited to credit of individuals,	10,983 84
Deposited in different banks,		15,390 36	Profit and loss,	490 45
Do.	U. States branch, Louisville,	77,379 75	Discount received,	3,267 18
Do.	Brookville branch bank,	92,753 06	Gain,	50
Do.	Corydon branch bank,	77,351 16		
Do.	Vevay branch bank,	71,877 00		
Expenses,		352 98		
		$626,740 16		$626,740 16

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, November 1, 1819.

Notes discounted,		$150,525 91	Capital paid in,	$127,624 00
Loaned to the State of Indiana,		25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	3,114 45
Specie,		61,704 07	Vincennes notes in circulation,	20,253 00
Western notes,		27,660 00	Do. branch notes issued,	149,153 00
United States notes,		15,010 00	Do. post notes issued,	17,066 66
Southern notes,		7,960 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	145 60
Vincennes post notes,		5,108 00	Deposited to credit Bank United States, for use of treasury of United States,	102,932 96
Eastern notes,		1,006 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States,	201,435 29
Vincennes branch notes,		601 00	Deposited to credit of individuals,	7,890 80
Deposited in different banks,		19,209 00	Profit and loss,	490 45
Do.	branch U. States, Louisville,	77,379 75	Discounts received,	4,282 77
Do.	Brookville branch bank,	92,996 06		
Do.	Corydon branch bank,	77,351 16		
Do.	Vevay branch bank,	71,877 00		
Expenses,		1,000 37		
		$634,388 32		$634,388 32

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, December 1, 1819.

Notes discounted,		$155,706 08	Capital paid in,	$127,624 00
Loaned to the State of Indiana,		25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	8,217 89
Specie,		65,267 34	Vincennes notes in circulation,	9,658 00
Western bank notes,		15,411 00	Do. post notes in circulation,	11,064 00
United States notes,		7,660 00	Do. branch notes issued,	149,153 00
Southern notes,		1,060 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	3,027 60
Eastern notes,		1,081 00	Deposited to credit Bank United States, for use of treasury of United States,	102,932 96
Vincennes branch notes,		691 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States,	216,216 31
Deposited in different banks,		5,534 55	Deposited to credit of individuals,	16,480 54
Do.	U. States branch, Louisville,	77,373 75	Profit and loss,	1,940 85
Do.	U. States branch, Washington city,	27,000 00		
Do.	Brookville branch bank,	93,853 77		
Do.	Corydon branch bank,	78,010 52		
Do.	Vevay branch bank,	72,666 14		
Do.	Bank of Kentucky,	20,000 00		
		$646,315 15		$646,315 15

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, February 1, 1820.

Notes discounted,	$174,781 58	Capital paid in,	$127,624 00
Loaned to the State of Indiana,	25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	3,157 69
Specie,	29,454 69	Vincennes notes in circulation,	17,187 00
Western bank notes,	15,198 00	Do. branch notes issued,	152,453 00
United States notes,	2,735 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	797 60
Southern notes,	370 00	Deposited to credit United States branch, Louisville,	24,339 21
Vincennes branch notes,	4,684 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States,	240,823 60
Eastern notes,	10 00	Deposited to credit of individuals,	14,242 27
Deposited in different banks,	1,880 58	Discounts received,	1,909 68
Do. U. States branch, Washington,	27,000 00	Profit and loss,	1,940 85
Do. Bank of Kentucky,	20,000 00		
Do. Louisville branch bank,	41,167 84		
Do. Brookville branch bank,	91,858 12		
Do. Corydon branch bank,	77,949 12		
Do. Vevay branch bank,	71,886 31		
Expenses,	499 66		
	$584,474 90		$584,474 90

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, March 1, 1820.

Notes discounted,	$175,578 58	Capital paid in,	$128,469 00
Loaned to State,	25,000 00	Balance of dividends,	2,875 07
Specie,	33,674 90	Vincennes notes in circulation,	14,289 00
Western bank notes,	16,671 00	Vincennes branch notes issued,	152,453 00
United States Bank notes,	3,140 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	1,154 09
Southern bank notes,	550 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer of the United States,	209,209 91
Eastern bank notes,	30 00	Deposited to credit of United States branch, Louisville,	24,339 21
Vincennes branch bank notes,	5,231 00	Deposited to credit of individuals,	14,341 16
Deposited in different banks,	7,970 84	Discounts received,	2,254 32
Deposited in Louisville branch bank, Kentucky,	41,167 89	Profit and loss,	1,940 85
Brookville branch bank,	91,858 12		
Corydon branch bank,	77,949 12		
Vevay branch bank,	71,739 43		
General expenses,	764 73		
	$551,325 61		$551,325 61

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, April 1, 1820.

Notes discounted,	$168,293 08	Capital paid in,	$128,469 00
Loaned to State of Indiana,	29,000 00	Balance of dividends,	1,643 96
Specie,	36,812 65	Vincennes notes in circulation,	12,563 00
Western bank notes,	17,583 00	Vincennes branch notes issued,	153,553 00
United States Bank notes,	3,515 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	638 41
Southern bank notes,	370 00	Deposited to credit of United States branch bank, Louisville,	24,339 21
Eastern bank notes,	35 00	Deposited to credit of the Treasurer of the United States,	217,846 86
Vincennes branch bank notes,	3,367 00	Deposited to credit of individuals,	12,469 75
Deposited in different banks,	10,819 21	Discounts,	5,943 67
Deposited in branch bank of Kentucky, Louisville,	41,167 89	Profit and loss,	1,940 85
Deposited in United States branch bank, Washington,	7,000 00		
Deposited in Brookville branch bank,	93,058 12		
Deposited in Corydon branch bank,	75,988 84		
Deposited in Vevay branch bank,	71,599 75		
General expenses,	798 17		
	$559,407 71		$559,407 71

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, June 1, 1820.

Notes discounted,	$176,825 96	Capital paid in,	$128,469 00
Loaned to State,	29,000 00	Balance of dividends,	6,530 10
Specie,	46,358 95	Vincennes notes in circulation,	14,694 00
Western bank notes,	18,956 00	Vincennes branch notes issued,	156,653 00
United States Bank notes,	2,715 00	Deposited to credit of different banks,	25,929 06
Southern bank notes,	582 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer of the United States,	209,954 35
Eastern bank notes,	126 00	Deposited to credit of profit and loss,	6,034 26
Vincennes branch bank notes,	3,040 00	Deposited to credit of premiums,	4 50
Deposited in different banks,	1,028 35	Deposited to credit of Bank of Cincinnati,	293 89
Deposited in branch bank, Louisville,	40,207 89	Deposited to credit of individuals,	23,452 17
Deposited in United States branch bank, Washington,	7,000 00		
Brookville branch bank,	93,494 06		
Corydon,	80,047 16		
Vevay,	72,633 36		
	$572,014 73		$572,014 73

State of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, July 1, 1820.

Notes discounted, - - -		$177,770 00	Capital paid in, - - -		$128,469 00
Loaned to State, - - -		29,000 00	Balance of dividends, - -		5,128 11
Specie, - - - - -		24,444 82	Vincennes notes in circulation, -		12,374 00
Western notes, - - -		19,352 00	Vincennes branch notes issued, -		156,653 00
United States notes, - -		3,300 00	Deposited to credit of different banks, -		1,649 14
Southern notes, - - -		670 00	Deposited to credit of Treasurer of the		
Eastern notes, - - -		60 00	United States, - - -		219,313 00
Vincennes branch bank notes, -		3,337 00	Profit and loss, - - -		6,034 26
Deposited in different banks, - -		598 49	Discounts, - - -		444 96
Deposited in United States branch bank,			Deposited to credit of individuals, -		20,935 23
Louisville, - - -		39,532 79			
Deposited in United States branch bank,					
Washington, - - -		7,000 00			
Deposited in Brookville branch bank, -		93,594 06			
Deposited in Corydon branch bank, -		79,865 16			
Deposited in Vevay branch bank, -		71,889 36			
General expenses, - - -		387 02			
		$551,000 70			$551,000 70

Gg.

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, March 31, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$68,690 00	Stock received, - - -		$47,690 00
Special loan, - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received,	$2,826 61	
Expenses, - - - -		6,390 35½	Deduct premium account,	94 34	
Cash on hand, viz:					2,732 27
Specie, - -	$43,990 96		Office notes issued, - - -		45,206 00
Cash (in bills receivable in			Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker,		
the land offices,)	32,985 00		Treasurer of the United States, -		101,437 04½
Office notes redeemed,	36,243 00		Balances to the credit of sundry accounts,		1,234 00
		113,218 96			
		$198,299 31½			$198,299 31½

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, April 30, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$69,872 00	Stock received, - - -		$47,690 00
Special loan, - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -	$2,939 76	
Expenses, - - - -		6,725 48½	Deduct premium account,	94 34	
Cash on hand, viz:					2,845 42
Specie, - -	$43,878 42		Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker,		
Funds sent for specie,	6,864 00		Esq., Treasurer of the United States,		102,937 04½
Cash (in bills receivable in			Balances to credit of sundry accounts,		273 44
the land offices,)	26,095 00				
Offices notes redeemed,	36,964 00				
		113,804 42			
		$200,401 90½			$200,401 90½

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, May 31, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$70,652 00	Stock received, - - -		$47,690 00
Special loan, - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -	$2,976 56	
Expenses, - - - -		6,820 82½	Deduct premium account,	94 34	
Cash on hand, viz:					2,882 22
Specie, - -	$45,451 81		Office notes issued, - - -		46,656 00
Cash (in bills receivable in			Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker,		
the land offices,)	33,047 00		Esq., Treasurer of the United States,		106,797 37½
Edwardsville paper red'md,	38,082 00		Balances to credit of sundry accounts, -		28 04
		116,580 81			
		$204,053 63½			$204,053 63½

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, June 30, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$70,667 00	Stock received, - - -		$48,190 00
Special loan, - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -	$3,174 58	
Expenses, - - - -		6,858 37½	Deduct premium account,	78 68	
Cash on hand, viz:					3,095 90
Specie, - -	$28,163 92		Office notes issued, - - -		46,656 00
Office paper, -	38,506 00		Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker,		
Cash (in bills receivable in			Treasurer of the United States, -		87,697 37½
the land offices,)	31,297 00				
		97,966 92			
Amount charged to sundry accounts, -		146 98			
		$185,639 27½			$185,639 27½

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, July 31, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$75,310 60	Capital stock received, - - -			$51,775 00
Special loan, - - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -		$3,820 74	
Expenses, - - - -		6,917 37½	Profit and loss account, -		310 00	
Cash on hand, viz:					4,130 74	
Specie, - -	$28,390 48		Deduct premium account,		78 68	
Office notes, -	38,855 00					4,052 06
Cash (in bills receivable in the land offices,)	32,531 00		Office notes issued, - - -			46,656 00
		99,776 48	Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States,			89,380 88½
			Balances to the credit of sundry acc'nts,			140 51
		$192,004 45½				$192,004 45½

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, August 31, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$75,381 10	Capital stock received, - - -			$51,525 00
Special loan, - - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -		$4,023 79	
Expenses, - - - -		7,907 87½	Profit and loss account,		310 00	
Cash on hand, viz:					4,333 79	
Specie, - -	$29,958 54		Deduct premium account,		78 68	
Cash (in bills received in the land offices,)	30,606 00					4,255 11
Office paper, -	39,487 00		Office notes issued, - - -			46,656 00
		100,051 54	Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, -			90,243 59½
			Balances to credit of sundry accounts, -			660 81
		$193,340 51½				$193,340 51½

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, September 30, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$76,116 86	Stock received, - - - -			$51,525 00
Special loan, - - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -		$4,201 34	
Expenses, - - - -		8,032 08	Profit and loss, - -		310 00	
Cash on hand, viz:					4,511 34	
Specie, - -	$39,000 72		Deduct premium account,		71 34	
Office notes redeemed,	38,798 00					4,440 00
Notes of other banks,	27,057 00		Office notes issued, - - -			46,656 00
		104,855 72	Deposited to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States,			93,143 59½
			Balance to credit of sundry accounts, -			3,240 06½
		$199,004 66				$199,004 66

R. T. McKENNEY, *Cashier.*

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, October 31, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$77,086 26	Stock received, - - - -			$51,525 00
Special loan, - - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -		$4,618 70	
Expense account, - - -		8,291 58	Profit and loss, - -		310 00	
Cash on hand, viz:					4,928 70	
Specie, - -	$42,352 72		Deduct premium account,		71 34	
Office paper, -	38,800 00					4,857 36
Paper of other banks,	25,739 00		Office notes issued, - - -			46,656 00
		106,891 72	Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States,			96,723 59½
			Balances to the credit of sundry accounts,			2,507 60½
		$202,269 56				$202,269 56

E. E. R. T. McKENNEY, *Cashier.*

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, November 30, 1820.

Bills discounted, - - -		$78,109 52	Stock received, - - - -			$51,525 00
Special loan, - - - -		10,000 00	Discounts received, -		$4,755 03	
Expenses, - - - -		8,291 58	Profit and loss, - -		310 00	
Cash on hand, viz:					5,065 03	
Specie, - -	$47,945 95		Deduct premium account,		71 34	
Cash in paper of other banks, - -	26,285 00					4,993 69
Office paper, -	34,050 00		Office notes issued, - - -			46,656 00
		108,280 95	Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, -			99,030 59½
			Balances to the credit of sundry accounts,			2,476 76½
		$204,682 05				$204,682 05

E. E. R. T. McKENNEY, *Cashier.*

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, February, 1821.

Bills discounted,		$79,202 62	Stock received,		$51,525 00
Special loan,		10,000 00	Discounts received,	$4,930 99	
Expense account,		8,536 88	Profit and loss,	310 00	
Cash on hand, viz:					5,240 99
Specie,	$76,344 35		Office notes issued,		46,656 00
Cash, in bills of other banks,	25,078 00		Amount to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	128,557 13½	
Office paper,	33,958 00		Balances to the credit of sundry accounts,	1,140 72½	
		135,380 35			129,697 86
		$233,119 85			$233,119 85

R. T. McKENNEY, *Cashier.*

Jj.

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, April* 30, 1819. CR.

To stock,	$316,407 11	By specie on hand,	$21,656 23
To notes in circulation,	31,708 25	By notes of banks paying specie,	37,296 60
To post notes due 1st June, 1819,	7,000 00	By bills of exchange,	222 75
To sundry banks,	9,467 19	By same, payable at the Schuylkill Bank in Philadelphia,	8,481 21
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	17,243 82	By bills receivable,	346,554 18
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By sundry banks,	4,926 42
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite,)	28,823 02		
To profit and loss,	8,178 00		
	$419,137 39		$419,137 39

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *May* 1, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, May* 31, 1819. CR.

To stock,	$316,365 17	By specie on hand,	$25,980 93
To notes in circulation,	33,034 00	By notes of banks paying specie,	34,525 59
To sundry banks,	1,625 67	By bills of exchange,	600 00
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	34,491 81	By same, payable at the Schuylkill Bank in Philadelphia,	11,681 21
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By same, payable at the Bank of Louisiana,	600 00
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite,)	25,541 57	By bills receivable,	342,438 70
Profit and loss since Dec. 15, 1818,	9,899 00	By sundry banks,	5,430 69
	$421,257 12		$421,257 12

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *June* 1, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, June* 30, 1819. CR.

To stock,	$316,334 61	By specie on hand,	$32,799 20
To notes in circulation,	24,646 00	By notes of banks paying specie,	42,656 75
To sundry banks,	15,996 59	By bills of exchange,	2,600 00
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	51,944 70	By same, payable at the Schuylkill Bank in Philadelphia,	10,101 77
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By same, payable at the office of discount and deposite Bank U. States, Washington city,	1,000 00
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite,)	25,636 53	By same, payable at New Orleans,	600 00
To profit and loss account since 15th inst.,	807 96	By bills receivable,	340,844 47
		By sundry banks,	5,064 20
	$435,666 39		$435,666 39

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *June* 30, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, July 31, 1819.* CR.

To stock,	$316,298 41	By specie on hand,	$36,239 31
To notes in circulation,	23,103 75	By notes of banks paying specie,	42,232 17
To sundry banks,	3,819 75	By bills of exchange, payable in Philadelphia,	6,646 02
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	65,423 15	By same, payable at Washington city,	1,000 00
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By same, payable at New Orleans,	14,235 72
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite,)	33,492 52	By bills receivable,	338,375 82
To profit and loss since 15th June,	2,398 66	By sundry banks,	6,107 20
	$444,836 24		$444,836 24

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *July* 31, 1819. E. T. BAINBRIDGE, *Clerk.*

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, August 31, 1819.* CR.

To stock,	$316,298 41	By specie on hand,	$45,637 79
To notes in circulation,	22,039 00	By notes of banks paying specie,	38,233 50
To sundry banks,	1,896 97	By bills of exchange, payable at Philadelphia,	6,643 90
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	81,308 49	By same, payable at Washington city,	1,000 00
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By same, payable at New Orleans,	20,735 72
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite,)	25,947 86	By bills receivable, (amount under discount,)	330,856 72
To profit and loss since 15th June last,	4,580 88	By sundry banks,	9,263 98
	$452,371 61		$452,371 61

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *September* 1, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, September 30, 1819.* CR.

To stock,	$316,298 41	By specie on hand,	$53,865 26
To notes in circulation,	20,085 75	By notes of banks paying specie,	40,208 83
To sundry banks,	5,158 62	By bills of exchange, payable in Philadelphia,	5,718 49
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	101,197 95	By same, payable at Washington city,	1,000 00
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By same, payable at New Orleans,	32,311 72
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite,)	35,109 50	By bills receivable, (amount under discount,)	346,097 02
To profit and loss since 15th June last,	6,596 57	By sundry banks,	5,545 48
	$484,746 80		$484,746 80

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *September* 30, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

DR. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, October 30, 1819.* CR.

To stock,	$316,298 41	By specie on hand,	$57,405 85
To notes in circulation,	19,330 75	By notes of banks paying specie,	23,344 83
To sundry banks,	1,646 49	By bills of exchange payable in Philadelphia,	7,221 83
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States,	113,644 82	By same, payable at Washington city,	1,000 00
To balance of accounts current, (amount on deposite,)	33,415 16	By same, payable at New Orleans,	60,236 72
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army,	300 00	By bills receivable, (amount under discount,)	340,164 13
To profit and loss since June 15,	9,343 51	By sundry banks,	4,605 78
	$493,979 14		$493,979 14

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *October* 30, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Dr. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, November* 30, 1819. Cr.

To stock, - - - -	$316,298 41	By specie on hand, - - -	$63,814 71
To notes in circulation, - -	18,795 00	By notes of banks paying specie, -	20,501 23
To sundry banks, - - -	1,737 19	By bills of exchange payable at Philadelphia, - - - -	7,221 83
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, - - -	121,937 70	By same, payable at Washington, -	1,000 00
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army, - - -	300 00	By same, payable at New Orleans, -	62,782 72
To balance of accounts current (on deposite,) - - - -	29,362 49	By bills receivable, (amount under discount,) - - - -	340,347 00
Profit and loss since June 15, - -	12,691 65	By sundry banks, - - -	5,454 95
	$501,122 44		$501,122 44

Louisville Branch Bank, *December* 1, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Dr. *Report of the Louisville Branch Bank, December* 31, 1819. Cr.

To stock, - - - -	$316,298 41	By specie on hand, - - -	$45,974 58
To notes in circulation, - -	13,791 75	By notes of banks paying specie, -	19,241 58
To sundry banks, - - -	17,495 36	By sundry banks, - -	23,201 31
To Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, - - -	131,906 61	By bills of exchange payable and paid at Philadelphia, - - -	7,083 98
To Robert Brent, paymaster of United States army, - - -	300 00	By same, payable and paid at Washington city, - - -	3,475 00
To balance of accounts current, (on deposite by individuals,) - -	18,909 65	By same, payable and paid at New Orleans, - - - -	73,044 72
To profit and loss since 15th instant, -	1,083 26	By bills receivable, (amount under discount,) - - - -	327,763 87
	$499,785 04		$499,785 04

Louisville Branch Bank, *December* 31, 1819. JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Ll.

Statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, on Thursday, June 30, 1819.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$417,834 40	By capital stock, - - -		$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	58,628 50	By notes registered,	$200,967 62½	
Real estate, - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand,	57,559 68¾	
Expenses, - - - -	773 44			
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	21,316 40	In circulation, -	143,407 93¾	143,407 93
Silver, - - - - -	75,837 10	By premiums, - - -		32 46
Gold, - - - - -	19,852 52	By discounts, - - -		2,931 41
Error, &c. - - -	1,000 00	By Treasurer United States, - -		244,519 51
		By Greene Academy, - -		1,897 17
		By dividends, - - -		1,212 75
		By profit and loss, - - -		7,699 36
		By individual deposites, - -		34,031 77
	$599,907 36			$599,907 36

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, *June* 30, 1819.

ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

July 1, 1819.

Since making up the above statement, I have received this morning, in addition to our gold, $2,027 90.

E. RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, August* 6, 1819. Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$408,648 98	By stock, - - - -		$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	57,128 50	Bills payable, registered,	$200,967 62½	
Real estate, - - - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand, -	71,985 37½	
Expenses, - - - -	1,343 23			128,982 25
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	36,654 16	By premiums, - - - -		32 46
Silver, - - - - - -	67,809 75	By discounts, - - - -		5,854 88
Gold, - - - - - -	21,704 89	By Treasurer United States, - -		252,996 27
Error, &c. - - - -	1,000 00	By dividends, - - - -		588 00
		By Greene Academy, - - -		1,897 17
		By profit and loss, - - -		7,699 36
		By individual deposites, - -		36,739 12
	$598,964 51			$598,964 51

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, *August* 6, 1819.

ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

DR. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, September* 10, 1819. CR.

Bills and notes discounted,	$388,149 53	By capital stock,	$164,175 00
Bills of exchange,	54,493 23	By bills payable, registered, $200,967 62½	
Real estate,	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand, 81,590 50	
Expenses,	4,211 21		119,377 12½
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	50,624 74	By premiums,	32 46
Silver,	61,826 10	By discounts,	8,050 28
Gold,	20,814 35	By Treasurer United States,	254,320 14
Error, &c.	1,000 00	By dividends,	104 12
		By Greene Academy,	1,897 17
		By profit and loss,	7,699 36
		By individual deposites.	30,138 51
	$585,794 16		$585,794 16

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE. ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

DR. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, October* 8, 1819. CR.

Bills and notes discounted,	$393,439 70	By stock,	$164,175 00
Bills of exchange,	57,293 23	By bills payable, registered, $200,967 62½	
Real estate,	4,675 00	Deduct bills on hand, 87,362 00	
Expenses,	4,266 82		113,605 62½
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	43,801 93	By discounts,	10,766 48
Silver,	59,472 55	By Treasurer United States,	246,305 95
Gold,	15,789 85	By Greene Academy,	1,897 17
Error, &c.	1,000 00	By profit and loss,	7,699 36
		By individual deposites,	35,289 50
	$579,739 08		$579,739 08

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE. ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

DR. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, November* 12, 1819. CR.

Bills and notes discounted,	$392,978 29	By capital stock,	$164,175 00
Bills of exchange,	58,515 23	By bills payable, registered, $200,967 62½	
Expenses,	4,454 26	Deduct notes on hand, 98,810 25	
Real estate,	4,675 00		102,157 37½
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	28,418 34	By discounts,	12,661 82
Silver,	57,546 75	By Greene Academy,	1,897 17
Gold,	16,350 66	By profit and loss,	7,699 36
Error, &c.	1,000 00	By Treasurer United States,	220,857 55
		By individual deposites,	54,490 26
	$563,938 53		$563,938 53

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE. ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

DR. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, December* 10, 1819. CR.

To bills and notes discounted,	$414,364 64	By capital stock,	$164,175 00
To bills of exchange,	50,913 87	By bills payable, registered, $201,967 62½	
To real estate,	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand, 96,739 25	
To expenses,	126 12		104,628 37
To cash on hand, notes of different banks,	61,730 96	By profit and loss,	7,759 80
Silver,	56,770 43	By Greene Academy,	1,897 17
Gold,	15,227 78	By discounts,	1,388 09
To error, &c.	1,000 00	By Treasurer United States,	220,805 72
		By dividends,	1,318 62
		By individual deposites,	100,164 40
		By Nashville Bank,	835 09
		By Branch Bank State of Tennessee, at Nashville,	1,836 54
	$604,808 80		$604,808 80

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE. E. RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, January* 7, 1820. Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$438,879 39	By capital stock, - -		$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - -	56,513 87	By bills payable, registered,	$201,958 28½	
Real estate, - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand,	56,985 75	
Expenses, - - -	918 83			144,972 53
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	33,780 97	By profit and loss, - -		7,759 80
Silver, - - -	55,104 31	By Greene Academy, - -		1,897 17
Gold, - - -	13,979 51	By discounts, - - -		2,873 29
Branch Bank State of Tennessee, at Nashville, - - -	1,772 19	By Treasurer United States, -		220,805 72
		By dividends, - - -		228 25
Error, &c. - - -	1,000 00	By Nashville Bank, - -		635 09
		By individual deposites, - -		63,277 22
	$606,624 07			$606,624 07

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. E. RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, February* 11, 1820. Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$432,994 86	By capital stock, - -		$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - -	58,013 87	By bills and notes, registered,	$201,958 28	
Real estate, - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand,	58,025 62	
Expenses, - - -	1,889 33			143,932 66
Branch Bank State of Tennessee, at Nashville, - - -	2,200 00	By Greene Academy, -		1,897 17
		By profit and loss, - -		7,759 80
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	28,361 25	By discounts, - - -		5,582 38
Silver, - - -	49,638 94	By Treasurer United States, -		223,274 47
Gold, - - -	13,954 24	By dividends, - - -		111 87
Error, &c. - - -	1,000 00	By Nashville Bank, - -		137 09
		By individual deposites, - -		45,857 55
	$592,727 49			$592,727 49

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. E. RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, March* 17, 1820. Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$417,246 36	By capital stock, - -		$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - -	56,213 87	By bills payable, registered,	$202,858 28	
Real estate, - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand,	77,936 78	
Expenses, - - -	1,926 95			124,921 50
Branch Bank of the State of Tennessee, at Nashville, - - -	1,642 00	By profit and loss, - -		7,759 80
		By Greene Academy, - -		1,897 17
Deferred stock, - - -	7,500 00	By discounts, - - -		4,969 40
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	27,443 78	By Treasurer United States, -		234,054 35
Silver, - - -	47,664 91	By dividends, - - -		104 50
Gold, - - -	11,158 00	By Nashville Bank, - -		133 09
		By individual deposites, - -		37,456 06
	$575,470 87			$575,470 87

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. E. RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, April* 28, 1820. Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$416,260 26	By capital stock, - - -		$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	57,503 87	By bills payable, registered,	$202,858 28	
Real estate, - - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand, -	86,565 66	
Expenses, - - - -	2,022 16			116,292 62
Deferred stock, - - - -	7,500 00	By profit and loss, - - -		7,759 80
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	25,766 14	By Greene Academy, - - -		1,897 17
Silver, - - - - -	40,352 18	By discounts, - - - -		7,768 10
Gold, - - - - - -	5,227 90	By Treasurer of United States, -		225,108 00
		By individual deposites, - -		36,306 82
	$559,307 51			$559,307 51

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Thursday, June 1, 1820.* Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$414,480 24	By capital stock, - - -	$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	51,638 87	By bills payable, registered, $203,010 20½	
Real estate, - - - -	4,675 00	Deduct notes on hand, - 92,636 47½	
Expenses, - - - -	1,084 33		110,373 73
Deferred stock, - - - -	7,500 00	By profit and loss, - - -	7,915 34
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	26,111 40	By Greene Academy, - - -	1,897 17
Silver, - - - - - -	33,221 62	By discounts, - - - -	1,277 42
Gold, - - - - -	4,039 74	By Treasurer of United States, -	218,352 08
Overdrafts, - - - -	134 91	By dividends, - - - -	1,699 88
Branch Bank State Tennessee, Nashville,	72 90	By individual deposites, - -	37,268 39
	$542,959 01		$542,959 01

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Dr. *A statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Friday, June 30, 1820.* Cr.

Bills and notes discounted, - -	$417,068 21	By capital stock, - - -	$164,175 00
Bills of exchange, - - -	51,638 87	By notes in circulation, - -	119,357 10
Real estate, - - - -	4,675 00	By profit and loss, - - -	7,915 34
Expenses, - - - -	1,130 28	By Greene Academy. - - -	1,897 17
Deferred stock, - - - -	7,500 00	By discounts, - - - -	2,826 12
Cash on hand, notes of different banks,	16,569 42	By dividends, - - - -	459 01
Silver, - - - - - -	33,380 80	By Treasurer of the United States, -	186,519 28
Gold, - - - - - -	3,440 00	By individual deposites, - -	52,253 56
	$535,402 58		$535,402 58

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

X.

A statement exhibiting the balances due by receivers of public money, and by individuals, in the several land offices, on the 1st days of January, 1815 and 1819, respectively.

Districts.	On 1st January, 1815.			On 1st January, 1819.		
	By individuals.	Cash in the hands of the receivers.	Total.	By individuals.	Cash in the hands of the receivers.	Total.
Marietta, Ohio, -	$34,472 16	$13,163 28	$47,635 44	$106,138 74	$11,503 42	$117,642 16
Zanesville, Ohio, - -	213,027 66	14,588 09	227,615 75	469,035 87	17,206 55	486,242 42
Steubenville, Ohio, -	344,283 71	52,410 62	396,694 33	340,139 77	14,538 82	354,678 59
Chilicothe, Ohio, - -	169,829 94	11,716 79	181,546 73	358,756 73	3,955 10	362,711 83
Cincinnati, Ohio, - -	770,271 57	24,846 87	795,118 44	1,138,915 83	3,760 22	1,142,676 05
Wooster, Ohio, - -	433,779 28	54,866 62	488,645 90	620,796 82	10,346 93	631,143 75
Vincennes, Indiana, -	122,723 64	46,960 13	169,683 77	1,390,909 35	55,782 21	1,446,691 56
Jeffersonville, Indiana, -	242,176 33	71,900 93	314,077 26	1,021,834 96	1,377 09	1,023,212 05
Kaskaskia, Illinois, -	40,384 50	"	40,384 50	432,488 85	12,429 90	444,918 75
Shawneetown, Illinois, -	111,437 65	16,297 62	127,735 27	546,788 01	23,287 86	570,075 87
Edwardsville, Illinois, "	-	-	-	425,636 87	25,360 57	450,997 44
Detroit, Michigan, - -	798 50	991 22	1,789 72	88,085 69	5,633 21	93,718 90
St. Louis, Missouri, -	-	-	-	263,824 89	769 52	264,594 41
Franklin, Missouri, - -	"	-	-	*469,314 58	*86,590 39	555,904 97
West of Pearl river, Miss'pi,	287,969 53	64,862 36	352,831 89	*1,203,863 66	*15,444 47	1,219,308 13
East of Pearl river, Miss'pi,	105,260 73	6,294 13	111,554 86	*1,015,378 29	*218,561 21	1,233,939 50
Cahawba, Alabama, -	"	"	"	1,409,274 14	41,497 29	1,450,771 43
Huntsville, Alabama, -	166,198 69	42,781 56	208,980 25	5,493,582 09	345,882 58	5,839,464 67
Total, -	3,042,613 89	421,680 22	3,464,294 11	16,794,765 14	893,927 34	17,688,692 48

The foregoing items have been taken from the quarterly accounts, as admitted at the Treasury Department, except those marked *, in which cases they have been taken from a statement dated 15th November, 1820.

General Land Office, *February* 6, 1822.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner.*

17th Congress.] No. 638. [1st Session.

REMISSION OF A FORFEITURE TO THE EXCLUSION OF INFORMER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 28, 1822.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Harris, reported:

That the petitioner states that he was an inspector of the customs for the port of Alexandria, and gave the information that induced the seizure of the Betsey and Charlotte, with her cargo, and that the said vessel and cargo were condemned as forfeited for a breach of the law interdicting the intercourse with the island of St. Domingo, which sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. That, on application of William Yeaton, the President of the United States did remit, on the 24th June, 1811, so much of the forfeiture as belonged to the United States; and, on a subsequent petition of the said William Yeaton, did, on the 24th day of August, remit all the remaining part of the forfeiture, being that part which the law had vested, in the opinion of the petitioner, in the informer and the officers of the customs; against which act the petitioner protests as arbitrary, and prays that Congress would pass an act directing payment from the treasury of a sum equal to that of which he was deprived by an act of the President, which he conceives to be illegal.

It appears to the committee that the President remitted the forfeiture under the power vested in him by the constitution "to pardon," and that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

17th Congress.] No. 639. [1st Session.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 7, 1822.

The committee on the memorial of the Bank of the United States, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire "whether the Bank of the United States has not taken, and is not in the practice of taking, more than six per centum per annum for or upon its loans or discounts," report:

That, having inquired into the facts deemed to be material in relation to the question proposed in the resolution, they find:

1st. That it is, and from the establishment of the Bank of the United States has been, the practice of that bank, in calculating the discount upon a note payable a certain number of days after the date, to compute the interest upon a month of thirty days, and the fractions of such a month. Thus one per cent. is charged for sixty days.

In this respect, the bank has conformed to the established, and, it is believed, universal usage in the United States, prevailing among individuals as well as in moneyed institutions, and to the most approved tables heretofore in use.

2d. That, in charging the discount upon a sixty days' note, the bank and its branches have followed the usage of the place where the loan was made, as to the number of days (including the days of grace) for which the discount should be computed. In general, it has been the practice in the United States to charge the interest for sixty-four days; but there are some places where the interest is charged for only sixty-three days, and the branches established at such places have conformed to the practice there prevailing.

The committee do not think that there is any thing in either of the modes of computing interest adopted by the bank which calls for legislative interposition, and, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

17th Congress.] No. 640. [1st Session.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 19, 1822.

Sir: Treasury Department, *March* 15, 1822.

I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, a statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1818, 1819, and 1820, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the Speaker *of the House of Representatives.*

A statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1818, 1819, and 1820, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1818.		1819.		1820.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
At 7½ per cent. ad valorem,	$192,983	$12,369	$141,466	$13,822	$38,642	$3,068
15 do. do.	3,191,984	250,944	2,413,517	304,206	1,710,425	289,718
20 do. do.	1,948,711	38,529	1,241,186	42,496	503,699	22,516
25 do. do.	6,753,008	534,307	4,932,201	816,925	2,965,288	701,287
30 do. do.	827,313	74,210	634,803	61,433	279,790	28,186
Duck, Russia,	73,111	1,675	34,046	2,900	59,118	4,807
Ravens,	43,614	1,962	18,779	2,392	24,671	4,108
Holland,	4,523	229	3,901	–	4,535	
Sheeting, Brown Russia,	28,391	5,566	23,618	17,004	49,526	25,064
White Russia,	4,188	390	665	219	1,948	332
Wines, Madeira,	172,400	9,913	195,608	7,070	137,135	39,089
Burgundy,	9,242	1,126	6,006	–	8,040	49
Claret,	8,543	6,773	27,698	4,650	5,275	1,302
Sherry and St. Lucar,	48,890	1,463	12,957	–	100,407	1,147
Lisbon and Oporto,	56,774	1,404	66,052	1,723	103,779	2,994
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	90,219	11,678	111,827	479	12,231	3,376
All other,	361,280	70,750	171,216	64,469	201,287	22,803
Spirits, from grain,	364,370	19,673	254,746	24,154	200,462	20,535
From other materials,	2,463,421	55,381	1,865,766	119,494	1,679,018	110,326
Molasses,	623,917	354	597,973	935	543,673	3,558
Beer, ale, and porter,	45,970	289	23,160	1,065	8,341	343
Oil, Spermaceti,	350	–	1	–	1,975	
Whale, and other fish,	241	–	166	–	71	
Olive, in casks,	4,950	900	5,075	838	4,283	2,400
Teas, Bohea,	55,082	9,679	34,183	2,709	19,587	
Souchong,	344,615	101,132	426,666	78,944	418,351	102,748
Hysonskin, &c.	526,180	96,835	565,428	101,849	451,690	35,154
Hyson and young hyson,	927,126	234,454	1,065,695	276,951	864,953	157,073
Imperial,	211,220	76,715	190,664	71,094	143,465	26,415
Coffee,	1,384,470	399,332	1,340,406	288,939	1,187,418	508,824
Cocoa,	23,594	12,442	20,866	7,456	50,549	34,097
Chocolate,	63	–	122	–	61	
Sugar, Brown, &c.	1,862,882	386,800	2,373,805	302,923	2,224,068	739,639
White, &c.	228,944	102,320	171,018	42,014	239,471	117,937
Candy and loaf,	4,217	3,659	2,718	2,031	514	4
Other refined,	107	–	96	–	56	
Almonds,	18,716	1,496	20,235	931	11,927	2,771
Currants,	2,613	–	5,037	–	7,331	3,637
Prunes and plums,	5,943	233	10,117	328	3,667	157
Figs,	8,947	1,592	14,150	4,445	8,808	437
Raisins, Jar and Muscatel,	74,026	2,050	33,173	5,552	30,412	2,211
Other,	29,817	17	36,957	4,337	26,477	5,728
Candles, Tallow,	1,744	–	874	691	3,011	1,635
Wax and spermaceti,	70	976	26	–	63	
Cheese,	25,663	8,241	8,584	1,199	9,914	3,139
Soap,	6,747	4,478	10,229	5,654	4,168	2,882
Tallow,	12,157	4,011	3,806	130	19,153	258
Spices, Mace,	3,433	–	9,966	2,666	1,325	970
Nutmegs,	24,752	727	18,902	577	766	961
Cinnamon,	1,601	3,049	4,619	3,446	11,021	12,288
Cloves,	12,840	4,643	7,100	1,583	8,934	3,856
Pepper,	334,527	240,297	220,635	168,987	94,747	77,227
Pimento,	16,091	1,501	16,522	1,691	18,073	2,119
Cassia,	17,071	7,304	26,837	11,490	14,019	8,509
Tobacco,	63	51	30,998	27,174	50	
Snuff,	4,148	4,173	7,442	151	542	6,347
Indigo,	67,056	46,476	89,601	41,204	101,099	80,106
Cotton,	552,058	414,230	201,871	324,858	20,302	27,011
Gunpowder,	19,783	11,020	6,218	5,201	2,663	3,762
Bristles,	5,642	–	1,273	–	1,330	
Glue,	2,645	104	2,299	–	2,732	
Paints, Ochre, dry,	8,430	671	3,898	57	1,776	140
In oil,	542	–	776	–	513	
White lead,	72,700	876	50,217	1,454	94,413	3,193
Whiting and Paris white,	361	–	1,395	–	723	
Lead, sheet, bar, and pig,	15,217	10,892	11,980	4,161	24,630	2,536
Manufactures of, and shot,	16,140	511	22,924	622	42,160	1,022
Cordage, cables, and tarred,	17,379	5,204	4,179	3,595	11,684	3,560
Untarred,	3,550	84	2,227	213	9,951	71
Twine and packthread,	20,378	89	15,341	219	9,138	158
Copper rods and bolts,	2,131	–	2,874	–	870	
Nails and spikes,	2,150	–	767	–	528	
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 18,	14,325	–	14,852	–	6,689	658
above No. 18,	1,749	1,670	1,120	–	682	
Iron tacks, brads, &c. not above 16 oz. per m.	846	–	970	–	1,100	
above 16 oz. per m.	67	–	70	–	60	
Nails,	48,192	8,130	16,443	1,822	8,904	66
Spikes,	7,522	443	5,413	438	1,159	
Anchors,	3,637	692	4,173	31	1,832	226
Pig,	1,988	–	3,317	–	3,310	

STATEMENT—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1818.		1819.		1820.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
Iron Castings,	$12,054	$58	$14,348	–	$4,660	$7
Sheet, rod, and hoop,	48,902	4,140	46,434	$629	32,129	809
Bar, rolled,	92,319	11,025	82,413	5,341	94,350	5,126
Hammered,	213,273	4,323	245,825	1,431	298,161	5,284
Steel,	12,679	1,258	9,234	728	8,535	705
Hemp,	149,107	–	77,706	–	140,886	
Alum,	9,433	–	5,124	2	2,566	
Copperas,	455	–	21	–	540	
Salt,	714,466	6,355	765,537	2,349	1,017,567	3,340
Coal,	46,366	51	39,521	100	33,886	196
Fish, dried or smoked,	1,919	–	568	–	558	
Pickled salmon,	5,236	–	3,212	–	2,746	
Mackerel,	13,344	–	1,753	–	26	
Other,	721	–	283	–	220	
Glass bottles, black quart,	29,212	1,042	20,246	1,002	13,997	295
Window,	41,257	73	35,553	203	17,708	
Boots,	3,301	854	2,501	95	500	1,082
Shoes, silk,	2,844	142	1,462	39	397	237
All other,	15,078	1,027	10,663	1,282	2,548	1,288
Segars,	44,215	4,406	31,473	2,520	15,531	2,056
Cards, playing,	3,754	–	1,650	–	657	
Total,	$25,832,685	$3,343,938	$21,320,034	$3,301,812	$16,560,626	$3,286,965

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 11, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

17th CONGRESS.] No. 641. [1st SESSION.

BALANCES—DUTY AND DEBENTURE BONDS—AMOUNT OF DUTIES SECURED IN 1821, &c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 29, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 28, 1822.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to lay before the House a statement of the balances of money in the Treasury, and of the amounts of appropriations unexpended at the end of each year, from the commencement of this Government to the 31st of December last; also, a statement of the amounts of public moneys which had been received by the collectors and receivers, and not paid into the Treasury, on the 30th day of September, and on the 31st of December last, respectively; also, a statement of the amounts of revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th September last, showing separately the amount of those that are considered insolvent, and a statement of the debentures outstanding at the same period; also, a statement of the amounts of revenue bonds outstanding and due on the 30th September and the 31st December last, respectively; showing, at each period, the amount that was in suit, and the amount upon which indulgence had been given, and the extent of that indulgence; and a statement of the sum due for public lands on the 30th of September, 1820, and on the 30th of September last, respectively, deducting from each of these sums the amounts from which the purchasers of public lands may have been released under the act of the last Congress passed for their relief; also, a statement of duties secured in each quarter of the past year; and, also, a statement of the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and other public officers, on the books of the Bank of the United States and the branches, on the 1st day of February instant:" I have the honor to submit sundry statements which contain all the information required, as far as it has been practicable to obtain it.

It is proper to observe, that the amount of duties which have been secured in the first three quarters of 1821 has been ascertained by settlement at the Treasury; but that of the fourth quarter has been estimated from the monthly account of bonds which have been rendered by the collectors. This estimate is believed to be sufficiently accurate for all the purposes for which it has been required. From this statement it appears that the duties secured by bond during the year 1821 amounts to $18,027,010 65, exclusive of tonnage duties, and of duties upon small invoices which are paid in cash at the time of entry.

It has been found to be impracticable to furnish any statement of the sum due for public lands on the 30th day of September last, which furnish the information required by the resolution. The letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, herewith transmitted, explains the ground of this deficiency.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement of the balances of money in the Treasury of the United States, and of the amounts of appropriations unexpended at the close of each year, from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st December, 1821.

Years.	Balances of money in the Treasury.	Amounts of appropriations unexpended.	Years.	Balances of money in the Treasury.	Amounts of appropriations unexpended.
1791, -	$973,905 65	$1,784,061 13	1807, -	$9,643,850 07	$9,110,800 25
1792, -	783,444 51	1,889,137 70	1808, -	9,941,809 96	4,508,770 99
1793, -	753,661 69	2,378,882 30	1809, -	3,848,056 78	5,024,003 86
1794, -	1,151,924 17	7,614,968 81	1810, -	2,672,276 57	5,236,099 61
1795, -	516,442 61	6,479,739 34	1811, -	3,592,305 80	6,104,108 20
1796, -	888,995 42	6,101,376 37	1812, -	3,862,217 41	11,746,467 80
1797, -	1,021,899 04	5,454,562 09	1813, -	5,196,542 00	9,375,744 92
1798, -	617,451 43	8,634,772 08	1814, -	1,727,848 63	17,357,923 89
1799, -	2,161,867 77	10,727,146 09	1815, -	13,106,592 88	8,650,689 10
1800, -	2,623,311 99	8,442,837 26	1816, -	22,033,519 19	9,672,279 95
1801, -	3,295,391 00	8,576,099 84	1817, -	14,989,465 48	5,043,745 86
1802, -	5,020,697 64	6,519,834 32	1818, -	1,478,526 74	5,881,639 93
1803, -	4,825,811 60	8,902,023 86	1819, -	2,079,992 38	5,887,239 75
1804, -	4,037,005 26	8,356,212 03	1820, -	1,198,461 21	9,441,329 42
1805, -	3,999,388 99	4,858,733 50	1821, -	1,673,575 77	*8,344,457 88
1806, -	4,538,123 80	4,697,240 57			

* Balance of appropriations brought down, - - - - - -			$8,344,457 88
From which deduct--			
Public debt, - - - - - - - - -	$5,300,570 23		
And other items of appropriations not included in the balances, as exhibited in the estimates for 1822, and which will be carried to the surplus fund, - - - -	481,606 74		
			5,782,176 97
Balances, as exhibited in estimates of 1822, - - -			$2,562,280 91

NOTE.—There will be small variations in the balances in the hands of the Treasurer, in consequence of outstanding warrants which cannot be ascertained until his account for the fourth quarter of 1821 is settled; and, also, in the balance of appropriations, which is caused by moneys received and included in the collectors' accounts not yet settled, of marine hospital money, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 25, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March* 19, 1822.

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit an estimate of the balances due from receivers of public moneys on the 30th of September and 31st of December, 1821, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo.

The unusual labors incurred at the land offices, by the operation of the act of the 2d March, 1821, for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to the 1st of July, 1820, have unavoidably retarded the rendering of the receivers' quarterly accounts to the dates required by the resolution. For this reason I furnish the enclosed as an estimate of the balances due at the dates specified, compiled from their monthly accounts current to the Treasury, in all cases where the quarterly accounts have not been rendered.

The statement called for by the same resolution, "of the sums due for public lands on the 30th of September, 1820, and on the 30th of September last, deducting from each of those sums the amounts from which the purchasers of public lands may have been released under the act of the last Congress passed for their relief," cannot be furnished until the accounts of the receivers, delayed from the cause stated, shall have been rendered and adjusted.

With great respect,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Ba.

Approximating statement of balances due from receivers of public moneys on the 30th September, 1821; of moneys received since; of payments made into the Treasury, up to the 31st December, 1821; and of balances due on that day, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th February, 1822.

OFFICES.	Balances due on the 30th Septem. 1821.	Moneys rec'd from 1st Oct. 1821, to 31st Dec. 1821.	Total amount subject to Treasury drafts.	Moneys paid into the Treasury, from 1st Oct'br to 31st Dec. 1821.	Incidental expenses incurred from 1st Oct'br to 31st Dec. 1821.	Balances due from receivers on 31st Dec. 1821.
Marietta, Ohio,	$1,284 16	$731 15	$2,015 31	$527 56	$293 92	$1,193 83
Zanesville, Ohio,	5,089 26	5,755 51	10,844 77	5,036 95	425 75	5,382 07
Steubenville, Ohio,	14,847 25	10,864 94	25,712 19	10,240 00	683 51	14,788 68
Chilicothe, Ohio, (*a*)	26,090 91	2,971 64	29,062 55	2,637 28	348 94	26,076 33
Cincinnati, Ohio,	37,508 76					
Wooster, Ohio,	3,527 62	5,271 28	8,798 90	8,032 95	414 16	351 79
Piqua, Ohio,	237 37	633 44	870 81	-	413 90	456 91
Delaware, Ohio,	$65 60, in favor of receiver.	20,372 19	20,306 59	10,749 10	794 20	8,763 29
Jeffersonville, Indiana,	11,457 03					
Vincennes, Indiana, (*b*)	53,916 71					
Brookville, Indiana,	8,839 38	50,317 93	59,157 31	-	1,509 87	57,647 44
Terre Haute, Indiana,	9,374 38	7,009 73	16,384 11	-	323 32	16,060 79
Kaskaskia, Illinois,	5,939 56	1,311 96	7,251 52	4,000 00	331 69	2,919 83
Shawneetown, Illinois,	13 11	3,060 55	3,073 66	2,467 33	605 03	1 30
Edwardsville, Illinois,	13,641 79	1,100 42	16,742 21	-	632 96	16,109 25
Vandalia, Illinois,	230 80	1,629 99	1,860 79	1,353 74	297 80	209 25
Palestine, Illinois,	274 80					
Detroit, Michigan, (*c*)	10,202 84	2,107 62	12,310 46	4,864 25	437 93	7,008 28
St. Louis, Missouri,	3,162 75	10,949 99	14,112 74	3,794 54	723 93	9,594 27
Franklin, Missouri,	8,224 33	6,829 59	15,053 92	1,498 42	1,227 44	12,328 06
Cape Girardeau, Missouri,	34,244 16	5,596 27	39,840 43	61 50	449 46	39,329 47
Little Rock, Arkansas,	1,650 43					
New Orleans, Louisiana,	718 18					
Jackson court-house, Mississippi,	12,540 22	-	12,540 22	-	313 13	12,227 09
Washington, Mississippi, (*d*)	51,547 15	6,776 99	58,324 14	10,275 00	679 60	47,369 54
St. Stephen's, Alabam'a,	34,500 56	767 66	35,268 22	1,750 37	204 29	33,313 56
Cahawba, Alabama,	5,941 70	11,221 68	17,163 38	4,807 85	929 98	11,425 55
Huntsville, Alabama, (*e*)	104,107 80	8,005 21	112,113 01	24,435 24	843 08	86,834 69
Tuscaloosa, Alabama,	$6,317 32 due the receiver.					
Total,	$459,113 01	$165,285 74	$518,807 24	$96,532 08	$12,883 89	$409,391 27

(*a*) The balance due on 31st December, 1821, is composed of balance due by S. Findlay, late receiver, for the recovery of which a suit has been instituted, - - - - - $22,278 74
Balance due by the present receiver, - - - - - - - 3,797 59

$26.076 33

(*b*) The balance stated to be due on 30th September, 1821, includes that due from the late receiver, N. Ewing, amounting to $3,427 78, according to the Comptroller's last statement.

(*c*) A balance of $1,135 16, due by J. Abbot, late receiver, is included.

(*d*) A balance of $40,131 94, due by P. Walton, late receiver, is included. This case is under suit.

(*e*) The balance at Huntsville includes that of $80,772 45, due from the late receiver, J. Brahan.

The accounts from Cincinnati, Vincennes, Jeffersonville, Palestine, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock, not having been received, or received only in part since the 30th September, 1821, the balances due at those offices cannot be ascertained subsequently to that date. There has been no sale at New Orleans subsequent to the month of January, 1821.

NOTE.—The above balances include sums in the hands of receivers who have been removed from office, as well as those in the hands of the present officers. Ssee statement Bb, which shows the sums in the hands of the present officers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March* 19, 1822.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Bb.

Statement showing the balances in the hands of the receivers of public moneys, on the 30th of September and 31st December, 1821, as far as their returns have been received.

Receivers' names.	Offices.	September.	December.
Samuel Stokely,	Steubenville,	$291 62	$233 07
John P. Mayberry,	Marietta,	221 24	130 93
James Findlay,	Cincinnati,	* No return.	No return.
Alexander Bourne,	Chilicothe,	14 58	
Isaac Van Horne,	Zanesville,	1,880 06	2,172 87
I. C. S. Harrison,	Vincennes,	* 51,622 14	
Joseph Dunbar,	Washington,	4,592 97	416 09
William Crawford,	St. Stephen's,	1,186 83	
Charles M. Taylor,	Jeffersonville,	No return.	No return.
Obadiah Jones,	Huntsville,	† 42,564 44	25,291 33
Samuel Quinby,	Wooster,	3,674 47	498 65
Edward Humphreys,	Kaskaskia,	3,919 71	899 98
John Caldwell,	Shawneetown,	28 95	17 14
Benjamin Stephenson,	Edwardsville,	700 00	6,801 75
William Taylor,	Cahawba,	5,218 43	10,852 63
Jonathan Kearsley,	Detroit,	† 8,413 18	5,218 62
George F. Strother,	St. Louis,	315 27	5,656 16
Thomas A. Smith,	Franklin,	† 1,642 47	5,746 20
Horton Howard,	Delaware, Ohio,	53 94	8,882 82
William McLean,	Piqua,	237 37	1,124 96
Ambrose Whitlock,	Terre Haute,	* 9,374 38	16,060 79
Lazarus Noble,	Brookville,	- - -	48,808 06
William Lee D. Ewing,	Vandalia,	230 79	209 24
William Barnett,	Jackson court-house,	† 10,351 77	No return.
T. Quarles,	Jackson,	* 32,717 25	37,802 57
William G. Parish,	Tuscaloosa,	- - -	November.
Henry W. Conway,	Little Rock,	† 2,394 29	3,094 29
Guy W. Smith,	Palestine,	274 78	317 82
		$181,920 93	$180,235 97

* Deposite quarterly. † Do not deposite; the money remains in their hands until drawn out by Treasury drafts.

Bc.

Statement showing the amount of cash in the hands of the collectors of internal duties and direct taxes, on the 30th September and 31st December, 1821.

On account of internal duties, the 30th of September,	$354,403 67	
On account of direct taxes, the 30th of September,	47,722 52	
On account of internal duties, the 31st of December,	-	$352,552 70
On account of direct taxes, the 31st of December,	-	47,722 52
*Total amount,	$402,126 19	$400,275 22

N. B. The amount of direct taxes outstanding, remaining uncollected, is $125,737 16, exclusive of property sold and purchased in behalf of the United States remaining unredeemed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *March* 20, 1822.

S. PLEASONTON,
Auditor and acting Commissioner of the Revenue.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *March* 21, 1822.

In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th of February last, I have the honor to transmit, for the use of the House, a list of all the "revenue bonds in suit on the 30th September and the 31st of December last, on which indulgence had been granted by the Treasury, and the extent of that indulgence," as derived from the records of this office and the returns of the several collectors, being that part of the information called for by the resolution which was referred by you to this office.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. PLEASONTON, *Agent of the Treasury.*

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

* Suits have been instituted for the greater part of this amount.

C.

Statement of bonds outstanding September 30, 1821.

Bonds outstanding on 30th September, 1821, - - - -	$18,506,709 46
Balances due in cash, and not paid into the Treasury on 30th September, 1821, -	183,849 47
	$18,690,558 93
Balances due in cash, and not paid into the Treasury on 31st December, 1821, -	*$76,730 39

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 28, 1822.

MICHAEL NOURSE, *for the Register.*

Ca.

Statement of the amount of revenue bonds in suit on the 30*th September and* 31*st December*, 1821, *and of the amount of debentures outstanding* 30*th September*, 1821.

Amount of revenue bonds in suit on the 30th day of September, 1821, - - - - -		$3,013,287 31
Of which amount there has been estimated by the collectors as recoverable, - -	$1,255,371 37	
Do. do. do. as doubtful, - - -	557,899 21	
Do. do. do. as lost, - - -	1,200,016 73	
		3,013,287 31
Amount of revenue bonds in suit on the 31st day of December, 1821, - - - - -		2,959,698 09
Amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1821, - - - - -		1,644,004 42

D.

List of bonds taken for duties on merchandise in the several ports of the United States, in suit on the 30*th of September and* 31*st December*, 1821, *upon which indulgence has been granted, and the periods of such indulgence.*

Date of bond.	When payable.	Names of obligors.	Amount.	Remarks.
		PORT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.		
	1820.			
	Feb. -	John Caldwell, Wm. Collier, two bonds,	$1,349 58	Judgment. Execution suspended in 1820 for one year, on Caldwell's conveying lands to the District Attorney, to be by him sold, and the money applied to the payment of the debt. The money has not been paid.
		PORT OF NEW YORK.		
		Charles D. L. Vecchio, John Crowler, two bonds, - - - - -	1,543 13	Indulgence granted to Mr. Vecchio, Aug. 30, 1821, for six, nine, and twelve months, from 21st November, 1821.
		Charles D. L. Vecchio, Charles Irish, -	449 09	
		Charles D. L. Vecchio, Manuel Durham,	214 99	
		Noah Talcott, sundry bonds, - -	20,041 17	Indulgence granted till the 1st of May, 1822, to afford him the advantage of a decision by the Supreme Court, from which he expected to raise the money.
		PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
	April 29,	Reeve Lewis & Co., seventeen bonds, -	32,358 74	Indulgence granted Nov. 14, 1821, by the agent of the Treasury, in consequence of the parties having entered into a contract with the Board of Navy Commissioners to supply kentledge in payment of their debt.
		PORT OF BALTIMORE.		
1818.	1819.			
July 28,	April 28,	J. Gooding, J. W. Stump, J. W. Williams,	2,450 52	October 16, 1821, indulgence was granted to Gooding, the principal, to pay the amount of these bonds in one year from that date, he having assigned his personal property in trust for the United States.
Nov. 25,	May 25,	J. Gooding, J. Williams, H. Didier, Jun. -	650 99	
1819.				
March 6,	Sept. 6,	J. Gooding, J. Williams, J. W. Stump, -	198 00	
Jan. 15,	Oct. 15,	J. Gooding, J. Williams, J. W. Stump, -	2,471 00	
March 6,	Dec. 6,	J. Gooding, J. Williams, J. W. Stump, -	199 17	
Dec. 19,	Dec. 19,	T. Shepherd, N. Stansbury, E. Morgan, twenty-three bonds, - - -	37,040 95	Indulgence was granted till Nov. 1, 1822, Mr. Shepherd having executed a deed of trust of all his property; in which deed the United States have a preference.
		T. Shepherd, S. Snyder, J. H. Browning,	3,985 74	
August 7,	May 7,	J. Poumairatt, P. Jacquin, H. Messonier,	4,552 98	November 9, 1821, indulgence was granted for one and two years.
Nov. 16,	Aug. 16,	J. Poumairatt, P. Jacquin, H. Messonier,	701 28	
March 1,	Dec. 1,	W. Penniman, M. Alley, J. Hathaway, -	2,244 40	Indulgence has been given for six months from 24th January, 1822.
1818.				
Nov. 7,	Aug. 7,	L. Taylor, W. B. Buchanan, J. S. Hollins,	1,945 05	Indulgence has been given in these cases to the 18th September, 1822.
1819.				
Feb. 8,	Sept. 27,	L. Taylor, M. M. McBlair, W. B. Buchanan,	2,670 00	
Feb. 22,	Aug. 8,	L. Taylor, J. A. Buchanan, M. M. McBlair,	853 00	
1818.				
Nov. 9,	Sept. 9,	L. Taylor, J. S. Hollins, W. B. Buchanan,	287 00	
Nov. 9,	Sept. 9,	L. Taylor, J. C. Buchanan, S. Smith, -	1,627 78	

* This sum is very considerably short of the true amount; the accounts of all the large ports and many of the small ones not having, as yet, been received at the Treasury, the true amount cannot be stated.

LIST—Continued.

Date of bond.	When payable.	Names of obligors.	Amount.	Remarks.
1819.	1819.			
April 5,	Oct. 5,	L. Taylor, J. A. Buchanan, M. M. McBlair,	$853 10	Indulgence has been given in these cases to the 18th September, 1822.
April 21,	Oct. 21,	L. Taylor, J. C. Buchanan, M. M. McBlair,	251 00	
1818.				
Nov. 9,	Sept. 9,	L. Taylor, J. C. Buchanan, S. Smith, -	1,627 78	
1819.				
Feb. 8,	Nov. 8,	L. Taylor, M. M. McBlair, J. A. Buchanan,	2,670 96	
Feb. 8,	Nov. 23,	L. Taylor, M. M. McBlair, J. A. Buchanan,	853 10	
March 26,	Dec. 26,	L. Taylor, J. S. Hollins, W. B. Buchanan,	827 77	
	1820.			
April 21,	July 21,	L. Taylor, J. C. Buchanan, M. M. McBlair,	251 85	
April 5,	July 5,	L. Taylor, J. A. Buchanan, M. M. McBlair,	323 85	
	1819.			
April 14,	Oct. 14,	T. Higinbotham, R. Higinbotham, A. Burd,	2,117 00	Indulgence has been given until April 25, 1822.
	1820.			
Feb. 4,	Aug. 4,	T. Higinbotham, J. Gooding, R. Higinbotham,	3,027 00	Indulgence has been given until April 25, 1822.
		PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, DIST. COLUMBIA.		
		——— Koons, - - - -	390 00	Indulgence granted till September 1, 1822.
		William Gray, - - - -	1,029 00	Indulgence granted till February 16, 1823.
		Adam Lynn, - - - -	213 89	Indulgence granted till May 11, 1823.
		PORT OF NORFOLK.		
	1821.			
	May 25,	John Tunis, - - - -	1,387 96	Indulgence granted till May 25, 1822.
	Aug. 25,	John Tunis, - - - -	1,387 96	Indulgence granted till August 25, 1822.
		PORT OF CHARLESTON.		
	1818.			
	Sept. 14,	John Haslet, William Caldwell, J. S. Lovell, two bonds, - - -	7,082 66	Proceedings stayed July 10, 1820, for one and two years.

RECAPITULATION.

Port of Middletown, Connecticut, - - - - - - - - - - -	$1,349 58
Port of New York, - - - - - - - - - - - -	22,248 38
Port of Philadelphia, - - - - - - - - - - - -	32,358 74
Port of Baltimore, - - - - - - - - - - - -	74,681 27
Port of Alexandria, District of Columbia, - - - - - - - - - -	1,632 89
Port of Norfolk, - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,775 92
Port of Charleston, - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,082 66
Total amount,	$142,129 44

E.

Statement of debentures—1820 *and* 1821.

Amount of debentures outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1820, - - -	$2,194,898 57
Amount issued, - - - - - - - - - - -	3,285,819 82
	5,480,718 39
Amount paid, - - - - - - - - - - -	3,379,144 86
Amount outstanding, January 1, 1821, - - - - -	$2,101,573 53
Amount issued since, - - - - - - - -	2,210,105 02
	4,311,678 55
Amount paid since, - - - - - - - - -	2,912,319 44
Amount outstanding, January 1, 1822, - - - - - -	$1,399,359 11
Payable in 1822, - - - - - - - - - -	$1,004,915 45
Payable in 1823, - - - - - - - - - -	22,982 32

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *March* 27, 1822.

In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, which you referred to me, requiring, among other things, "a statement of the duties secured in each quarter of the past year," I have the honor to enclose, agreeably to your request, a statement of the duties on merchandise secured by the collectors of the customs in the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1821.

With considerations of high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

F.

Statement of the duties on merchandise secured in each quarter of the year 1821, *by the collectors of the customs, by bonds.*

Districts.	First quarter of 1821.	Second quarter of 1821.	Third quarter of 1821.	Total.
Alexandria,	$10,052 61	$19,763 61	$38,419 61	
Boston and Charlestown,	577,320 61	1,173,632 07	1,293,384 93	
Barnstable,	6,017 61	320 80	65 89	
Bath,	3,231 86	22,778 14	11,174 63	
Bristol,	11,069 99	38,382 00	42,825 80	
Belfast,	6,381 78	15,927 79	5,658 07	
Burlington, New Jersey,	977 00	394 53	1,191 01	
Baltimore,	217,129 24	206,550 70	345,221 96	
Beaufort, North Carolina,	None.	306 53	None.	
Brunswick, Georgia,	1,114 33	1,344 96	None.	
Camden,	1,980 66	2,230 65	1,163 34	
Cherrystone,	1,731 05	293 50	None.	
Champlain,	None.	117 30	1,522 25	
Charleston, South Carolina,	119,615 46	114,695 01	140,547 32	
Dighton,	None.	1,024 17	788 20	
Detroit,	None.	None.	1,305 62	
Edgartown,	83 72	None.	None.	
East River,	155 21	1,968 53	None.	
Edenton,	4,562 86	1,045 93	813 23	
Frenchman's Bay,	None.	875 84	None.	
Fairfield,	2,517 74	2,097 90	2,437 12	
Folly Landing,	462 81	3,707 15	121 10	
Gloucester,	3,881 19	11,668 37	8,473 32	
Genesee,	None.	None.	165 10	
Great Egg Harbor,	940 22	None.	None.	
Georgetown, District of Columbia,	915 95	11,556 43	6,288 95	
Hampton,	None.	None.	None.	
Ipswich,	None.	569 11	None.	
Kennebunk,	2,656 67	13,650 54	26,238 16	
Little Egg Harbor,	715 18	None.	None.	
Machias,	None.	9,522 16	None.	
Marblehead,	1,336 69	7,617 45	11,764 47	
Middletown,	6,839 55	58,969 07	35,225 94	
Michilimackinac,	None.	None.	4,442 87	
Mobile,	9,980 95	3,412 60	None.	
Nantucket,	845 40	2,734 63	None.	
Newburyport,	8,023 59	21,350 96	6,791 70	
New Bedford,	4,051 07	91 63	10,445 18	
Newport,	6,042 30	16,389 05	14,274 97	
New Haven,	3,136 70	1,616 52	16,257 09	
New London,	4,334 29	2,887 22	7,016 56	
Norfolk,	16,791 28	24,645 19	26,423 91	
Newbern,	12,740 88	13,542 45	6,120 02	
New Orleans,	224,059 05	179,219 15	94,966 54	
New York,	1,295,703 70	2,207,088 83	1,773,011 95	
Portsmouth,	18,260 32	13,145 20	32,341 14	
Portland,	28,413 23	51,633 20	52,605 92	
Penobscot,	None.	2,547 48	3,304 13	
Passamaquoddy,	None.	None.	None.	
Plymouth, Massachusetts,	3,210 71	4,529 54	6,670 28	
Providence,	14,525 13	28,046 40	18,252 65	
Perth Amboy,	None.	None.	6,628 69	
Philadelphia,	251,071 70	983,020 22	857,159 23	
Petersburg,	2,032 89	11,161 90	24,708 19	
Plymouth, North Carolina,	982 25	2,521 86	None.	
Pensacola,	None.	None.	586 14	
Richmond,	6,585 45	13,983 55	50,977 52	
Salem,	72,517 33	93,028 38	122,750 06	
Saco,	2,109 32	None.	4,463 30	
Savannah,	66,205 26	35,186 38	2,207 07	
St. Mary's, Georgia,	155 56	1,007 17	None.	
St. Augustine,	None.	None.	None.	
Snow Hill,	90 25	636 85	516 45	
Tappahannock,	2,728 01	904 32	476 22	
Vermont,	None.	621 38	1,761 54	
Vienna,	388 36	2,597 68	208 00	
Waldoborough,	None.	6,242 37	521 00	
Wiscasset,	None.	4,214 16	494 01	
Wilmington, Delaware,	749 17	1,218 08	9,411 14	
Wilmington, North Carolina,	26,287 50	9,768 75	3,303 83	
Washington, North Carolina,	3,264 92	1,015 63	1,719 60	
York, Maine,	None.	2,023 25	2,218 17	
Dollars,	2,066,976 56	5,463,042 22	5,137,831 09	$13,667,849 87

NOTE.—It may be proper to observe, that the preceding statement embraces only the duties *secured* by bonds, and does not include the duties of any description paid in *cash*.

F—Continued.

Amount of revenue secured the first three quarters,	$13,667,849 87
Bonds taken during the fourth quarter,	4,359,160 78
Total amount of duties secured in 1821,	$18,027,010 65

This is exclusive of tonnage duties, which are always promptly paid; and also of various small sums for duties on merchandise, which are paid in cash at the time of entry.

G.

Account of receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending 31st December, 1821.

DR.		
Expenditures.		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,		$469,770 65
Military department,		290,205 44
Naval department,		718,650 31
Public debt,		1,960,980 98
		$3,439,607 38
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1821,		1,673,575 77
Dollars,		5,113,183 15
CR.		
By balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1821,		1,744,040 84
Receipts.		
From customs,	$2,936,052 30	
From public lands,	271,986 11	
From arrears of internal duties,	11,702 40	
From arrears of direct tax,	13,145 77	
From incidental receipts,	21,614 56	
From repayments,	2,210 36	
From moneys recovered out of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies prior to the 1st of July, 1815,	112,430 81	
		3,369,142 31
Dollars,		5,113,183 15

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 25, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

H.

A statement of the amount standing to my credit in the Bank of the United States and its branches, per their returns and my books, on the 1st of February, 1822, specifying the banks.

Bank United States,		$119,132 88
Branch bank, Boston,		125,394 77
Branch bank, Providence,		10,773 48
Branch bank, Middletown,		17,548 09
Branch bank, New York,		196,690 87
Branch bank, Pittsburg,		4,487 8
Branch bank, Baltimore,		38,839 26
Branch bank, Richmond,		12,550 73
Branch bank, Norfolk,		88,546 31
Branch bank, Fayetteville,		10,958 57
Branch bank, Charleston,		23,748 18
Branch bank, Savannah,		18,277 94
Branch bank, New Orleans,		91,099 05
Branch bank, Chilicothe,		125,846 88
Branch bank, Lexington,		6,156 88
Branch bank, Louisville,		111,480 59
		1,001,532 39
Overdrawn—Branch bank, Portsmouth,	$9,945 35	
Branch bank, Washington,	52,576 36	
		62,521 71
		$939,010 68
There is also in the following branches on special deposite:		
Branch bank, Pittsburg,		2,194 36
Branch bank, Baltimore,		69,077 87
Branch bank, Washington,		22,962 18
Branch bank, Chilicothe,		51,473 00
		$145,707 41

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 13, 1822.

THOS. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer of the United States.*

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I.

A statement showing the amount standing to the credit of public officers and agents, other than the Treasurer of the United States, on the books of the Bank of the United States and its offices, on the 1st of February, 1822, or at the date nearest thereto, for which returns have been rendered.

Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, January 31,		-	$26,195 08
Viz: S. Babcock, captain engineers,	$876 60		
R. Brent, late paymaster general,	179 84		
D. Caldwell, clerk, late of United States court,	5,455 02		
J. Conard, marshal,	732 92		
G. Harrison, navy agent,	1,975 44		
C. Irvine, commissary general,	2,238 06		
W. Linnard, deputy quartermaster general,	130 51		
R. J. Meigs, postmaster general,	8,359 59		
M. Thomas, lieutenant artillery,	24 23		
J. H. Carr, purser United States navy,	1,653 55		
S. P. Todd, purser United States navy,	4,569 32		
Office of discount and deposite at Portsmouth, February 4,		-	7,783 24
Viz: E. Cutts, agent loan office dividends,	562 39		
E. Cutts, agent pension fund,	83 50		
T. Upham, collector of customs,	766 08		
General post office,	1,228 61		
N. Lyde, purser,	2,562 63		
E. G. Parrott, navy agent,	2,580 03		
Office of discount and deposite at Boston, February 1,		-	131,400 32
Viz: D. S. Townsend, paymaster,	3,906 31		
D. C. Ludlow, purser,	1,224 43		
S. D. Harris, marshal,	7,283 79		
H. A. S. Dearborn, collector,	39,140 51		
General post office,	17,522 52		
W. Gray, agent for paying United States dividends,	39,289 14		
W. Gray, agent for paying United States pensions,	3,979 47		
District court,	1,314 17		
Circuit court,	19,848 98		
	133,509 32		
Deduct overdrawn, Louisiana debt,	$4 12		
Deduct overdrawn, A. Binney, navy agent,	2,104 88		
	2,109 00		
Office of discount and deposite at Providence, February 7,		-	6,398 73
Viz: Loan office dividends,	1,755 56		
Pension fund,	831 92		
Collector of customs,	361 74		
General post office,	2,402 24		
G. Allen, paymaster,	71 86		
E. K. Dexter, marshal,	397 00		
Circuit court,	578 41		
Office of discount and deposite at Middletown, particulars not stated, January 21,		-	2,430 89
Office of discount and deposite at New York, January 1,		-	163,479 29
Viz: T. I. Chew, purser,	558 81		
S. Cooper, agent of fortifications,	21 28		
United States district court,	5,796 90		
T. J. Leslie, deputy paymaster,	328 49		
J. Lawrence, commissioner of loans, public debt,	18,375 01		
J. Lawrence, commissioner of loans, Louisiana stock,	3,008 70		
J. Lawrence, commissioner of loans, pension agent,	10,021 22		
R. Swartwout, navy agent,	22,366 63		
C. B. Tallmadge,	2,161 12		
J. Thompson, collector,	87,379 25		
G. S. Wise, Jun., purser,	14,598 92		
	164,616 33		
Deduct overdrawn, general post office,	$1,122 86		
Deduct overdrawn, W. A. Barron, assist. deputy quartermaster gen.	14 18		
	1,137 04		
Office of discount and deposite at Pittsburg, January 31,		-	831 59
Viz: G. Talcott, captain ordnance,	830 84		
W. Wells, assistant commissary subsistence,	75		
Office of discount and deposite at Baltimore, January 31,		-	77,323 49
Viz: N. Baden, lieutenant United States army,	956 13		
P. Bentalou, marshal,	38,398 80		
J. Beatty, navy agent,	220 22		
J. Hindman, colonel United States army,	196 02		
S. Babcock, major engineers,	86 35		
J. H. McCulloch, collector,	28,429 81		
J. Randall, navy agent,	4,539 28		
F. A. Thornton, purser,	2,749 07		
R. J. Meigs, postmaster general,	2,155 66		
	77,731 34		
Deduct overdrawn, H. W. Fitzhugh, quartermaster,	407 85		
Office of discount and deposite at Washington, February 1,		-	11,491 52
Viz: J. Barnes, collector,	1,027 76		
Sat. Clark, battalion paymaster,	15 13		
T. J. Leslie, paymaster engineers,	4,090 47		
J. L. Kuhn, paymaster marine corps,	426 26		
T. Dougherty, clerk House of Representatives,	550 54		
General post office,	4,532 92		

STATEMENT—Continued.

T. W. Maurice, captain engineers,		$334 10	
T. Ringgold, marshal,		600 00	
		11,577 18	
Deduct overdrawn, A. Macomb, lieutenant colonel engineers,	$54 00		
Deduct overdrawn, T. L. McKenney, superintendent Indian trade,	31 66		
		85 66	
Office of discount and deposite at Richmond, January 31,		-	$5,166 89
Viz: J. Gibbon, collector,		1,544 55	
A. Bradley, Jun., assistant postmaster general,		3,021 46	
J. Pegram, marshal,		600 88	
Office of discount and deposite at Norfolk, February 2,		-	77,946 39
Viz: G. Newton, present agent for paying navy pensions,		789 40	
J. Johnson, collector,		578 99	
J. Johnson, superintendent light-houses,		473 48	
M. King, navy agent,		12,436 36	
J. Maurice, agent for fortifications,		104 71	
C. Gratiot, lieutenant colonel engineers,		8,224 92	
C. H. Smith, battalion paymaster,		1,631 63	
A. Bradley, Jun., assistant postmaster general,		2,381 73	
St. G. Tucker, judge district court United States,		51,325 17	
Office of discount and deposite at Fayetteville, January 29,		-	5,716 09
Viz: Loan office dividends,		752 80	
Pension fund,		4,412 61	
General post office,		393 27	
J. Owen, collector, Wilmington,		157 41	
Office of discount and deposite at Charleston, January 29,		-	45,822 69
Viz: Collector at Charleston,		2,601 03	
Circuit court,		12,174 72	
District court,		5,984 82	
Loan office dividends,		12,335 95	
Pension fund,		4,376 81	
Converted six per cent. stock,		5,682 63	
General post office,		2,532 68	
United States attorney,		134 05	
Office of discount and deposite at Savannah, February 1,		-	23,319 54
Viz: J. Cumming, present commissioner of loans,		3,178 38	
J. Cumming, agent for paying pensions,		4,367 77	
A. S. Bullock, collector,		309 79	
J. P. Henry, navy agent,		1,911 38	
A. Clark, collector, St. Mary's,		24 71	
J. H. Morel, marshal,		3,162 22	
G. Glen, clerk United States district court,		3,683 70	
R. W. Habersham, district attorney,		1,109 42	
General post office,		4,833 76	
E. Early, postmaster,		355 00	
J. Le Conte, captain United States army,		383 41	
Office of discount and deposite at New Orleans, January 31,		-	95,053 94
Viz: B. Chew, collector,		4,878 89	
B. Chew, agent for building custom-house,		308 08	
District court United States,		57,286 82	
General post office,		6,213 45	
T. F. Hunt, assistant quartermaster,		33 00	
J. B. Wilkinson, purser,		14 59	
R. E. De Russey, captain United States engineers,		4,409 63	
W. H. Chase, lieutenant United States engineers,		407 98	
J. Jones, assistant deputy quartermaster general,		5 58	
T. Wright, paymaster 8th infantry,		633 00	
C. Root, captain artillery,		95	
J. H. Hawkins, navy agent,		4 98	
B. F. Larned, paymaster,		13,462 30	
A. Jackson, major general,		5,000 00	
D. Randall, regimental paymaster,		2,394 69	
Office of discount and deposite at Lexington, January 31,		-	2 99
Viz: A. Bradley, Jun., assistant postmaster general,		98 01	
Deduct overdrawn, J. Harper, cashier, pension agent,		95 02	
Office of discount and deposite at Louisville, January 31,		-	310 51
Viz: General post office,		310 51	
Office of discount and deposite at Chilicothe, February 2,		-	87 26
Viz: Pension agent,		87 26	
Total dollars,		-	680,760 45

17th CONGRESS.] No. 642. [1st SESSION.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 4, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1822.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Senate, copies of the reports made to this Department by the several incorporated banks in the District of Columbia, showing the state of their affairs at the commencement of the present year.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Statement of the Bank of Columbia, January 1, 1822.

Capital paid in,	$901,380 00	Bills and notes discounted,	$1,687,250 04
Due to Bank of the United States,	537,468 21	Specie,	17,861 50
Deposites, and balances due to banks,	95,279 21	Balances due from banks, and notes on hand,	268,323 09
Surplus profits and discounts,	101,292 45	Real estate, and property taken for debts,	94,076 81
Notes in circulation,	44,015 89	Loans to road and canal companies,	84,430 54
Treasurer United States, including special deposites,	472,506 22		
	$2,151,941 98		$2,151,941 98

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March* 1, 1822.

E. E. D. KURTZ, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Union Bank of Georgetown, January 1, 1822.

Capital stock,	$478,230 00	Bills and notes discounted,	$460,574 82
Notes in circulation,	98,044 00	Due from banks,	4,881 37
Due other banks,	18,642 74	Notes of other banks on hand,	32,687 61
Due individuals,	32,656 00	Specie,	16,143 17
Partial payments on bills and judgments,	26,841 82	Corporation and Cumberland stock, producing six per cent.	6,348 00
Balance,	9,258 92	Turnpike stock,	9,553 40
		United States Bank stock,	50,000 00
		Union Bank of Georgetown stock,	55,917 50
		Real estate,	25,674 77
		Expense and suspense account,	1,892 84
	$663,673 48		$663,673 48
		Balance,	$9,258 92

D. ENGLISH, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.

Capital stock,	$485,900 00	Specie,	$73,517 54
Profit and loss,	32,296 09	Notes of other banks,	38,659 00
Discount account, and interest on corporation stock,	18,293 63	Due from depositors,	36,724 45
Notes in circulation,	236,267 00	Bills and notes discounted,	724,123 09
Due to depositors,	97,295 31	Corporation stock,	10,000 00
Due to banks,	69,451 25	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank stock,	36,140 00
Unclaimed dividends,	9,660 49	Road stock,	9,718 00
		Banking house and lot,	19,957 44
		Expenses,	324 25
	$949,163 77		$949,163 77

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, GEORGETOWN, *December* 31, 1821.

E. E. J. I. STULL, *Cashier.*

State of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, January 1, 1822.

Capital stock paid in,	$252,995 00	Bills and notes discounted,	$101,149 82
Bank notes in circulation,	4,479 37	Notes of other banks,	180 85
Due other banks,	12,384 63	Due from other banks,	1,603 59
Partial payments on bills and notes,	6,246 00	Metropolis Bank stock,	34,300 00
Balance,	31,605 33	Union Bank stock,	2,700 00
		Road stock,	2,100 00
		Central Bank stock,	114,332 00
		Real estate,	10,185 53
		Due from individuals for discounts, overdrafts, &c.	6,636 87
		Counterfeit notes received and paid at bank,	33,000 00
		Expenses, suits at law, &c.	1,521 67
	$307,710 33		$307,710 33

F. DODGE, *President.*

A statement showing the situation of the Bank of Washington, December 31, 1821.

Capital stock,	$479,120 00	Specie,	$10,718 38
Notes in circulation,	58,938 50	Notes of other banks,	13,150 00
Surplus profits,	21,701 54	United States Bank stock,	15,791 21
Discount and interest received since last dividend,	3,508 91	Other stocks,	52,129 70
Dividends unpaid,	6,874 20	Bills and notes discounted,	477,496 89
Balances due banks,	24,652 82	Other debts,	45,480 03
Individual deposites,	51,601 54	Banking house,	13,031 50
		Real estate,	6,286 94
		Expenses,	3,078 51
		Balances due by banks,	9,233 55
	$646,397 51		$646,397 51

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *December* 31, 1821.

E. E. W. A. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of the Metropolis, December 31, 1821.

Bills and notes discounted,	$608,097 43	Capital paid in,	$500,000 00
United States six per cent. stock,	6,000 00	Notes in circulation,	35,893 00
Specie on hand,	14,578 61	Amount due to other banks,	590 61
Notes of other banks,	10,471 58	Amount due to Treasury of United States,	65,095 95
Balances due from other banks,	11,319 96	Amount due to individuals on deposite,	62,920 90
Bank estate,	18,036 93	Dividend account,	4,004 05
	$668,504 51		$668,504 51

E. E. ALEXANDER KERR, *Cashier.*

State of the Patriotic Bank of Washington.

Stock, United States six per cent.	$10,000 00	Capital paid in,	$250,000 00
Stock, Bank of Washington,	1,000 00	Notes in circulation,	60,098 30
Stock, Bank of the Metropolis,	700 00	Due to banks,	8,922 52
Stock, Patriotic Bank,	75,680 00	Surplus profits,	5,707 88
Bills and notes discounted,	249,697 99	Dividend No. 11,	7,500 00
Specie,	5,245 44	Deposites,	42,208 16
Notes of banks,	20,627 49		
Due from banks,	11,485 94		
	$374,436 86		$374,436 86

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *January* 2, 1822.

O. CARR, *Cashier.*

A general statement exhibiting the condition of the Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1821.

Capital stock,	$500,000 00	Debts due by individuals and corporate bodies,	$575,460 18
Notes in circulation,	138,392 57	Specie in bank,	46,424 95
Deposites, viz: By other banks,	31,652 55	Notes of other banks,	33,295 56
By the Treasurer U. States,	85,195 21	Due by other banks,	35,711 84
By individuals,	44,964 43	In various stocks,	44,150 00
Unclaimed dividends,	1,881 00	Real estate taken to secure debts, at a low valuation,	35,196 35
Balance to the credit of the bank,	33,927 45	Banking house,	63,407 07
		Expense account,	2,367 26
	$836,013 21		$836,013 21
		By balance to the credit of the bank,	$33,927 45

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.*

Exhibit of the Bank of Potomac, to December 31, 1821, *inclusive.*

Capital of the Bank of Potomac,	$500,000 00	Specie,	$41,697 00
Do. Union Bank received,	189,597 00	Bills and notes discounted,	616,659 00
Notes in circulation,	128,376 00	United States stock,	52,500 00
Deposites and dividends unpaid,	71,357 00	Stock of incorporated companies,	78,546 00
Due to banks,	28,148 00	Due by banks, in notes and otherwise,	105,025 00
Surplus,	6,845 00	Real estate,	29,896 00
	$924,323 00		$924,323 00

BANK OF POTOMAC, *January* 1, 1822.

C. PAGE, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, January 1, 1822.

Amount of capital stock,	$367,319 50	Amount of specie,	$4,578 53
Amount of notes in circulation,	6,019 25	Amount of current notes,	755 00
Amount of deposites,	51,348 00	Amount of uncurrent notes,	2,320 00
Amount of dividends unpaid,	1,177 18	Amount of debts due upon bills and notes discounted, and otherwise, including interest, &c.	288,889 00
Amount of surplus,	103,445 10	Amount of bank stock,	164,393 00
		Amount of real estate,	66,660 00
		Amount of dividends forfeited,	1,162 00
		Amount of rents due at this date,	551 50
	$529,309 03		$529,309 03

Although there appears by the foregoing statement to be a surplus in favor of the bank of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, yet the capital of the bank is not more than entire, the said surplus being reserved as an off-set to bad debts, &c.

E. E. CH. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, January 5, 1822.

Capital authorized by law, $500,000.

Bills and notes discounted,	$374,416 56		Capital stock paid in,		$310,100 00
Bills on the North discounted,	63,897 68		Notes in circulation,		145,200 00
		$438,314 24	Due to banks,		18,723 00
Notes of other banks on hand,		16,780 75	Individual deposites,		25,855 82
Due from other banks,		21,738 00	Profit and loss,		12,838 85
Specie on hand,		31,399 80			
Real estate,		2,284 73			
Road stock,		1,050 00			
Incidental expenses,		1,150 15			
		$512,717 67			$512,717 67

JANUARY 7, 1822. JOHN HOAFF, *Cashier.*

17th Congress.] No. 643. [1st Session.

DUTIES—AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1822.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, submitted the following statement of duties:

Articles paying ad valorem duties.

ARTICLES.	Rates of duty according to the present tariff.	Rates proposed by the new bill.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Articles, all composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones,	7½	10
Bristol stones,	do.	do.
Dying drugs, and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty,	do.	do.
Embroidery,	do.	do.
Epaulets,	do.	do.
Gum Arabic,	do.	do.
Gum Senegal,	do.	do.
Gold watches,	do.	do.
Gold lace,	do.	do.
Jewelry,	do.	do.
Laces, laced veils, shawls, and shawls of thread and silk,	do.	do.
Nitre,	do.	do.
Paste work,	do.	do.
Pearls of all kinds, set or not set,	do.	do.
Pearl, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of,	do.	do.
Precious stones of all kinds, set or not set,	do.	do.
Precious stones, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of,	do.	do.
Saltpetre,	do.	do.
Silver lace,	do.	do.
Silver watches,	do.	do.
Watches of all kinds, and parts of,	do.	do.
All manufactures of cotton, wool, and linen, or of which either is a component part, not particularly specified. *Note.*—According to the Treasury construction, articles of this description have been subjected to this rate of duty,	25	25
Articles of silk, or of which silk is a component part, the manufacture of India, China, or any other country beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	(*a*)	25
Combs of ivory, shell, or horn,	15	25
Engraving,	15	25
Handkerchiefs, Madras, and other manufactures made of the bark of trees,	15	25
Muffs,	15	25
Tippets,	15	25
Nankeens, the manufacture of any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	25	33½
Clothes, ready made,	30	40

(*a*) Articles entirely of silk have been subject to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. When silk has been a component part of an article, but wool or cotton was the material of chief value, the article has been subjected to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Articles paying, or to pay, specific rates of duty.

ARTICLES.	Rate of duty according to the present tariff.	Rate of duty as proposed by the new bill.
Arrack,	15 per cent.	40 cents per gallon.
Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles,	15 cents per gallon,	20 do.
otherwise than in bottles,	10 do.	15 do.
Anvils,	20 per cent.	2 cents per pound.
Boots, laced, or bootees,	30 do.	$1 50 per pair.
Beeswax,	15 do.	7 cents per pound.
Butter,	15 do.	5 do.
Books, in sheets or boards,	15 do.	21 do.
Books, bound,	15 do.	28 do.
Cassia, Chinese,	6 cents per pound,	10 do.
Cocoa,	2 do.	3 do.
Chocolate,	3 do.	4 do.
Currants,	3 do.	3 do.
Camphor, crude,	15 per cent.	10 do.
Camphor, refined,	15 do.	20 do.
Chamomile flowers,	15 do.	10 do.
Cement, Roman,	15 do.	1 do.
Cochineal,	7½ do.	1 dollar per pound.
Coal,	5 do. pr. heap'd bushel,	6 cents per bushel.
Copper bottoms, cut round, or still bottoms raised to the edge,	15 per cent.	4 cents per pound.
Copper, in plates or sheets, weighing more than 34 oz. per sq. foot,	15 do.	4 do.
Copper plates for engravers,	15 do.	4 do.
Castings of iron,	75 cents per cwt.	1 dollar per cwt.

ARTICLES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rate of duty according to the present tariff.	Rate of duty as proposed by the new bill.
Cables, iron, or parts thereof,	20 per cent.	3 cents per pound.
Chains, iron, or parts thereof,	20 do.	3 do.
Figs,	3 cents per pound,	3 do.
Filberts,	15 per cent.	3 do.
Feathers, for beds,	15 do.	5 do.
Flax,	15 do.	3 do.
Ginger,	15 do.	3 do.
Hemp,	150 per cwt.	2 do.
Hangings, printed,	30 per cent.	15 do.
Indigo,	15 cents per pound,	25 do.
Iron, in bars and bolts, not manufactured by rolling,	75 cents per cwt.	1 dollar per cwt.
Iron, in sheets, rods, and hoops,	250 do.	3 cents per pound.
Lead, in pigs, bars, and sheets,	1 cent per pound,	2 do.
Lard,	15 per cent.	3 do.
Molasses,	5 cents per gallon,	6 cents per gallon.
Mercury, and all preparations of it,	15 per cent.	8 cents per pound.
Madder,	7½ do.	2 do.
Nails,	4 cents per pound,	5 do.
Oil, linseed, palm, and hempseed,	15 per cent.	25 cents per gallon.
Opium,	15 do.	1 dollar per pound.
Pepper,	8 cents per pound,	10 cents per pound.
Pewter,	15 per cent.	4 do.
Pimento,	6 cents per pound,	8 do.
Plums, in jars and boxes,	3 do.	4 do.
Prunes, in jars and boxes,	3 do.	4 do.
Pine apples,	15 per cent.	4 cents each.
Pepper, Cayenne,	15 do.	15 cents per pound.
Paper, printing, all,	30 do.	8 do.
wrapping,	30 do.	6 do.
colored,	30 do.	6 do.
writing,	30 do.	12 do.
sugar loaf,	30 do.	4 do.
letter or folio post,	30 do.	15 do.
bookbinders', bandbox, and sheathing,	30 do.	3 do.
all others not enumerated,	30 do.	6 do.
Quicksilver, and all preparations of it,	15 do.	8 do.
Raisins, Muscatel, and raisins in jars and boxes,	3 cents per pound,	4 do.
all other,	2 do.	3 do.
Shot, manufactured of lead,	2 do.	3 do.
Shoes, prunello and other, or slippers of stuff or nankeen,	15 per cent.	25 cents per pair.
Salmon, smoked,	15 do.	1 dollar per quintal.
Salts, Glauber,	15 do.	2 cents per pound.
Epsom,	15 do.	3 do.
Spikes, of iron,	3 cents per pound,	4 do.
Spades and shovels,	20 per cent.	2 dollars per dozen.
Soap,	3 cents per pound,	4 cents per pound.
Tobacco, not manufactured or in leaf,	15 per cent.	4 do.
Teas, all black,	(b)	25 do.
hysonskin, and other green teas not enumerated,	(b)	25 do.
Vinegar,	15 per cent.	8 cents per gallon.
Wool,	15 do.	6 do.
Wines, Madeira,	1 dollar per gallon,	60 do.
Marsala, or Sicily Madeira, and other wines of Sicily,	50 cents do.	40 do.
Malaga and Colmenar,	30 cents do.	30 do.
Fayal,	40 cents do.	30 do.
Fayal, Pico Madeira,	40 cents do.	40 do.
Canary,	40 cents do.	30 do.

(*b*) According to the present tariff, the duties on teas depend upon the character of the vessel of importation, and the place whence imported.

17th CONGRESS.] No. 644. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 13, 1822.

Mr. NEWTON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Thaxter, of Boston, reported:

That the petitioner states that, during the years 1807, 1815, and 1817, he imported from different parts of the Netherlands, into the United States, very considerable quantities of cat skins, rabbit skins, Angora goat skins, and lamb skins, in the hair and wool, as raw materials, to be manufactured into hats, muffs, and tippets; and that,

during the year 1807, he paid duties on such skins to the amount of $4,644 76; and during the years 1815 and 1817, to the amount of $1,667 61; amounting, in the whole, to $6,312 37. He further states, that at the time of paying said duties, he objected to the same, considering them as coming under the description of raw materials and undressed furs and skins, they having been so considered in other districts. Accompanying the petition is a statement certified by the collector at Boston, showing that the petitioner did import furs in 1807, on which he paid duties amounting to $4,639 92; and in 1815, to the amount of $1,470 14. These amounts differ somewhat from those stated in the petition, but not materially. There is also a deposition of Ambrose Morell, a furrier, who states his knowledge of the importations of furs and skins by Thomas Thaxter, about the times mentioned in the petition. He also states that the furs and skins were similar to a sample which accompany the petition, and that they are considered as a raw material, generally requiring coloring preparatory to their being made up into hats, and muffs, and tippets.

To the foregoing is added a paper which purports to be an entry of merchandise imported into New York in the year 1816, among which appears to be a considerable quantity of cat, hare, rabbit, and lamb skins, all of which, if the statement be correct, were exempted from duty. This paper is certified by the importer, J. B. Graves, to be a true copy of an entry made at the custom-house in New York. Mr. Graves also states, that in the year 1815 cat and rabbit skins, as usually imported from Holland, were exempt from paying duty, and were so at the time of signing the certificate, which is dated April 15, 1819. There is no corroboration of Mr. Graves's certificate by any officer of the customs at New York, or other person, nor is his certificate on oath. On these grounds the petitioner prays that the amount of moneys so paid by him may be refunded. The propriety of granting relief in this case seems mainly to depend on the question whether, as the laws stood at the time of importation, those furs and skins ought to have been considered as exempt from duty. It would seem there was nothing in the revenue laws specifically exempting them from duty, otherwise there would have been no difficulty on the subject. If not specifically exempted, ought the construction put by the collector on the law in 1807, and persevered in up to 1816, as appears by the petitioner's own statement, to be called into question at this time? It will be observed that much the largest portion of the money was paid in 1807. If, then, as the petitioner states, he was aware, at the time that the articles were not subject to duty, and objected to the decision of the collector, the question naturally arises, why did he not seek for redress at the Treasury Department, or by a judicial decision, or by an early application to Congress? The committee are of opinion that it would establish a dangerous precedent to open the door to applications of this kind, where the construction put upon the law by the proper officer had been so long acquiesced in—a construction, too, which the committee, from an examination of the sample of skins submitted to their inspection by the petitioner, believe to have been correct. Under these impressions, the committee beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

17th Congress.] **No. 645.** [1st Session.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15, 1822.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the Government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, report in part:

The first subject which presented itself to the committee, in the discharge of the duties imposed on them by the resolution of the House, was to ascertain, with as much certainty as practicable, the sums properly chargeable upon the revenue by the existing laws.

The next in order, the means of the Government to meet those demands.

The public debt, independent of the floating unliquidated demands, is $93,423,605 73; the interest upon that sum, annually, is $5,165,248 24.

The stock composing the debt, and when reimbursable, is shown by the following table:

Deferred six per cent. stock,	$1,525,826 12
Three per cent. stock,	13,295,956 04
Six per cent. stock of 1796,	80,000 00
Exchanged six per cent. stock,	2,668,974 99
Six per cent. stock of 1812,	6,187,006 84
Six per cent. stock of 1813, ($16,000,000 loan,)	15,521,136 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, ($7,500,000 loan,)	6,836,132 39
Six per cent. stock of 1814, ($25 and 3,000,000 loan,)	13,011,437 63
Six per cent. stock of 1815,	9,490,099 10
Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,465,285 47
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank United States,)	7,000,000 00
Six per cent. stock of the loan of 1820,	2,000,000 00
Five per cent. stock of the loan of 1820,	999,999 13
Five per cent. stock of 1821,	4,735,296 30
	$93,423,605 73

The above amount of debt is reimbursable as follows:

In 1822, deferred six per cent. stock,		$566,588 75
In 1823, deferred six per cent. stock,		602,836 47
In 1824, deferred six per cent. stock,		356,400 90
		1,525,826 12
In 1825, exchanged six per cent. stock,	$2,668,974 99	
In 1825, six per cent. of 1812,	6,187,006 84	
In 1825, Treasury note six per cent. stock,	1,465,285 47	
In 1825, Treasury note seven per cent. stock,	8,606,355 27	
		18,927,622 57
In 1826, six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of $16,000,000,)	15,521,136 45	
In 1826, six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of $7,500,000,)	6,836,232 39	
		22,357,368 84
In 1827, six per cent. stock of 1814,		13,011,437 63
In 1828, six per cent. stock of 1815,		9,490,099 10
In 1832, five per cent. stock of 1820,		999,999 13
In 1835, five per cent. stock of 1821,		4,735,296 30
Stock reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government:		
Three per cent. stock,		13,295,956 04
Five per cent., subscription to Bank of the United States,		7,000,000 00
Six per cent. of 1820,		2,000,000 00
Six per cent. of 1796,		80,000 00
		$93,423,605 73

In addition to the public debt as it now stands, there will have to be added, it is presumed, $5,000,000 of at least five per cent. stock, to discharge the claims against Spain, agreeably to the stipulations with that Government, and which is the consideration for the purchase of Florida, which will make the public debt $98,423,605 73; the interest upon which will be $5,410,248 24 annually.

The estimates, as furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the year 1822, stand thus:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$1,664,297 00
Military service &c.	5,108,097 52
Naval service, &c.	2,452,410 27
To the naval service, add	300,000 00
(part of the $500,000 for the gradual increase of the navy, not included in the estimate;) and also the interest on the national debt, as above estimated, (which will be the amount after the year 1822,)	5,410,248 24
Making the sum of	$14,935,053 03

This estimate is made without allowing one cent to the sinking fund for the gradual discharge of the public debt.

The civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures, they believe, are estimated too low, because the foreign intercourse about to be opened between the United States and Portugal, and also with the independent nations of North and South America, will add to the sum at least $120,000. Although it may be objected that, in the estimates for the military service, &c., a sum is included for arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, yet it is believed by the committee that the deficiencies not included in the estimate in that Department for the year 1821, which amount to $521,886 57, are equal to the arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817. It may also be objected that part of the estimates for the War Department, such as fortifications, are only temporary. To that it may be answered, that, when the fortifications are finished, the expenses will be rather increased than diminished, by the additional number of men necessary to man them. It may be further objected that, in the estimates for the naval service, the sum of $500,000 is included; which expenditure is also temporary, as the appropriation for that object is to last but five years. The committee are of opinion that the additional number of men and officers which the navy will then require, in addition to the sums required, from time to time, to refit and keep in repair the vessels, will make a greater demand from that Department upon the treasury than is estimated.

They would further remark that Congress, each session, upon an average, appropriates for temporary purposes, and which cannot be taken into any estimate, a sum equal to $200,000.

They, therefore, have no hesitation in giving it as the result of their most deliberate opinion, that, according to the now existing laws, the estimate which they have made of $14,935,053 03 as a permanent charge upon the revenue, is not too high.

The committee will now proceed to the consideration of the means of the Government to meet the current demands against it. The estimates given by the Secretary of the Treasury are as follows:

Customs,	$14,000,000
Public lands,	1,600,000
Bank dividends,	350,000
Arrears of direct tax and internal duties,	75,000
Moneys recovered out of advances made in the War Department before 1st July, 1815,	60,000
Incidental receipts,	25,000
Making	$16,110,000

The committee are apprehensive that the customs will not be as productive as by some have been supposed, and by others confidently predicted. For the year 1821, the receipts from the same source amounted to $12,968,915 15.

Why, then, this increase in the estimates? It is a fact well ascertained, that the exports of domestic articles for the year 1820 amounted to $51,684,000, and that the exports of the same articles for the year 1821 amount to but $43,671,894. Although the amount of imports may have an apparent increase, yet it may be considered as an axiom in political economy that the imports never can be considered as increasing when, at the same time, there

is a falling off of the exports; and if, in any one year, the imports shall appear to increase, when the exports, instead of a correspondent increase, are actually diminished, we ought to attribute it either to an excrescence upon the regular operations of trade, or that the imports were intended for exportation again. That the excess in the importations for the year 1821 was owing to an intention of re-exporting part of the same goods, is now manifested by the fact that the debentures will greatly exceed the estimate of the Treasury Department. They can, therefore, see no reason why the estimate for 1822 ought to exceed the amount received from the same source in 1821; but suppose that the customs shall yield, for a series of years, $14,000,000, and beyond that sum it would be entirely unsafe to estimate them; because, although the nation is increasing in population and wealth, yet with feelings of pride it ought to be recollected that she is rapidly increasing in her domestic manufactures; and, as far as they are consumed, so far will the foreign fabrics be thrown out of market, and part of the exports be turned into the channels of domestic trade by way of barter.

The duty arising from sugar imported will be greatly diminished, if not, in a few years, entirely cut off, by the use of the sugar of Louisiana and Florida. The estimate for the year 1822 of $1,600,000 from the public lands, they flatter themselves, will be realized, owing to the discount of thirty-seven and one-half per cent. which is offered to the debtors for public lands who shall pay by September next. All who do not avail themselves of the discount offered for prompt payment will accept the credit given by the act of 1821. From this circumstance, it is believed that, as a permanent source of revenue, after the year 1822, one million per annum would be a high estimate. The resource of public lands cannot be considered as entirely a permanent one; and they very much deprecate the policy of throwing so much land into market, and hope for the future it will not be pursued beyond the limits of the present States and Territories. The policy is ruinous to the western country, by draining it of all the precious metals, and, consequently, embarrassing its circulating medium. The origin of all the pecuniary difficulties of the West may be traced to this cause. The impolicy of the measure is again made manifest by dispersing the population over too great an extent of territory, by which means there is great danger that the Government, at a day not distant, if the policy be not checked, will fall to pieces by its own unwieldiness, and consequent imbecility. The administration of such a Government can never be felt to the extremities of the empire. This system of measures keeps up an irritated state of feelings between the Indian tribes and the people of the United States; besides, humanity forbids the driving those unfortunate people to the ends of the habitable earth; at the same time, self-respect ought to restrain the United States from amusing and gulling them and the world about, in point of practice, the unmeaning word of civilization.

In the estimate of the bank dividend of $350,000—on what data the Secretary went in making that estimate, they know not, as the bank has never yet averaged four per cent. per annum. The items in the estimate of $75,000, $60,000, and $25,000, are not of a permanent character.

Suppose, then, the estimate of a permanent nature should stand thus:

Customs, - - - - - -	$14,000,000 00
Public lands, - - - - - -	1,000,000 00
Bank dividends, - - - - - -	350,000 00
	15,350,000 00
The estimates of the committee, as a permanent charge upon the revenue, - -	14,935,053 03
Balance in favor of the revenue, - - - - -	$414,946 97

which balance is scarcely sufficient to relieve the Treasury from its immediate embarrassments, and meet the unforeseen contingent expenses of Government. To talk of the present resources of Government (incumbered with the demands as now authorized by law, and also the present embarrassments of the Treasury, which will be more particularly noticed hereafter) as being sufficient to operate at all upon, much less redeem within a reasonable time, the public debt, is the veriest delusion that any enlightened people ever fell into; and nothing could keep it up but a reluctance at parting with any of the expenditures of Government. The conclusion of the committee, of the inadequacy of the present revenue, incumbered with the existing demands, is confirmed by the melancholy fact, that, in 1820, the public debt was $89,112,916 63; in 1821, $91,294,416 51; in 1822, $93,423,605 73.

The committee regret to find the Treasury not in as flourishing a situation as the President supposed, in his message to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the session. It is true that, on the 1st of January, 1822, there was a supposed balance in the Treasury of - - - - $1,777,648 58
which is part of the loan of 1821, and no part of the permanent revenue of Government.

That sum, nevertheless, is to be subjected to the following deductions:

-	$226,135 83	
the estimate of the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1821, being estimated too high by that amount.		
Deficiencies in the Indian and Pension Departments for the year 1821, -	521,886 57	
Unavailable funds in the Treasury, - - - -	842,159 60	
		1,590,182 00
Leaving only -		$187,466 58
This sum of - - - - - -		187,466 58
is all that is, in reality, left to discharge the balance of appropriations for the year 1821 which must be required, and which amounts to - - - - -		2,268,611 28
Leaving a balance of		$2,081,144 70

which must remain a charge upon the revenue of 1822.

From the previous part of this report, these three conclusions are clearly deducible:

First. That the present resources of the Government are scarcely equal to the authorized and current demands upon the Treasury, without operating upon any part of the principal of the public debt.

Secondly. That the Treasury, after deducting the deficiencies for the last year, the over-estimate for the quarter of the year ending 31st of December, 1821, the amount of unavailable funds, and the balance of appropriations, as above stated, which will be required, is in arrear $2,081,144 70 for the year 1821, which sum must be charged upon the revenues of 1822.

Thirdly. That the public debt now amounts to $93,423,605 73, and will shortly amount to $98,423,605 73.

The question comes fairly before the nation, What disposition shall be made of the public debt? Shall we go on and make the experiment, and solve the question long agitated among politicians, Is a national debt a curse or a

blessing? The committee, however solicitous some may be to try the experiment, and leave to the silent operations of time the solution of the proposition, are unanimously of opinion that every effort within the power of the Government, and which would not be extremely prejudicial to the interest of the people, should be made to redeem the public debt as soon as possible.

A national debt creates, in the persons of the stockholders, a proud, haughty aristocracy, in their manners extremely offensive, and ever destitute of that kind of patriotism and love of country that would sacrifice their pecuniary interest for that of the nation. It creates a body of men whose interest is separate and distinct, and at war with that of the great mass of the people, and who have an undue influence upon the administration of Government. The stock contributes nothing to the support of Government, when every other kind of property does. The balance of the nation, as we see by an example in Great Britain, become the slaves, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the stockholders. Already have the people of the United States paid to the stockholders, on the score of interest, $119,489,394 84.

Money has been emphatically denominated the sinews of war. A payment of the public debt in times of peace is a much better and more pleasing preparation for war than armies, fortifications, and navies. It puts public credit upon a better footing, and, in another war, loans can be more advantageously obtained. In every war the nation may be engaged in—and an exemption from that scourge of mankind is not to be expected—a resort must be had to loans. The consequence will be that, if the public debt is not paid off in times of peace, and additions made to it in times of war, the payment of the interest will become an insupportable burden.

In 1816 a sinking fund was created of $10,000,000. It is believed by the committee, unless commerce is much more prosperous than can be anticipated, that with the most rigid economy practicable, consistent with keeping up the necesssary establishments of Government, and without resorting to the aid of internal duties and taxes, the Government cannot set apart $10,000,000 of her revenue on account of the public debt, and that, instead of 10, $8,000,000 will be the extent; but, whatever the amount of the sinking fund may be, the same should not be nominal, but real, and held inviolate, and never touched for any other purpose. The people would thereby have certain assurances that the national debt would be discharged within a given time. The full operation of a sinking fund of $8,000,000 would redeem the public debt in 1842, by extinguishing first the six per cent. stock until the seven shall become reimbursable, and then operate upon the stock bearing the highest interest first,computing the three per cent. stock at two-thirds the nominal amount. In this estimate the stock which will be created on account of the purchase of Florida is included, and the stock due the Bank of the United States excluded, because the stock which the Government has in bank will always be equal to the like amount of five per cent. stock due the bank.

From the facts exhibited in this report, and the conclusions deduced therefrom by the committee, these questions necessarily occur:

First, has the Government the means of creating and *keeping up* a sinking fund of $8,000,000; and, if it has, what are those means?

Some politicians have supposed that at the end of each fiscal year there will be an unexpended balance of appropriations, which will be required in the year succeeding, and that the same will average from year to year $1,500,000; that the Government can consider that sum as a bank would her deposites, and carry the same to the credit of Government for the succeeding year. The amount of unexpended balances which will be required to meet the object of appropriations depends so much upon unforeseen events and contingencies, (some years the appropriations are deficient; other years, when the Government has a full treasury, and appropriates liberally, the balance may be considerable,) as, in the opinion of the committee, to render that sum too unsafe and precarious to be calculated upon.

The means within the control of Government are not temporary loans, as a late short-sighted policy seems to indicate, but they are, first, a new modification of the tariff of duties; secondly, retrenchment in the expenditure of Government; thirdly, internal, direct, and indirect taxation.

In relation to the first question proposed, the committee decline going into the question with any other view than that of revenue; they do believe that an additional duty upon woollen manufactures, and that a diminution of the duties already imposed upon articles, particularly cotton, imported from countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, would increase the customs; besides, should the whole tariff be revised with no other view than that of revenue, they have no doubt but that the same could be made much more productive. As it respects the second proposition, to wit, a retrenchment of the expenditures of Government, the committee disclaim all intention of cutting down and destroying any one useful or *necessary* establishment of Government; but, at the same time that they make this declaration, they have no hesitation in saying that, from the best investigation they can give the subject, such retrenchments can be made in the public expenditures as will save to the Treasury, annually, near $2,000,000, and not impair or weaken any of the permanent establishments of the Government, but, on the contrary, give it renewed health and vigor, like cutting away the dead timber from a forest of young trees. If there be any one feature in the administration of the different Governments of the earth more uniform, more alike, and more inveterate than any other, it is the continued disposition to increase the expenses of Government, and an unwillingness to retrench. The cause is very obvious: those in power are disinclined to part with any of the emoluments of office. Even should not much be saved by efforts towards retrenchment, yet a check to the present disposition of Government to increase the expenditures thereof is gaining a great point. Fabius, the Roman Dictator, and Washington, both thought, and so did their countries, that to prevent the enemy from gaining a victory was to obtain one themselves.

The committee, in this report, decline going into the several subjects of the retrenchment which they intend to propose, because each distinct subject will form the basis of a separate report and bill.

The third subject proposed in this inquiry, as forming a part of the ways and means of Government, is a resort to a system of internal, direct, and indirect taxation. This mode of raising and collecting a revenue is at all times to be avoided by Government, unless the most imperious necessity requires it, such as war, when the other resources of Government are to a great extent cut off. In the imposition of internal direct taxes, only such objects can be selected as are visible, and to a certain extent tangible: it consequently falls principally upon the agricultural part of the country, and the great moneyed capitalists escape its operation. Owing to that clause in the constitution which compels Congress to apportion direct taxes according to the representation, it falls unequally upon the different States, some paying three times as much upon the hundred dollars as others. Again, the collection of that kind of revenue is odious and oppressive, because there is no choice left to the people whether they have the means of payment or not, as there is in the duty collected from the consumption of goods; and nothing is so consoling to the feelings of a man as to have, or seem to have, the right to elect whether he will pay the tax or not.

The very collection of that kind of revenue is vexatious in its operation, by introducing into the domestic circle of a man the rude, and not unfrequently fraudulent tax-gatherer. Moreover, internal taxation is the only source of revenue left to the States to support their respective Governments; and common justice towards them forbids a resort to this kind of revenue, until every other means shall fail. Besides, two sets of tax-gatherers at the same time

collecting from the people, renders it difficult for them to know how much they owe to each Government, and greatly increases the facilities which the collectors of the revenue too frequently avail themselves of to practise frauds and impositions in their collections. Another reason, which has great weight with the committee, is, that it costs the solvent man more to get his contribution in that way into the public treasury than any other mode of collecting a revenue ever resorted to by the United States. From an inquiry at the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that the gross amount of the direct tax, since the formation of the Government, is $14,029,997 60; the payments into the treasury from the same source is $12,626,813 50; from which deduct $672,516 27 for the expenses of collection, which leaves a balance of $11,954,297 23: this result shows that from former experiments it has cost the man who did pay $14 78 for each $100 that reached the treasury. The gross amount of internal duties for the same period is $25,015,720 43; the amount received from the same sources is $21,957,061 14; the expenses of collection $2,105,317 78; which, deducted from the amount received, leaves $19,851,743 16; the per cent. is $20 64. The above calculations include insolvencies of individuals, defalcations of officers, and all the expenses of collection.

It is probable that some of the outstanding debts and dues may yet be collected, but it is believed the amount will be trifling.

The gross amount of customs for the same period is $494,933,179 11; the expenses of collection, $14,356,853 97; making $2 90 upon each one hundred dollars. In 1819 an estimate was made of the amount of revenue bonds due, and the whole amount was equal to forty-five cents upon the hundred dollars of the gross amount of the customs, the greater part of which bonds are considered recoverable. Since 1819, the revenue bonds due and unpaid have not increased in a greater proportion.

The foregoing considerations induce the committee to believe that it would be unwise and impolitic to resort to the ways and means of internal duties and taxes for the support of Government and redemption of the public debt at this time, when every object of Government can be answered without it.

The committee cannot, in justice to themselves, conclude this report without bringing to the view of the House the former operations of this Government under the administration of Presidents Jefferson and Madison. In 1801, at the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration, the public debt was $83,038,050 80; the whole amount of revenue for that year was $12,846,530 95; and from that period up to the year 1812, inclusive, $48,254,675 01 of the principal of the public debt was redeemed without resorting to internal, direct, or indirect taxation, and with a commerce embarrassed and trammelled by embargoes, restrictions, and non-intercourse, French Berlin and Milan decrees, and British orders in council; and at the same time deriving little or no aid from the sale of public lands, and a very inconsiderable sum from loans, except the loan of 1812, which was obtained to enable the Government to prepare for war. It has been said by some that the Government can, without any material alteration in her present ways and means, meet her current expenses as now authorized by law, and within a period not very remote pay off the national debt. To support this position, a reference is made to the amount paid since the war. The public debt in 1816 was $123,052,782 62, which is the highest point to which it ever arrived; at the same time there might be a floating debt, such as arrearages due the army, &c. The reason of this operation upon the national debt is obvious: the Government had at that time extraordinary means; the proceeds of the war taxes and duties; also, an unexpended balance of the loans of 1815 and 1816; the excessive importations immediately after the war made the receipts of the Treasury, from customs alone, in 1816, $36,000,000, when they had only been estimated at $25,000,000.

In conclusion, the committee submit to the House the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the policy of resorting to loans, for the support of Government, in times of peace, is unwise and inexpedient.

2. *Resolved*, That this Government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

3. *Resolved*, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct, and indirect taxation.

4. *Resolved*, That this Government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures, and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of Government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

5. *Resolved*, That the tariff ought to be new modified, with a view to revenue.

17th Congress.] No. 646. [1st Session.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 20, 1822.

Mr. Hardin, from the select committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House directing an inquiry to be made whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched, without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the Government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, further reported, in part:

That, from the best estimate which they can make as to the average expenses of both Houses of Congress, taking one session with another, and allowing each session to be as long as the sessions of the sixteenth Congress, the same will stand thus, or nearly so:

Pay and mileage of the members,	$336,975 90
Salaries of clerks, &c.	17,100 00
Salaries of doorkeepers and sergeants-at-arms,	9,000 00
	$363,075 90

The committee propose to reduce the pay and mileage of the members to $6 per day, and $6 for every twenty miles' travel; also, the pay of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate to $2,000 each; the principal deputy of each House to $1,500, and the other deputies to $1,200; the doorkeepers and their assistants, and the sergeant-at-arms, of each House, to $6 a day during the session of Congress; and to each doorkeeper, for taking care of that part of the Capitol set apart for the use of Congress, $200 in addition. If the reduction proposed shall be made, it will lessen the expenditure for the legislative department about $90,000 annually; and, after the seventeenth Congress, the reduction will be equal to near $100,000. The committee, in proposing to reduce the expenses of the legislative department, are influenced by several considerations. They are decidedly of opinion that nothing can save the nation from a system of internal taxation but retrenchment in the public expenditures, and a return to good old principles, which, for some years past, have been lost sight of. The pay of the members of Congress, from the formation of the Government until a few years ago, was what is now proposed by the committee; and money is worth as much now as it has been at any period within the last twenty or thirty years. It may be objected that a reduction of the pay of the members will drive all those who are not wealthy out of Congress. To that it may be answered that the former experiments of the Government, in its operation before the compensation was raised, prove the contrary; for the best talents in America, since the formation of this Government, have been proud and ambitious of a seat in Congress. Besides, money cannot be the object of any man in accepting a seat in Congress: an indemnity is all he can or ought to expect. It has been alleged by some that the pay of the members should be so high as to make them entirely independent of the influence of executive patronage. If there be any thing in that argument, this answer may be given: that the committee are fearful that $8 a day would not answer the desired purpose. Without going further into the discussion of this question, the committee are unanimously of opinion that, in the great and good work of retrenchment, Congress ought to be the first to set an example to the balance of the nation, and begin with themselves. They, therefore, to effectuate the objects pointed out in this report, submit to the House a bill.

17th Congress.] No. 647. [1st Session.

FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 24, 1822.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits, reported:

That in their opinion the agricultural as well as manufacturing interest of the United States would be promoted by prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits; that the quantity of spirits that would in a short time be manufactured in this country, to supply the place of that now imported, would afford a source of revenue more efficient and much less precarious than that now derived from the importation of foreign spirits. But as an immediate prohibition would injure the commercial interest of the United States, as well as diminish the revenue, until a system of excise could be brought into operation, the committee think it would be expedient to arrive gradually at the objects in view, by increasing the duties on foreign spirits. A bill, however, for this purpose must be considered as a bill for raising revenue, and can only originate in the House of Representatives.

The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits.

17th Congress.] No. 648. [1st Session.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 27, 1822.

Mr. Hardin, from the select committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House directing an inquiry to be made whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched, without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the Government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, further reported:

The committee state that, very soon after the commencement of the present session, it was convened for the purpose of taking its duties into consideration; that it was not a little puzzled in coming to a decision upon the question of What are the duties of the committee? The rule of the House, to be sure, presents a very extended field for inquiry; many very important subjects, by classes, are embraced; but subsequent rules provide for the appointment of six standing committees, and prescribe to them duties, severally, which, when taken collectively, may perhaps occupy every ground upon which this committee could move. The committee, however, determined to institute an inquiry into the state of the laws by which the several executive departments are organized, with the

view of ascertaining whether any imperfections existed. To this end, a note was addressed to the several heads of departments, including the General Post Office, requesting from each an exposition of any existing imperfections tending to the increase of expenditures, or to leave the officers in a less degree accountable than they ought to be. To this request, so respectively made, no answers were received which are worthy of being reported. In the mean time, great willingness had been displayed by individual members to engage in the examination of many subjects which, perhaps, might fall within the scope of the powers of this, or some other standing committee. This activity on the part of the members, with the more exact information which they seemed to be in possession of, rendered it, in the view of the committee, entirely unnecessary for it to take any further steps. The committee were, therefore, for a considerable time, entirely inactive, believing nothing would be necessary to be reported by it for the consideration of the House; and it was the more inclined to this course, because it is believed that very few, if any, matters had been acted upon heretofore by the Committee on Public Expenditures; but some recent occurrences determined the committee to enter upon the examination of some matters which, it believes, are proper to be presented to the House.

The committee feel it to be, in some degree, its duty to present to the House for consideration the subject of individual claims against the Government. The practice has been to present those claims to Congress by petition; and a great consumption of time, and consequent expenditure of money, has resulted from the legislation, and the attempts to legislate, upon such matters: the rejection of a claim at one session is no bar to its presentation at another; so that it may, in truth, be affirmed that legislative inquiries touching such matters are interminable. The committee cannot but consider the consumption of time and money in legislating upon such matters, connected with the matters which it has stated, as a serious evil in our policy, demanding the application of a proper remedy, if one may be devised. The greater part of the claims which would warrant legislative relief must be based upon laws previously existing, but rejected at the Departments because of the informality of documentary evidence, or the loss of evidence, or the informal mode of performing the service; or upon some expenditure of money, loss of money, or performance of service, which would, under all the circumstances, place the nation under an obligation to compensate, or refund, or relieve, under well-settled principles of equity. All the cases properly falling within either of the above, as two great classes, it seems to the committee might be referred to the judiciary department of the Government for examination and decision by a general law. Without intending to give offence to members of Congress now in service, or those which have been in service, or may hereafter be in service, but merely to speak of human nature as it is found to exist, the committee feel authorized to say that there is some cause to fear that some members may have, and that others may hereafter feel too great a solicitude to favor the applications of individuals, making a merit of doing injustice to the nation for the benefit of individuals; and that others may have, or hereafter may feel too strongly inclined to reject such applications, making a merit of economy founded upon injustice. In like manner, it feels authorized to say that there is some cause to fear that such applications have been, and may hereafter be decided upon, without that severe scrutiny which affairs of justice require. The judicial mode of examination and decision, then, in the view of the committee, presents, upon a comparison with the legislative, these advantages: 1st. A great saving of time, consequently a great saving of money. 2dly. A conclusive determination of matters which may be urged before the Legislature without end. 3dly. A decision by men not so directly subjected to motives for doing injustice. 4thly. A decision by men whose habits and prescribed modes of examining questions are more favorable to a right decision of mere questions of law or equity. 5thly. The withdrawal of such subjects from the consideration of Congress would enable the members to bestow more time upon the examination of those matters which cannot be considered and decided upon by any other department of the Government.

The committee have deemed it proper to call the attention of the House to the subject of forts, and other permanent, stationary, or fixed defences of the military kind. Upon these subjects the committee will urge nothing with any high degree of confidence, not professing to be learned or skilful in relation to such matters; but some considerations will, with diffidence, be suggested. The mode of erecting forts, &c. by contracts, is liable to the objection that the undertakers are ever interested in performing the work in a manner less substantial and durable than their contracts require; and this may be effected in some degree, notwithstanding a very strict scrutiny; and it is liable to the further objection of being extremely expensive. The committee are strongly inclined to believe that this mode of performing such service ought to be abolished, and that the performance of it ought to be committed to the military, with the aid of such mechanics as cannot be found among the soldiery, under the superintendence of proper officers of the corps of engineers. This would afford employment to the soldiers, and guard them against the evils of idleness; and even if it should be thought that justice required that some compensation should be made them for such labor, in addition to their monthly pay, still the change of mode might be productive of a considerable pecuniary saving. In this mode, no person may be supposed interested in using improper materials, or in performing labor in a slovenly or unskilful manner, because it may be conducted in such a manner as to give no person any advantage from such improper use, or from such improper workmanship. Again: the officers of the Engineer Department, it is fair to suppose, ought to superintend the construction of such works; and if the change should have the effect of requiring their attention more strictly, it would thereby be productive of beneficial results. The committee believe that examples of high authority may be adduced in support of the change of policy proposed. It was the policy of Rome, as the committee believe, throughout her long course of successful warfare with the various nations of the earth.

The committee state further, that, not long since, certain publications were inserted in some of the gazettes of the country, charging many acts of favoritism, fraud, and defalcation in the management of the fiscal concerns of the nation, and of the misapplication and unauthorized application of public money and of public property. The committee would never believe vague, declamatory charges of corruption, or of the wasting of public money, worthy of notice, whether made in newspapers or elsewhere; but when they are made in a precise, definite, and tangible form, they are calculated to disquiet the minds of the people, and demand from their representatives a proper scrutiny. Such, in the view of the committee, is the character of the publications above referred to. The committee, then, believing they deserved examination, determined to investigate the whole of the said charges thoroughly, and present to the House a full view of the evidence to be procured from the several branches of the executive department of the Government, hoping thereby to aid in exculpating innocence, in presenting the guilty, if any, in their proper colors, and in ascertaining the defects in the system of laws which relate to the management of the finances of the country. The inquiry has been prosecuted with great diligence, and much evidence has been obtained; but the committee now believe it will not be practicable to present to the House, during the present session, a full and digested view of the various charges to which reference has been made. The committee will, however, in general terms, state that many of the charges are not well founded; that some of the accounts mentioned in the gazettes have been recently closed; and that some of the balances stated as standing against individuals will be found, upon a final settlement, to be much below the sums now appearing. On the other hand, the committee feel compelled to say that there has been, in some of the cases, a degree of negligence on the part of the officers engaged in the settlement and collection of public moneys, for which no good reason can be assigned, and that considerable losses will result therefrom.

The committee have thought that the several subjects above mentioned were worthy of being brought distinctly to the consideration of the House; and, with this view, the following resolutions are submitted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary do inquire into the expediency of prescribing by law a mode by which all persons having claims against the United States, on account of money or property, may have the same brought before, examined, and decided upon, in the judicial way, embracing therein all cases where, upon a like state of facts between individual and individual, an action at law, or bill in equity, would be sustained.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs do inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing the building of forts, and erecting certain other military defences, by contracts made with persons not of the army; and of providing, in lieu thereof, the most advantageous mode of having such services performed by the labor of the regular soldiers, aided by proper mechanics, under the superintendence of the proper officers of the army.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means do inquire into the expediency of changing the existing law in relation to the time of reporting balances to Congress, as being due from individuals to the United States, so as to require such report within one year after the account ought by law to be closed; and that the said committee do also inquire into the expediency of prescribing by law a more effectual mode of taking sureties from the officers concerned in the collection and disbursement of public moneys, embracing a mode of renewing the obligations of such officers periodically; and that the said committee do also inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the forfeiture of offices in relation to the collection of the revenue, and the disbursement thereof, on account of certain specified omissions and malpractices.

17th CONGRESS.] No. 649. [1st SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 30, 1822.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances, respectfully submit the following report:

The total nett receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1821, amounted to the sum of		$19,588,340 01
VIZ:		
From Customs,	$13,004,447 15	
Arrearages of the old direct tax,	3,661 25	
Arrearages of the new direct tax,	25,687 80	
Arrearages of the new internal revenue,	69,027 63	
Public lands,	1,212,966 46	
Miscellaneous,	152,913 43	
Dividend bank stock,	105,000 00	
Repayments,	14,636 29	
Loan of five millions,	5,000,000 00	
The total expenditures paid from the Treasury, during the year 1821, amounted to		19,094,895 85
VIZ:		
For Civil list,	$1,118,483 17	
Miscellaneous,	911,553 91	
Foreign intercourse,	212,450 87	
Military establishment,	5,163,071 22	
Naval establishment,	3,322,243 06	
Public debt,	8,367,093 62	

State of the Treasury, public revenue, appropriations actually made for the service of the year 1822, *and of the public debt.*

I. THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1822,	$1,673,575 77
From which deduct debts due by banks, which will not be available during the present year,	800,000 00
Leaving, of available funds, in the Treasury, on the 1st January past,	$873,575 77

II. THE REVENUE FOR 1822.

Customs, as estimated in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury,	$14,000,000 00	
Excess over that estimate, agreeably to a letter from the Secretary to the Committee of Ways and Means, dated 10th April,	500,000 00	
		$14,500,000 00
Public lands, per annual report,		1,600,000 00
Bank dividends,		350,000 00
Arrears of direct tax and internal duties,		75,000 00
Money recovered out of advances made in the War Department before 1st July, 1815,		60,000 00
Incidental receipts,		25,000 00
Estimated amount of available funds for the service of 1822,		$16,610,000 00

III. AMOUNT OF THE SEVERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1822.

1. Permanent appropriations, viz:		
Reimbursement of the principal of deferred stock, and interest of the public debt,	$5,722,857	
Gradual increase of the navy,*	200,000	
Arming the militia,	200,000	
Indian annuities,	168,150	
Indian trading houses,	19,000	
Civilization of Indians,	10,000	
		$6,320,007 00
2. Temporary, agreeably to the several appropriation laws, passed for the service of the year 1822, viz:		
For the navy,	$2,284,911	
For the military service,	5,318,770	
Civil department,	1,565,409	
Public buildings,	123,300	
Private claims, estimated at	200,000	
Missions to South America,	100,000	
		9,592,390 00
Total of authorized expenditures for 1822,		$15,912,397 00

IV. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total amount of the public debt, on the 1st day of January, 1822, was		$93,423,215 33
viz:		
6 per cent. of 1812,	$8,855,981 83	
7 per cent. of 1812,	8,606,355 27	
Redeemable in 1825,	17,462,337 10	
6 per cent. of 1813, (redeemable in 1826,)	22,357,368 84	
6 per cent. of 1814, (redeemable in 1827,)	13,011,437 63	
6 per cent. of 1815, and funded treasury notes, (redeemable in 1828,)	10,954,994 17	
	63,786,137 74	
6 per cent. deferred stock,	1,783,148 38	
6 per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
6 per cent. of 1820,	2,000,000 00	
5 per cent. of 1820,	999,999 13	
5 per cent. of 1821,	4,735,296 30	
5 per cent., subscription to the bank,	7,000,000 00	
3 per cent.	13,295,956 04	
Louisiana stock, not applied for on 30th September last,	5,558 15	
	29,899,958 00	
Amount paid after the 30th September, for Louisiana stock and principal of the deferred stock,	262,880 41	
		$29,637,077 59

In the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the exchange of 5 per cent. for 6 and 7 per cent. stock, a mistake was made in stating that the whole of the debt would (except the 3 per cent.) be paid off in 1833. It ought to have been stated in 1835. The error is presumed to have arisen from the figure 5 being mistaken for 3. The exchanged stock for the 7 per cent. is, by the bill, payable in 1834, which proves the error.

By the operation of the present sinking fund of ten millions, it has been shown by a former report that, should the exchange of stock be effected, the stock contemplated, amounting to $63,786,137 74, will be extinguished in the year 1834, except the sum of $1,952,000.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of that amount in the year 1835,	$1,952,000 00
And with the payment of the following sums:	
Stocks, 5 per cent. of 1820,	999,999 13
5 per cent. of 1821,	4,735,296 30
Total to be paid in 1835,	$7,687,295 43

On the 1st of July, 1824, the deferred debt will be paid off by the operation of the present sinking fund. During the present year the following stocks will be paid off: 6 per cent. of 1796, $80,000, and the small remnant of the Louisiana stock; and during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, it is expected by the Secretary of the Treasury (if no unforeseen expenditures shall occur) that the 6 per cent. loan of 1820, of two millions, will be paid off. There will then remain (3 per cents. excepted) only the seven millions subscription to the bank, which is balanced by United States Bank stock to a similar amount, and can scarcely be considered as a debt. If, however, Congress should reduce the amount of the sinking fund to eight millions, which your committee recommend, then the extinguishment of the debt will be prolonged four years.

* Of the annual appropriation of $500,000 for the gradual increase of the navy, only $200,000 are required for the service of the present year.

The state of the Finances.

Amount of appropriations for the service of the year 1821, which will be required subsequent to the 1st of January, 1822,*		$1,235,923 71
To meet which, there was in the treasury on that day, of available funds, the sum of		873,575 77
Being an actual deficit, in case all the sums appropriated for the service of 1821 had been demanded, of		362,347 94
Amount of authorized expenditure for the year 1822,		15,912,397 00
		$16,274,744 94
Amount of receipts estimated during the same year,		16,610,000 00
Surplus of receipts over the expenditures of 1822,		335,255 06
Add thereto the sum of		378,293 01
Being the amount of repayments from the Treasurer, as agent for the War and Navy Departments, under the provisions of the act of 1820, and which consequently increases the means of the treasury to that amount.		
Surplus estimated to be in the treasury on the 31st December, 1822,		$713,548 07

The amount of duty bonds taken in 1821, and which will become payable in 1822, may, agreeably to information received from the Secretary of the Treasury, be stated at fifteen millions. The collection from the bonds in suit, and which makes no part of the above sum, will, it is presumed by the Secretary, be equal to the sums not paid of the above when due. The tonnage duties, and the payments made upon duty bonds taken during the first six months of this year, would, in ordinary times, be equal to the expense of collection, and to the payment of the debentures which are chargeable on the revenue. This would give a nett revenue from the customs of fifteen millions; but, as it is probable that the re-exportation for benefit of drawback will be increased during the present year, on account of the almost total cessation of the civil war in Spanish America, the committee have deemed it safer to state the receipts of the present year at $14,500,000, although they think it may amount to $15,000,000.

The committee submit the following estimate for the year 1823:

Receipts bottomed on those of 1822,			$16,610,000 00
Expenditures bottomed on the appropriations actually made for the service of the year 1822, to wit:			
Permanent appropriations,		†$6,620,007	
Temporary,		9,592,390	
		16,212,397	
From which may be deducted the following items, which will not be required for the service of 1823:			
Deficit in revolutionary pensions,	$451,536		
Deficit in Quartermaster's Department,	76,000		
Deficit in Indian Department,	70,000		
Arrearages prior to the 1st July, 1817,	90,000		
Outfit to missions to the South American nations,	32,000		
Difference in the expenditures of the present and succeeding session of the Legislature,	166,812		
		886,348	
			15,326,049 00
			1,283,951 00
To which add the surplus estimated to be in the treasury on the 31st December, 1822,			713,548 07
Amount estimated as a surplus in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823, and applicable to the expenses of 1824,			$1,997,499 07

The committee submit the preceding estimate for the year 1823, and they feel a well-founded confidence that it will be verified by the result. But it is bottomed on no certainty; it is on estimate: and who can estimate with precision a revenue mainly arising on duties on imports, subject to the winds and the waves, to the caprice of commerce, to the merchants making a greater or less re-exportation, to the want of punctuality in payment of bonds when due, and to other events that no human being can foresee? Has any Secretary of the Treasury, since the commencement of the Government, been accurate in his estimates of the revenue? *No one has*, and *no one ever can*. The present Secretary has been nearer to the result than his immediate predecessors, as appears by a document which the committee ask leave to present as part of their report; yet he has not been entirely accurate. At the last session, he estimated the imports for 1821 at fourteen millions. This was esteemed by the best informed members of the House as too low, and the Secretary was *openly* censured for presenting a view of the finances worse than they really were. The Committee of Ways and Means were directed by the House to investigate the subject, and they reported that the imports would give fifteen millions of dollars. They were incorrect, for the customs gave little more than thirteen millions in 1821, yet the committee formed their opinion upon data that they thought were tenable; they took the average receipts for the four preceding years, which gave the sum of seventeen million eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and nine dollars, and they might have, with such a result, been justified in estimating a higher amount than they did. They thought themselves safe in assuming for 1821 the amount actually received from the customs in 1820, to wit, of fifteen millions. It appears, however, from the actual receipts, that their estimate was erroneous. The result being so much less than they had presumed, arose from a variety of causes. A less amount was received from bonds in suit than had been expected; a greater amount of debentures was issued than could have been anticipated, owing to the distress of the merchants compelling them to

* The sum of $1,117,029 22 being a part of the sum stated by the Secretary of the Treasury as the balance of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1821, having been reappropriated, the above balance of $1,235,923 71 only remains of the appropriations of 1821.

† There will be required, on account of the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, $300,000 more in 1823 than in the preceding year.

export, to enable them, by the debentures, to meet the payments of their bonds, and to the following circumstance: Debentures amounting to a sum exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, which were payable in 1820, were not paid until 1821, thus becoming an unexpected charge upon 1821.

If that charge had been paid in 1820, the estimate of the Secretary of $14,000,000 from the customs would have been nearly correct, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means would have been different from what it was. Other causes operated most powerfully. An inability to pay for the imports on the part of the consumers, and the rapid increase of the manufactures of the country—*an increase that the most sanguine had not anticipated.* The following view will show the great loss of revenue in two years, and particularly in that arising from cottons and woollens: those articles pay an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.; none others do. In the year 1818, it will be seen that the imports of those articles amounted to $24,804,188, and in 1820 only to $8,980,075, being a loss in two years on those two items of $15,824,113—a loss to an extent that no human being could have foreseen. It, however, carries with it this consolation, that it shows the great and salutary increase of the national manufactures, and gives a well-founded expectation that, in a few years, our own manufactures of cotton and woollen will be equal to our consumption.

Of goods paying an ad valorem duty, the average value, in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, was,

	Cost.	Duties.
In 1818	$58,661,504	$11,947,260
1819	39,885,467	9,631,738
1820	22,128,487	4,420,959

Amount of imports at several rates of duties.

	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
In 1818	$19,445,525	$9,524,531	$24,804,188
1819	13,971,593	5,979,736	16,555,399
1820	9,407,288	2,400,789	8,980,075

	Duties on spirits.	*Duties on coffee.*
In 1818	$2,646,186	$959,970
1819	1,959,125	
1820	1,728,665	664,592
Difference between 1818 and 1820	$917,521	$295,378

The committee submit, herewith, three statements obtained from the Treasury Department. From those statements, it appears that after the 30th of September, 1824, the interest on the public debt will be $4,948,898 67
Add interest on $5,000,000 to claimants under the Spanish treaty, at 5 per cent. - 250,000 00

5,198,898 67

Arming the militia,	200,000 00
Civilization of Indians,	10,000 00
Gradual increase of the navy,	500,000 00
Indian annuities,	157,875 00
Amount of permanent appropriations subsequent to September, 1824,	6,066,773 67
Add to the above the amount of appropriations for the service of 1822, after deduction of items not required for subsequent years,	8,706,042 00
Amount of presumed expenditures of the year 1825,	14,772,815 67

The committee pretend not to form any estimate of the revenue that will arise in 1825; but, with a view of presenting the subject, they assume that it may be estimated at $16,000,000 00
And they presume that the proposed revision of the tariff of 1816 may give an addition of - - - - - - 1,500,000 00

17,500,000 00

If the result should be as presumed, there would remain subject to the sinking fund - $2,727,184 33

which amount, with salutary retrenchments on the present public expenditures, would be adequate to meet a sinking fund of eight millions of dollars, and to leave some funds applicable to unforeseen events.

If the exchange of stock proposed by the act which has lately passed should take effect, there will be a saving of interest resulting annually therefrom of $346,063, which may be added to the above result.

All which is respectfully submitted.

No. 1.

Estimate of the interest which will accrue on the public debt from the 1st October, 1824, to the 30th September, 1825, provided that the whole of the deferred stock, the $2,000,000 six per cent. of 1820, and the $80,000 six per cent. of 1796, shall be previously reimbursed.

Interest on $13,295,956 04 of 3 per cent. stock,		$398,878 68
12,735,295 43 of 5 per cent. stock,		636,764 77
55,180,172 87 of 6 per cent. stock,		3,310,810 36
8,606,355 27 of 7 per cent. stock,		602,444 86
	$89,817,779 61	$4,948,898 67
Six per cent. of 1820,	$2,000,000 00	
Six per cent. of 1796,	80,000 00	
Deferred,	1,525,826 12	
	3,605,826 12	
Amount, per statement of debt, on 1st January, 1821,	$93,423,605 73	

Deduct the amount which will be saved, provided the $26,000,000 of 7 per cents. and 6 per cents. are exchanged for 5 per cents, viz:		
Two per cent. on $8,606,355 27 of 7 per cents.	$172,127 10	
One per cent. on $17,393,646 73 of 6 per cents.	173,936 44	
		346,063 54
Amount, as per estimate No. 2,		$4,602,835 13

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 27, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Estimate of the interest which will accrue on the public debt from the 1st *October*, 1824, *to the* 30*th September*, 1825, *provided that, in addition to the reimbursement of the stocks mentioned in No.* 1, *the whole of the* 7 *per cent. stock, and so much of the* 6 *per cents. as will be necessary to make up the* $26,000,000, *shall be exchanged for* 5 *per cents.*

On $13,295,956 04 of 3 per cent. stock,	$398,878 68
38,735,295 43 of 5 per cent. stock,	1,936,764 77
37,786,528 14 of 6 per cent. stock,	2,267,191 68
$89,817,779 61	$4,602,835 13

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 27, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Statement of the permanent appropriations that will exist after the 30*th of September*, 1824.

Arming and equipping the militia,	$200,000
Paying the public debt,	10,000,000
Civilization of the Indian tribes,	10,000
Gradual increase of the navy,	500,000
Treaties with Indian tribes,	(*a*)157,875
	$10,867,875

(*a*)

Permanent appropriations, as per estimate for 1822, for this object,	$152,725
From which deduct this sum, the appropriation for which will expire in 1823,	11,000
	141,725
To which add appropriations, under act of 3d March, 1821,	16,150
	$157,875

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 27, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A statement showing the annual amount of the total estimated receipts into the treasury, and of the total actual receipts from 1802 *to* 1821, *inclusive, and showing particularly the amount estimated and the amount actually received from customs.*

Year.	Total receipts.		Difference.	Receipts from customs.		Difference.
	Estimated.	Actual.		Estimated.	Actual.	
1802	$10,600,000	$13,668,233 95	Actual receipts .29 more than the estimated receipts, - -	$9,500,000	$12,438,235 74	Actual receipts .31 more than the estimated receipts.
1803	10,000,000	11,064,097 63	Actual receipts .11 more than the estimated receipts, - -	9,600,000	10,479,417 61	Actual receipts .09 more than the estimated receipts.
1804	10,400,000	11,826,307 38	Actual receipts .14 more than the estimated receipts, - -	10,000,000	11,098,565 33	Actual receipts .11 more than the estimated receipts.
1805	11,750,000	13,560,693 20	Actual receipts .15 more than the estimated receipts, - -	11,280,000	12,936,487 04	Actual receipts .15 more than the estimated receipts.
1806	13,500,000	15,559,931 07	Actual receipts .15 more than the estimated receipts, - -	13,000,000	14,667,698 17	Actual receipts .13 more than the estimated receipts.
1807	14,500,000	16,398,019 26	Actual receipts .13 more than the estimated receipts, - -	14,000,000	15,845,521 61	Actual receipts .13 more than the estimated receipts.
1808	15,800,000	17,060,661 93	Actual receipts .08 more than the estimated receipts, - -	15,300,000	16,363,550 58	Actual receipts .07 more than the estimated receipts.
1809	10,500,000	7,773,473 12	Actual receipts .26 less than the estimated receipts, - -	10,000,000	7,296,020 58	Actual receipts .27 less than the estimated receipts.
1810	10,300,000	9,384,214 28	Actual receipts .09 less than the estimated receipts, - -	9,800,000	8,583,309 31	Actual receipts .12 less than the estimated receipts.
1811	12,500,000	14,423,529 09	Actual receipts .15 more than the estimated receipts, - -	11,500,000	13,313,222 73	Actual receipts .16 more than the estimated receipts.
1812	8,200,000	9,801,132 76	Actual receipts .19 more than the estimated receipts, - -	7,500,000	8,958,777 53	Actual receipts .19 more than the estimated receipts.
1813	12,000,000	14,340,409 95	Actual receipts .19 more than the estimated receipts, - -	11,500,000	13,224,623 25	Actual receipts .15 more than the estimated receipts.
1814	10,100,000	11,181,625 16	Actual receipts .11 more than the estimated receipts, - -	6,000,000	5,998,772 08	Actual receipts almost equal to the estimated receipts.
1815	18,200,000	15,696,916 82	Actual receipts .14 less than the estimated receipts, - -	6,500,000	7,282,942 22	Actual receipts .12 more than the estimated receipts.
1816	33,400,000	47,676,985 66	Actual receipts .43 more than the estimated receipts, - -	21,000,000	36,306,874 88	Actual receipts .73 more than the estimated receipts.
1817	30,650,000	32,896,623 44	Actual receipts .07 more than the estimated receipts, - -	24,000,000	26,283,348 49	Actual receipts .10 more than the estimated receipts.
1818	24,525,000	*21,060,171 04	Actual receipts .14 less than the estimated receipts, - -	20,000,000	17,176,385 00	Actual receipts .14 less than the estimated receipts.
1819	24,220,000	24,559,617 16	Actual receipts .01 more than the estimated receipts, - -	21,000,000	20,283,608 76	Actual receipts .03 less than the estimated receipts.
1820	22,500,000	17,840,669 55	Actual receipts .20 less than the estimated receipts, - -	19,000,000	15,005,612 15	Actual receipts .21 less than the estimated receipts.
1821	16,050,000	†14,573,703 72	Actual receipts .09 less than the estimated receipts, - -	14,000,000	13,004,447 15	Actual receipts .07 less than the estimated receipts.

* In consequence of the law repealing the "internal duties," this source of revenue, which was estimated at $2,500,000, produced only $955,270 20.

† In consequence of the law for the relief of the purchasers of "public lands," the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which were estimated at $1,600,000, amounted only to $1,212,966 46.

If these twenty years be divided into four series of five years each, it will appear that the actual receipts have either exceeded or fallen short of the estimated receipts in the following proportions:

In the 1st series, viz: 1802 to 1806, inclusive, 84 parts in 500, or 17 per cent.; and, in the customs, 79 parts in 500, or 16 per cent.

In the 2d series, viz: 1807 to 1811, inclusive, 71 parts in 500, or 14 per cent.; and, in the customs, 75 parts in 500, or 15 per cent.

In the 3d series, viz: 1812 to 1816, inclusive, 106 parts in 500, or 21 per cent.; and, in the customs, 119 parts in 500, or 24 per cent.

In the 4th series, viz: 1817 to 1821, inclusive, 51 parts in 500, or 10 per cent.; and, in the customs, 55 parts in 500, or 11 per cent.

The difference between the estimates and receipts is less during the last five years than during any series of five years embraced in this statemer

From the year 1802 to 1813, inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Gallatin.

From the year 1814 to 1816, inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Dallas.

From the year 1817 to 1820, inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Crawford.

17th Congress.] No. 650. [1st Session.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 30, 1822.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 27, 1822.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of March last, I have the honor to transmit such additional evidence as is in the possession of the Department tending to show that the uncurrent notes received from the banks of Edwardsville, Tombigbee, and Missouri had been deposited in those banks before the date of the arrangements, by which they became responsible in cash for all bank notes deposited with them by the receivers of public money, together with all the additional returns and correspondence required by the resolution, except two letters from the receiver at St. Louis, which are of a confidential nature.

In the documents appended to the report from this Department of the 14th of February, (page 747,) will be found the terms upon which the Bank of Missouri became the depository of the public money. The bank most clearly was not by that arrangement responsible for the solvency of banks whose notes might be deposited in it to the credit of the Treasurer. This arrangement continued until the 9th of August, 1819, when the president of the bank, by letter, accepted the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 23d of June of the same year. But in that letter the bank expressly refuses to be responsible for the notes of any bank not therein enumerated, (see page 748,) and none of the banks whose notes formed a part of the uncurrent money received from the Bank of Missouri are included in that enumeration. By the same letter, it appears that sums in the notes of those banks to a larger amount than was received in uncurrent money from that bank, were, at the date of the letter, in the possession of the bank. If there is any exception to this declaration, it is in relation to the State Bank of North Carolina. The president in that letter proposes to deposite in the Branch Bank at Fayetteville $50,000 in such paper of that State and of South Carolina and Georgia as was authorized to be received. The whole sum transferred was $42,000. The remainder was understood to have been notes of South Carolina and Georgia. The evidence that the whole of the uncurrent notes received from the Bank of Missouri had been received on deposite by it before the date of that letter, and, consequently, before the commencement of the second arrangement, is believed to be entirely satisfactory.

Before the 20th of August, 1820, the Bank of Tombigbee was not bound to transfer the public funds deposited in it. On that day a new arrangement was tendered to it, and a permanent deposite was offered as an inducement to assume that obligation, (see page 771.) On the 8th of September following the proposition was accepted. By a reference to a statement annexed to a letter of the president of the bank, bearing date the 13th August, 1819, it will be seen that there had been deposited in the bank the sum of $15,000 in notes of the State Bank of North Carolina. About this period the latter bank stopped payment. The amount received from the bank in the uncurrent notes of the State Bank of North Carolina has been stated at $15,311. The sum received after the date of the letter was therefore very inconsiderable. (See page 770.)

By a reference to page 741, the terms on which the public money was originally deposited in the Bank of Edwardsville will be found. The obligation to transfer the public money, and compensation for such service, by means of a permanent deposite, are not among them; nor had the bank the right of selecting the banks, the notes of which were to be received in deposite. In this case, as in the first arrangement with the Bank of Tombigbee, the money deposited was to be entered to the credit of the Treasurer as cash. This term was used in opposition to the term *special deposite*, and was not intended to subject the bank to the payment of specie for notes which were not convertible into specie. It was not understood by either of the parties that the bank was responsible for the credit of the banks whose notes were deposited in it. The letter of the president of the bank, of April 18, 1820, (page 741,) and the letter of the same officer of January 7, 1820, to the Hon. Ninian Edwards, then a director of the bank, by whom it was transmitted to this Department, and herewith communicated, explain most fully the understanding of the directors of the bank that no such responsibility was intended to be incurred by them.

By the statements of the bank, herewith communicated, it appears that on the 30th of November, 1819, there was on deposite to the credit of the Treasurer $45,475 04, and that the bank had then in its possession $31,437 in the notes of banks receivable at the land offices. There is no evidence in the Department showing the amount of Kentucky and Tennessee notes comprehended in that sum. In December of the same year there were deposited by the receiver at Edwardsville $6,063 in Kentucky notes, and $3,000 in notes of the banks of Tennessee; and in January, 1820, the receiver at Kaskaskia deposited $6,250 in Kentucky notes, and $2,760 in notes of the banks of Tennessee. These several sums amount to $17,073. If the same proportion of the notes of the banks of Kentucky and Tennessee were comprehended in the sum of $31,437, as in the deposites made in the months of December, 1819, and January, 1820, there would be of Kentucky notes $4,430, and of Tennessee notes $2,200. These sums, added to the above sum of $17,073, make the aggregate amount of $23,703. But it has been ascertained that in the month of December, 1819, the bank paid, in part satisfaction of a Treasury draft, $4,880 in Kentucky notes. This sum being deducted from the amount last mentioned, leaves of uncurrent money in the possession of the bank, on the 3d of January, 1820, the sum of $18,823. The sum received from the bank in uncurrent notes was $18,562. In my letter of February 2, 1821, to the president of the Bank of Edwardsville, authority was given to place to the credit of the Treasurer notes of the banks of Kentucky and Tennessee to the amount of $20,000, the evidence in the possession of the Department that that amount had been received on account of the Treasury before the failure of those banks being at that time considered satisfactory. I have had no reason since to change that opinion. The evidence, however, is respectfully submitted to the House.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

A.

Bank of Edwardsville.

No. 1. Letter from the Hon. Ninian Edwards to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 16, 1820.
No. 2. Letter from the president of the Bank of Edwardsville to the Hon. Ninian Edwards, dated January 7, 1820, with its enclosure.
No. 3. Letter from the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the same date.
No. 4. Letter from the same to the same, dated January 6, 1820.
No. 5. Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, dated November 30, 1819.
No. 6. A list of moneys deposited by Colonel B. Stephenson, December 31, 1819.
No. 7. A list of moneys deposited by Warren Brown, receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, January 3, 1820.

B.

Bank of Missouri.

No. 1. Extract of a letter from the president of the Bank of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 31, 1817.
No. 2. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated November 20, 1818.
No. 3. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 19, 1818.
No. 4. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated March 23, 1819.
No. 5. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 25, 1819.
No. 6. Letter from the same to the same, dated April 22, 1819.
No. 7. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Missouri, and to the cashiers of other banks, dated May 29, 1819.
No. 8. Letter from the same to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated June 1, 1819.
No. 9. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 8, 1819, with an enclosure.
No. 10. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated August 20, 1819.
No. 11. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 27, 1819.
No. 12. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated September 9, 1819.
No. 13. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 11, 1819.
No. 14. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated October 19, 1819.
No. 15. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 14, 1819.
No. 16. Letter from the same to the same, dated November 22, 1819.
No. 17. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the same, dated December 18, 1819.
No. 18. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Missouri to the same, dated January 31, 1820.
No. 19. Letter from the agent of the Bank of Missouri to the same, dated February 18, 1820.
No. 20. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated January 18, 1820.
No. 21. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 18, 1820.
No. 22. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated April 5, 1820.
No. 23. Letter from the cashier of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 28, 1820.
No. 24. Letter from the same to the same, dated August 4, 1820, with an enclosure.
No. 25. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of the Bank of Missouri, dated November 14, 1820.
No. 26. Letter from the president of the Bank of Missouri to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 12, 1820.
No. 27. Letter from the same to the same, dated January 25, 1821.
No. 28. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the receiver of public moneys at St. Louis, January 19, 1822.

C.

Bank of Missouri.

Twenty-four statements of the affairs of the bank, from the 3d of February, 1818, to the 1st of February, 1820, inclusive.

A. No. 1.

DEAR SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *February* 16, 1820.

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to you certain communications which I have recently received from the Bank of Edwardsville, the object of which is fully explained by the communications themselves.

I am, with the highest esteem, your most obedient servant,

N. EDWARDS.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A. No. 2.

DEAR SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS, *January* 7, 1820.

Knowing the interest you take in our institution, and the services you have rendered it on former occasions, I am requested by the board to call your attention to a subject which is deemed of vital importance—I mean the arrangement relative to the receipt and payment of the public deposites. Under the present regulation with the Treasury, the receivers of public moneys at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville deposite such funds as they are instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive in payment for public lands; the bank then is drawn on by the Treasurer of the United States, and such drafts, it seems, are required to be paid by the holders in such paper of other banks as may suit their *own views*, or *specie*. The peculiar inequitable operation of this course is apparent when

it is perceived that the bank is required to pay, in all probability, in a description of funds of which she may never have received, on account of the Treasury, one cent, or, at least, in very small sums; and, in case of inability, her specie resources are to be exhausted; and when, as is the fact, a large portion of these very deposites is in paper of banks which have suspended specie payment, and whose paper is wholly useless. It is not, however, supposed that any construction of the conditions upon which the deposites are received can render the bank the guarantee of these banks, because it would be contrary to every principle of reason to suppose that the paper of other banks, who have or may suspend specie payments, shall, by the mere act of deposite in this institution by the receivers, be converted into specie, or its equivalent, and this bank accordingly be held accountable for it as such. We are persuaded that this never was the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor can it be inferred from the conditions upon which the deposites are made; yet such is the practical operation of the present mode adopted for the transfer of the public funds to the Bank of the United States: for instance, we have been called upon to pay a draft drawn by the Treasurer for $30,000 in favor of the Bank of the United States, and remitted to the Louisville branch for collection; their agent presented the instructions of the cashier of the branch, by which it appeared that he was only authorized to take in payment United States and branches, Richmond, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, New York, Baltimore, Boston, Salem, and Philadelphia, all which paper is scarcely in circulation, and then to deposite it in the Bank of Missouri for safe keeping. Having no more of the description of funds required than $6,000, the balance of $24,000 was paid in silver, because we were unwilling to enter into any altercation on the subject at this time. It is believed that this is the result of an understanding between the cashier of the branch and the Missouri Bank. Not even the Bank of Kentucky, which the branch receives daily, would be received from us. We need not urge to you the injustice and injury resulting to this institution from effects of this nature. Specie, which had been collected at much expense, risk, and trouble, is thus exhausted, when but a very small amount of it has been received on account of the Government. To obviate all difficulty, and to place, as we believe, the future receipts of moneys on account of the Government upon a footing alike equitable to both, we propose that the Secretary of the Treasury shall authorize the bank to instruct the receivers of public money at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville what notes of banks shall be by them received on account of the Government, and that the bank shall be accountable for the same without reservation; that, as a compensation for this risk, they shall be entitled to a permanent deposite of $——, over and above the other deposites of the Government, which shall at no time be withdrawn while the bank shall comply in good faith with the arrangement. If this should not be consistent with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, we ask, at least, that we shall only be required to pay in such description of funds as shall have been received.

The propriety of the adoption of the first proposition is strengthened when it is apparent that the local situation of the bank enables it to judge with more accuracy of the solvency of those around it, and that, for the simple use of the permanent deposite, the Government is guarantied against loss. With regard to future drafts upon this institution, we will simply urge what you have, no doubt, already perceived—that the situation of the country requires that the funds which the Government may want to expend in this quarter should be, if possible, drawn from the resources of the Government already here, instead of being transported to the Atlantic. It is true that the funds are the Government's, and of right may be sent where they please; yet, with as much justice, the people of the West might expect that all the duties arising from impost should be transmitted to them, if the United States Bank were situated in Illinois instead of Pennsylvania. The impolicy of the measure is certainly apparent; and while this State, in its infancy, is contending with the extraordinary pressure of the times, and in producing which she has been in no way instrumental, we think it but reasonable that her contributions to the public funds should be expended within her limits.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Hon. NINIAN EDWARDS.

P. S. In order to show the difficulty of meeting drafts in the funds required by the branch at Louisville, we transmit a copy of deposites; by which you will perceive that, out of a sum of upwards of $52,000, not more than $7,000 was of the description required, a part of which was sent to meet the draft of $15,000 payable at Louisville.

A. No. 2. [Enclosure.]

A list of moneys deposited by Colonel Stephenson, the 31st of December, 1819.

Vincennes,	$1,922 00
Edwardsville,	1,631 00
Missouri,	6,482 00
United States and branches,	5,959 00
New York,	2,179 00
Kentucky and branches,	6,063 00
Virginia and branches,	3,274 00
North Carolina and branches,	2,377 00
Huntsville,	1,978 00
Illinois, Shawneetown,	1,573 00
Utica, New York,	774 00
Tennessee,	3,000 00
Augusta, Georgia,	905 00
District of Columbia,	193 00
Baltimore, $55, Georgetown, Kentucky, $396,	451 00
Specie,	8,963 00
Various, deposited previous to receipt of instructions of July 1,	4,992 55

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, December 31, 1819.

Bills discounted, - - -			$56,252 00	Stock received, - - -		$47,690 00
Specie loan, - - -			10,000 00	Discounts received, -	$2,051 60	
Expenses, - - -			5,844 56½	Deduct premium account, -	124 34	
Cash on hand, viz:						1,927 26
Gold and silver, - -	$44,895 00			Office notes issued, including post notes, -		44,006 00
Funds sent for specie, -	2,050 00			Deposites to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, -	$98,191 59½	
Funds sent to Louisville to pay draft from the Treasury Department of $15,000,* -	17,931 18			Balances to the credit of sundry accounts, - -	551 89	
Cash on bills receivable in the land offices, - -	20,094 00					98,743 48½
Office notes redeemed, -	35,300 00					
		120,270 18				
		$192,366 74½				$192,366 74½

* Virginia and branches, - $3,700 00
Kentucky and branches, - 4,880 00
Gold, - - - 8,516 18
Philadelphia, - - - 85 00
Georgetown, District of Columbia, - 100 00
Vincennes, - - - 650 00
} 17,931 18

A. No. 3.

SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *January* 7, 1820.

The Honorable Ninian Edwards, one of the directors of this institution, is authorized and requested to suggest to you the propriety of a modification or alteration in relation to the present mode of receiving and paying the deposites made by the receivers of Kaskaskia and Edwardsville in this bank, on account of the Treasury of the United States; and, also, of the description of money to be taken in those offices, which it is supposed will be mutually advantageous to the Government and the bank. He is fully authorized to conclude such arrangements as the Treasury Department may be disposed to accede to, and as shall be deemed by him acceptable to this institution, in relation thereto, which will be considered obligatory.

I have the honor to be, &c.

B. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A. No. 4.

SIR: BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *January* 6, 1820.

You have, herewith, a list of the gentlemen composing the board of directors of this institution; also the names of the executive officers.

I have the honor, &c.

B. STEPHENSON, *President.*

List of the directors of the Bank of Edwardsville for the year 1820.

B. Stephenson, president; John Todd, Ninian Edwards, Daniel P. Cook, Theophilus W. Smith, Palemon H. Winchester, Samuel Whiteside, Martin Jones, Jacob Judy; Richard T. McKenney, cashier.

B. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Attest. R. T. MCKENNEY, *Cashier.*

A. No. 5.

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Edwardsville, November 30, 1819.

Bills discounted, - - -			$55,502 00	Stock received, - - -		$47,690 00
Special loan, - - -			10,000 00	Discounts received, -	$1,825 54½	
Expenses, - - -			5,231 61	Deduct premium account, -	124 34	
Cash on hand, viz:						1,701 20½
Gold and silver, -	$42,369 57			Office notes issued, including post notes, - - -		44,006 00
Funds sent for specie, -	1,382 00			Balance to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, - -		45,475 04½
Cash in bills receivable at the land offices, - -	31,437 00			Balances to the credit of sundry accounts, - - - -		39,898 93
Office notes redeemed,	32,849 00					
		108,037 57				
		$178,771 18				$178,771 18

A. No. 6.

A list of moneys deposited by Colonel B. Stephenson, December 31, 1819.

Vincennes,	$1,922 00	Illinois, Shawneetown,	$1,573 00
Edwardsville,	1,631 00	Utica, New York,	774 00
Missouri,	6,482 00	Tennessee,	3,000 00
United States and branches,	5,959 00	Augusta, Georgia,	905 00
Banks in the city of New York,	2,179 00	District of Columbia,	193 00
Kentucky and branches,	6,063 00	Baltimore, $55; Georgetown, Ky., $396,	451 00
Virginia and branches,	3,274 00	Specie,	8,963 00
North Carolina and branches,	2,377 00	Various, deposited previous to receipt of the instructions of July 1,	4,992 55
Huntsville, Tennessee,	1,978 00		

A. No. 7.

A list of moneys deposited by Warren Brown, Esq., receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, January 3, 1820.

Edwardsville paper,	$329 00	Knoxville, Tennessee,	$1,965 00
North Carolina,	4,731 00	Nashville, Tennessee,	795 00
United States and branches,	4,399 00	Vincennes,	494 00
Illinois, Shawneetown,	3,322 41	Augusta, Georgia,	190 00
Virginia and branches,	1,685 00	Missouri and branch,	2,134 00
Kentucky and branches,	6,250 00	Foreign gold,	214 53
Huntsville,	904 00	Silver,	9,953 26
Utica, New York,	524 00	Various kinds of paper in small bills,	917 00

Bank of Missouri.

B. No. 1.

Extract of a letter from the president of the Bank of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 31, 1817.

I have the honor to propose, for your sanction, the employment of the following named banks in the districts which appear by your letter to be more immediately necessary, to wit:

Missouri Territory: the Bank of Missouri, Auguste Chouteau, president; Gilburn W. Boggs, cashier.

B. No. 2.

Sir: Treasury Department, *November* 20, 1818.

The public deposites in the Bank of Missouri should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and not to the credit of the "Treasury." In stating the account to this Department, and in issuing certificates of deposite, you will conform to this intimation.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

J. Dales, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.*

B. No. 3.

Sir: Bank of Missouri, *December* 19, 1818.

Agreeably to your instructions of the 20th ultimo, I have, under date of the 17th instant, transferred the amount of the Treasury account to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. For the future, certificates will be issued conformably to the above transfer.

Enclosed I transmit the weekly report.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 4.

Sir: Treasury Department, *March* 23, 1819.

By a statement from the Bank of the United States, it appears that certain deposites, mentioned below, made in the Bank of Missouri, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, have been credited by you as "special deposites."

I have to request that you will inform me of the circumstances under which those deposites were received, and of what moneys they consist. I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

John Dales, Esq.,
Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.

1817, December 31, by S. Bond,	$52,000 00
1818, January 8, by B. Stephenson,	12,477 58
" " 9, by A. Hayes,	136 00
	$64,613 58

B. No. 5.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *June* 25, 1819.

Your favor of the 23d of March last did not come to hand until the 16th instant, by a private conveyance from the State of Illinois.

The deposites alluded to, say Bond and Stephenson's, were received prior to this institution's being informed of its appointment as an office of deposite, or had received its instructions. The receipts were given payable to the order of the *Secretary of the Treasury*, in such current bank notes as were then received by the receivers of public moneys, and consisted of Cincinnati, Chilicothe, State Bank of Kentucky and branches, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Vincennes, and Shawneetown notes.

The special deposites of John Hayes, collector, were uncurrent, viz:

One Kentucky Insurance Company note of	$20
One Lebanon, Miami, Banking Company	50
One Bank of Marietta, Ohio	5
One Muskingum Bank, Ohio	5
One Exchange Bank of Indiana	5
One Pittsburg Manufacturing Company	5
Two Union Bank of Pennsylvania, each five dollars	10
One Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania	20
One Centre Bank of Pennsylvania	10
One Marietta, Lancaster county	5
One Banque de la Louisiane	1
	$136

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 6.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *April* 22, 1819.

In consequence of a conversation had with Thomas Hempstead, Esq., since his return from Washington City, I take the liberty of trespassing on your time, in order to explain the apparent contradiction between the current reports and my first certificate to S. Hammond, Esq., receiver of public moneys.

On the 8th of August last Colonel S. Hammond made a special deposite of $3,070, and on the 21st a further sum of $12,597 50, *both in his own name*, under the assigned reason *of not having his accounts or returns ready*. On the 6th of October he withdrew those deposites, which, with $9,956 54 then handed, were entered to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to my duplicate certificates of that date. A list of the deposites is subjoined.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement of S. Hammond's deposites, included in certificate dated October 6, 1818.

Date.	Specie.	Missouri.	U. States and branches.	Total cash.	State Bank of Kentucky and branches.	Cincinnati banks.	Chilicothe banks.	Marietta bank, Ohio.	Bank of Tennessee and branches.	State Bank of North Carolina and branches.	Virginia.	District of Columbia.	New York.	Utica.	Centre Bank of Penn.	Augusta and Huntsville.	Vincennes.	Shawanee.	Baltimore.	Total current notes desig. nated.
1818.																				
Aug. 8,	$535 00	$18	$30	$583 00	$574	$410	$62	11	$612	$400	$320	$65	–	–	–	–	$33	–	–	$2,487 00
" 21,	198 50	417	285	900 50	3,100	1,516	260	41	4,094	1,139	896	72	20	$220	20	$20	289	10	–	11,697 00
Oct. 6,	54	210	615	825 54	3,668	807	185	88	1,339	2,038	487	148	20	88	10	100	33	–	$120	9,131 00
				$2,309 04																$23,315 00

Total amount of notes, such as are designated,	$23,315 00
Total amount of specie, &c.	2,309 04
Total amount, as per duplicate certificates issued October 6, 1818,	$25,624 04

BANK OF MISSOURI, *April* 22, 1819.

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

B. No. 7.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 29, 1819.

The City Bank of Baltimore, and the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, District of Columbia, having discontinued to discharge their bills in specie, on demand, I have instructed the receivers of public moneys no longer to receive the bills of those banks in payment of dues to the United States.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the CASHIERS of the following banks: Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville; Bank of Vincennes; Bank of Missouri; Tombigbee Bank; Bank of Illinois; Bank of Edwardsville; Branch Bank Kentucky, Louisville; Bank of Steubenville; Bank of Chilicothe.

B. No. 8.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1819.

It appears that, during three days in each week, the cashier of the Bank of Missouri declines to receive deposites of public moneys, and that public moneys offered on those days have been refused by him.

As this regulation is calculated to produce great inconvenience to those public officers who are instructed to make their deposites in that bank, and as it may eventually subject both them and the United States to loss, I trust it will not be persisted in.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AUG. CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 9.

SIR: ST. LOUIS, *July* 8, 1819.

Since my appointment as president of the Bank of Missouri, having, with the most scrupulous attention, and without interruption, inspected the operations of the bank; moreover, knowing that the cashier, to facilitate the public officers, has transacted the business of the Government, when requested, in the morning, in the evening, and at every hour of every day, I have been extremely surprised at the reception of your letter of the 1st June, 1819.

Although fully convinced, by a long experience, of the exactitude of J. Dales, Esq., cashier of the bank, I have immediately applied, by writing to him, to receive all the elucidations in his power on the subject, and I have the honor to transmit to you his answer. I hope that you will be satisfied with his refutation; and that the dates of the receipts mentioned in his letter, and filed in the office of your Department, will convince you that the alleged imputations against the Bank of Missouri are entirely false and erroneous.

I will make no reflections on the base malignity of individuals who have advanced a calumny so easily destroyed.

I am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU, *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 9. [Enclosure.]

DEAR SIR: ST. LOUIS, *June* 30, 1819.

In reply to your favor of the 29th ultimo, relative to public deposites, whether, during three days of each week they are declined, or that public moneys offered on those days have been refused by me, I answer, without hesitation, *that they have not.*

To demand the author of this calumny is useless and a loss of time. I know it originated with Colonel S. Hammond, receiver for this district, and exult in the idea that his malignant enmity to this institution and its officers could get no stronger grounds than the following to found a charge on, viz:

In consequence of having no paying out or receiving teller, that the public deposites might be expedited and correctly assorted and counted, without interruption from the ordinary business of the day, I proposed to Colonel Hammond's clerk, who usually makes the deposites, to call either before or after bank hours; to which he apparently agreed with pleasure, and stated that it would also answer him best, having to attend the sales. I then stated that, if he called in the afternoon after bank hours, I must object to Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, having to attend the sitting of the board on the two first days, at four o'clock P. M., and the afternoon of the latter being appropriated to writing letters.

The clerk of Hammond called once on some of the above days, and, at my request, it was postponed, but with his apparent approbation.

And, as fate will have it, to show the utter fallacy and weakness of his charge, on referring back to the dates of public deposites, I find that they have fortunately been made on every day in the week; and that it has escaped his observation that he (Hammond) even has a duplicate certificate in his possession of a deposite made on one of his restricted days, viz: on Thursday, the 17th of December last.

My certificates to the receivers, now in the Treasury Department, will show that they have occurred as follows, viz: three on Mondays, five on Tuesdays, four on Wednesdays, four on Thursdays, five on Fridays, and five on Saturdays.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DALES.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 10.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1819.

I had the honor to address you on the 23d June last, proposing a new arrangement in respect to the public deposites in the Bank of Missouri, and requesting that measures might be taken for paying over to the Bank of the United States, or such of its branches as might be convenient, the excess of public moneys remaining in the Bank of Missouri beyond the amount proposed as a permanent deposite.

I presume that by this time such preparatory measures as were deemed necessary for that purpose have been made. The whole of that sum will not be immediately required, however. I shall therefore instruct the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the cashier of the Bank of Missouri, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days for $210,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $210,000.

As soon as I am informed at what branches of the Bank of the United States it will be desirable to the Bank of Missouri that these drafts shall be made payable, instructions shall be given accordingly.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 11.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *September* 27, 1819.

On the 9th of August last I had the honor of answering your letter of the 23d June, containing propositions for a new arrangement respecting the public deposites in the Bank of Missouri. I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 20th August, in answer to which I beg leave to state that the board will cause the excess of public deposites to be transferred in the manner and to the points indicated by them under date of the 9th August, or to such other points as shall be designated by you as more available to the public service. Owing, however, to the unexpected demise of our late cashier, John Dales, and the inconvenience arising therefrom until a new nomination of a cashier shall have been made, the board would, under such circumstances, prefer to receive your instructions for depositing the amount to be transferred at the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, *President.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

B. No. 12.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 9, 1819.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, accepting the conditions presented in my letter of the 23d June last, and proposing to deposite certain sums of public money at the places therein designated.

Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to state, the notes of all the banks in the District of Columbia are received by the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, except the Merchants' Bank and the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. Considering, however, the precarious state of the State institutions, except in the principal cities, it would be an act of prudence not to retain their notes longer than what is absolutely necessary. The amount which you may receive of the bills of this District will probably not be great, and may either be disposed of to persons having remittances to make, or who may have to travel into the Atlantic States, or transmitted to the office in this city.

I will thank you to inform me if the amount of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina is comprehended in the sum of $50,000, which you proposed to deposite in the office of discount and deposite at Fayetteville; also the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee which is comprehended in the sum of $70,000 in Tennessee notes, which you proposed to deposite in Kentucky. The same information is requested as to the other Tennessee banks.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 13.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *October* 11, 1819.

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 9th September; in answer to which I have the honor to state that the amount of $50,000 proposed by this board to be deposited in Fayetteville, embraces $42,000 in the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina; and that the amount of $70,000 in Tennessee notes, proposed to be deposited in Kentucky, consists of $40,156 in notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, and $29,844 in notes of the Nashville Bank. Your compliance with the request of this board has been thankfully noticed by them, and they will, as far as practicable, follow your indications. At present, the amount in this bank for account of the public, of such District paper as is not received by the United States Branch Bank at Washington, is $1,175; namely, $885 of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, and $290 of the Franklin Bank at Alexandria.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 14.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1819.

The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for $60,000.

This draft will be made payable at the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, unless I should, before that time, be informed of your wish to pay it at one of the offices in the Atlantic cities. You may, therefore, proceed at your convenience to place funds at Louisville to meet it on its presentation there.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The CASHIER *of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 15.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *November* 14, 1819.

By order of the directory, I have sent by the hands of Mr. John Smith of this place, to the cashier of the United States Branch Bank at Washington, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars in notes of the banks

Of Baltimore,	$750
District of Columbia,	4,934
Virginia,	22,298
	$27,982

which sum, together with $22,018, (which at least will be found to our credit at that bank,) will obey your orders to meet a draft from the Treasury on this institution for $50,000.

Respectfully, &c.

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

B. No. 16.

Sir: Bank of Missouri, *November* 22, 1819.

By order of the directory, on the 17th instant I remitted to the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; of which $67,731 was of Kentucky Bank notes and branches, $87,007 16 of United States Bank notes and branches, $5,000 of drafts on Washington City, and $261 84 of a check on their branch; which funds of $160,000 are sent in obedience to your orders of 22d September.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 17.

Sir: Bank of Missouri, *December* 18, 1819.

I have the honor of reporting to you that, on the 15th instant, funds were transmitted, in obedience to your orders and the engagements of this bank, to Louisville, Kentucky, to Chilicothe, Ohio, and to Raleigh, North Carolina.

To Louisville, to meet the Treasurer's draft for $60,000, directed by your letter of the 19th October.

To Chilicothe, with the deposite of $25,000 in notes of the banks of Ohio, consisting of

The Bank of Cincinnati, - - - - - -	$1,846
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, - - - -	11,845
Miami Exporting Company, - - - - - -	10,661
Bank of Muskingum, - - - - - -	291
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Chilicothe, - - - -	350
Bank of Steubenville and Marietta, - - - - -	7
	$25,000

To Raleigh, with the deposite of notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, $42,000.

To perform this business, our intelligent director, Colonel Riddick, has given his services. When you compute the labor of his journey, the difficulties to be encountered, the risks to be hazarded, and the expense to be incurred, we believe you will sufficiently appreciate the efforts of this institution to comply with the letter of its obligations and with your wishes, and that you will not again require of it a transmission of its funds. A disposition to aid the public service, and a respect for your indications as a politician and financier, will induce the directory to make any exertion which you may require, provided it does not endanger the property and interests of their stockholders, and the safety of the institution. That danger is too imminent not to be dreaded, and the apprehension of it has effected a determination not to encounter it.

It may be some satisfaction to inform you that all the funds for public service derived through our institution, whether from drafts on, or cashed by us for the civil or military departments, have ever been a specie account, and honored as such.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU,
President of the Bank of Missouri.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 18.

Sir: Bank of Missouri, *January* 31, 1820.

I send the monthly report. Colonel Riddick, a director, and agent for the bank in making the public deposites, will claim your attention on the subject of the draft for $210,000. I beg that you will yield him that attention, as your interference will be no less an act of justice than of necessary friendship to this institution.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 19.

Sir: Washington City, *February* 18, 1820.

As agent for the Bank of Missouri, in order to close their old account with the Treasury as far as practicable, I respectfully submit the following propositions: "that the draft drawn by the Treasurer for $210,000, payable at Louisville, be withdrawn," and that the following drafts be substituted, to wit, payable at—

Louisville, - - -	$14,000 in such money as is received by the branch bank as cash.
" - - -	2,150 in notes of the Bank of Georgetown, Kentucky.
" - - - -	3,850 in State Bank Kentucky notes.
" - - -	70,000 in Tennessee notes, viz: State Bank Tennessee, and Bank of Nashville and branches.
Chilicothe, - - -	25,000 special deposite, to the credit of the Treasurer.
Washington City, - -	20,000 in cash, or such notes as are received by the branch bank as such.
" - -	1,175 special deposite, to the credit of the Treasurer.
" - -	42,000 in North Carolina State Bank and branches.
	$178,175

which will leave a balance, up to the 8th January last, (over and above the amount allowed as a standing deposite,) of $89,940 84, which shall be held subject to order, payable at St. Louis.

Or, should you think proper to authorize the Bank of Missouri to collect or dispose of the Tennessee and Kentucky paper at St. Louis, for the use of the Treasury, the bank will cause it to be used to the best advantage in any way that may be directed.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. RIDDICK.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

B. No. 20.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1820.

The Secretary of the Department of War has informed me that he has authorized Colonel Richard M. Johnson to draw upon him in favor of the Bank of Missouri for $10,000.

If it is convenient for the bank to make this advance, the amount will be remitted as soon as the bill is paid, in a draft of the Treasurer upon the bank itself.

It is presumed that this will be a convenient mode of remitting a portion of the public money deposited in the bank, and will be acceptable to it.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A. CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 21.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, *February* 18, 1820.

Your order, conveyed to the president of this bank by your letter of the 18th ultimo, has been obeyed by cashing the draft of Colonel Johnson on the Secretary of War for $10,000.

You have been informed that funds have been transmitted

To Raleigh, North Carolina, - - - - - - -	$42,000	
To Chilicothe, Ohio, - - - - - - - -	25,000	
That the Treasurer's draft is at Louisville, - - - - - -	210,000	
Standing deposite, - - - - - - - -	150,000	
		$427,000
My last report states the Treasurer's credit at - - - - - -		423,690
Making a draw on the standing deposite of - - - - - -		3,310
To which may now be added, - - - - - - -		10,000

The above statement is made under a belief that some mistake exists, as we cannot believe that you intend to draw on the standing deposite at this time, when you have withdrawn every other fund; when the pressure for money in the West is so universally known; and when your covenant, so lately made, assured us of the contrary.

Believing that you did not intend to draw on the standing deposite, the draft of Colonel Johnson was cashed, with the expectation that you would cause the amount to be credited on the draft at Louisville, or place it to our credit in some eastern institution, by which a fund, profitably convertible to any purpose, would be created to this institution.

On the subject of the $210,000 draft at Louisville, I beg you to refer to our letter of the 9th August, the basis of the arrangement between the Treasury and this institution. You will regard the description of notes therein promised to be paid, and compare them with the demand of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, which requires funds of a description which they sell at four per cent. premium. I have answered the demand of that bank by saying that upwards of $70,000, (principally Tennessee notes,) now and at all times heretofore assigned to the treasury, must go towards the payment of the debt called for by that draft.

You must perceive from my reports, that, to meet a demand on the standing deposite, the bills discounted must be called in. I aver to you that I believe this impossible, solely for the want of a representative for property in this country. Under this belief, the opinion is decidedly formed that the standing deposite must not be encroached upon.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 22.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 5, 1820.

I annex a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Commissary General of Subsistence, requesting that a draft for $712, issued by the Treasurer on the 15th of July last, on the Bank of Missouri, in favor of Lieutenant E. Edmonson, may not be paid; and it is my desire that if the draft, on presentation, should appear to be held by Lieutenant Edmonson, or for his use, the payment thereof may be withheld. Lieutenant Edmonson may be informed that, as the draft cannot be paid, it would be advisable for him to deposite it in the bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, and take a certificate thereof; and if this should be declined, you will endorse on the draft that it will not be paid.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A. L. LANGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 23.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *July* 28, 1820.

A few days since, Treasury check No. 9,442, for $712, in favor of Lieutenant Edmonson, was presented for payment. Not being fully satisfied that it was not for the use of Lieutenant Edmonson, (who I believe was then in town,) I refused to pay the same, on authority of your letter under date of 5th April last.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. BOMPART, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

B. No. 24.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *August* 4, 1820.

Since my last I changed my determination respecting Treasury check No. 9,442, and have paid it, being induced thereto by the enclosed affidavit, and a second examination of your letter and the check. I hope that my having done so may meet your approbation.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

L. S. BOMPART, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

B. No. 24. [Enclosure.]

Personally appeared before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county of St. Louis, Missouri, David E. Wilson, of the city of Philadelphia, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he has a draft, drawn by Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, on the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, dated at Washington, 15th July, 1819, at sight, for seven hundred and twelve dollars, payable to the order of Lieutenant E. Edmonson, acting assistant commissary of subsistence; that the said draft has now become the property of a citizen or citizens of Philadelphia, for whose exclusive use and benefit payment is required, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of the said Lieutenant E. Edmonson.

D. E. WILSON.

Sworn to and signed before me, a justice of the peace within and for the county of St. Louis, this 1st day of August, 1820.

JOHN R. GUY, *Justice of the Peace.*

B. No. 25.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1820.

I am informed that the notes of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, amounting to $40,156, for which the Treasurer issued his draft on the Bank of Missouri, in favor of the Bank of Tennessee, and which were to be transferred by your institution to Louisville, have never been received by the Bank of Tennessee. In your letter of the 7th of April last, you state that the transfers designated in mine of the 2d March preceding, of which this was one, will be immediately made. I presume, however, that these notes did not reach Louisville until the person whom the Bank of Tennessee had sent there to receive them had left that place, and that they are still in the hands of your agent there. You will, therefore, be pleased to instruct him to write to the president of the Tennessee Bank on the subject, and to make arrangements with him for the delivery of the notes at Louisville.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

AUG. CHOUTEAU, Esq., *President of the Bank of Missouri.*

B. No. 26.

SIR: BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, *December* 12, 1820.

In reply to yours of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that as early as the 21st of May last, $40,156, in notes of the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches, were deposited in the office of discount and deposite of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, to meet the Treasurer's draft on this institution in favor of the said Bank of the State of Tennessee.

I shall take the earliest opportunity to request Mr. Cochran to inform the president of the Tennessee Bank that the notes are in deposite for him.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU, *President.*

To the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 27.

SIR: ST. LOUIS, *January* 25, 1821.

Having been induced, by old age and infirmities, to resign the office of president of the Bank of Missouri, all communications of your Department must be, for the future, directed to my successor in office. Although no more concerned in the direction of that association, I am, nevertheless, fully convinced that you will always find in its directors a prudence and an exactitude in business which will answer to your honorable confidence.

I am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

AUG. CHOUTEAU.

To the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B. No. 28.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1822.

Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been received by this day's mail. That to which it refers was received during my indisposition, and was not then acted upon.

Upon the arrival of the Senators and Representative of the State at this place, I conferred with two of them, who were of opinion that there was no danger to be apprehended of the ultimate recovery of the whole sum. I was induced also to postpone any immediate decision on the case, or to direct any legal measure, on account of the state of the federal judicial department in Missouri. No district or circuit court has been organized in the State; and it appears to me to be unsafe to resort to the State courts, if they would take jurisdiction of the cause. Under such circumstances, I had proposed to delay any arrangement upon the subject until the return of the Senators and Representative, two of whom had promised their aid and influence in bringing about an adjustment which it was supposed would secure the payment of the money.

The view which you have presented in your letter of the 27th ultimo has induced me to change my determination. I therefore request that you will immediately call upon the president and directors to adjust and liquidate this demand, and to receive from them an assignment of bonds, notes, and other securities, sufficient to secure the ultimate payment of the debt. It is, however, to be understood that such assignment is not to release the bank from the payment of any sum which may not be recovered upon the bonds and notes so assigned. It is desirable that securities should be upon persons of known solvency, in order to avoid useless litigation and expenditure of money in costs and expenses incidental to lawsuits.

If you shall not be able to adjust the matter according to these views, obtain from the bank the proposition the most favorable to the United States, which the president and directors may be disposed to transmit to this office, as early as practicable.

Enclosed I send you a copy of the agreement with the bank, and of its returns to this Department, showing the amount which it now owes to the United States, which will remove all difficulty as to the amount for which it is accountable.

A reasonable compensation will be allowed for your services in this case.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

GEORGE F. STROTHER, Esq., *St. Louis, Missouri.*

C.

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, February* 3, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted, - - -		$226,583 54	By capital stock paid in, - -		$193,125 00
To expenses, - - - -		825 61	By notes in circulation, - -		45,066 52
To G. A. Worth, cashier United States office of discount and deposite, Cincinnati, bill remitted for collection, -		30,000 00	By discounts and premiums received, -		5,125 00
To Bank of the United States, - -		32,719 48	By Bank of Schuylkill, -	$9,282 86	
To cash on hand:			By Bank United States, for use of the Treasury, -	102,140 26	
Notes of the Bank of Kentucky and branches, -	$24,310 00		By Bank of St. Louis, -	31 35	
Notes of the State Bank of Indiana, (Vincennes,) -	16,573 00				111,454 47
Notes of the banks in Cincinnati, - - -	7,399 00		By individual deposites, - -		57,972 73
Notes of the Bank St. Louis,	3,790 00				
Eastern notes, - -	2,183 00				
Specie, - - -	68,360 09				
		122,615 09			
		$412,743 72			$412,743 72

GILBURN W. BOGGS, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, March* 1, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted, - - -		$241,216 05	By capital stock paid in, - -		$193,125 00
To expenses, - - - -		867 67	By notes in circulation, - -		47,166 42
To G. A. Worth, cashier, Cincinnati, bill for collection, - - -		30,000 00	By discounts and advance received, -		6,305 64
To Bank United States, - - -		33,819 48	By Bank of Schuylkill, -	$9,282 86	
To cash on hand:			By Bank U. S., for use of the Treasury, - -	113,628 26	
Notes of the Bank of Kentucky and branches, -	$29,452 00				122,911 12
Bank of Indiana, - -	19,010 00		By individual deposites, - -		70,739 36
Bank of Cincinnati, -	12,480 00				
Eastern notes, - -	5,558 00				
Specie, - - -	67,844 34				
		134,344 34			
		$440,247 54			$440,247 54

GILBURN W. BOGGS, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, March* 31, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted, - - -		$283,087 42	By capital stock, (balance paid in the 21st instant,) - - - -		$250,000 00
To expenses, - - - -		1,281 57	By notes in circulation, - - -		48,533 44
To G. A. Worth, cashier, Cincinnati, bill for collection, - - -	$30,000 00		By discounts and advance received, -		7,845 06
To Thos. Hempstead, agent, bill for collection, - -	2,050 00		By Bank of United States, for use of Treasury of said States, - -		121,861 26
		32,050 00	By individual deposites, - -		71,049 41
To L. W. Boggs, agent sent to Kentucky for specie, - - - -		70,380 00			
To Bank United States,	$18,206 67				
To Bank of Schuylkill,	500 00				
		18,706 67			
To cash on hand:					
Notes of State banks, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Carolina, - -	$15,718 00				
Notes of Bank U. S. and branches, with Philadelphia, District, and Baltimore notes, - -	6,320 00				
Specie, - - -	71,745 51				
		93,783 51			
		$499,289 17			$499,289 17

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, May* 30, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted,			$341,758 08	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To expenses,			380 38	By notes in circulation,	51,044 25
To Bank of United States, Philadelphia,			3,244 15	By discounts and premiums received,	5,420 16
To G. A. Worth, cashier, Cincinnati, bills for collection,			30,000 00	By Bank of United States, for use of the Treasury of the United States,	144,248 64
To L. W. Boggs, agent,			1,561 33	By profit and loss,	167 68
To utensil account,			1,609 15	By dividends,	456 26
To cash on hand, viz:				By individual deposites,	94,040 12
Foreign notes,		$29,115 00			
U. S. notes,		24,695 00			
Specie,		113,014 02			
			166,824 02		
			$545,377 11		$545,377 11

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, May* 1, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted,			$323,012 70	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To moveables, utensils, &c.			1,609 15	By notes in circulation,	43,934 75
To G. A. Worth, cashier, Cincinnati, bills for collection,			30,000 00	By discounts, &c.	3,577 96
To L. W. Boggs, agent, sent for specie,			33,593 40	By Bank of United States, for use of the Treasury of said States,	134,154 86
To Thomas Hempstead, agent,			2,050 00	By individual deposites,	100,397 15
To Bank of the United States,			9,405 65	By dividends unclaimed,	872 21
To expenses,			114 67	By profit and loss,	167 68
To cash on hand, viz:					
Foreign notes,		$28,583 00			
Eastern notes,		26,910 00			
Specie,		77,826 04			
			133,319 04		
			$533,104 61		$533,104 61

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, July* 1, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted,			$325,677 86	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To expenses,			956 39	By notes in circulation,	55,998 50
To utensils,			1,609 15	By discounts and advance received,	7,371 59
To L. W. Boggs, agent,			1,561 33	By profit and loss,	167 68
To Bank of United States,	$32,015 92			By dividends unclaimed,	434 92
To Banl of Schuylkill,	409 00			By Bank of United States, for the use	
			32,424 92	of the Treasury, &c.	156,124 64
To cash on hand:				By individual deposites,	76,459 59
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.,		46,381 00			
Notes of United States and branches,		29,780 00			
Specie,		108,166 27			
			184,327 27		
			$546,556 92		$546,556 92

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, August* 1, 1818. CR.

To bills discounted,			$335,307 73	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To real estate,			3,000 00	By notes in circulation,	51,171 75
To utensil account,			1,609 15	By discounts and advance received,	9,575 62
To Bank U. S. Philadelphia,	$19,910 00			By profit and loss,	167 68
To Bank of Schuylkill,	409 00			By dividend unclaimed,	311 27
			20,319 00	By Bank of United States, for the use of	
To general expenses,			1,002 81	the Treasury, &c.,	156,403 33
To L. W. Boggs, agent,			1,561 33	By individual deposites,	109,539 43
To cash on hand:					
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.,		75,913 00			
Notes of United States and branches,		31,510 00			
Specie,		106,946 06			
			214,369 06		
			$577,169 08		$577,169 08

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, September 1, 1818.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$345,408 33	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To real estate,			3,000 00	By notes in circulation,	61,493 25
To utensil account,			1,609 15	By discount, advance, and interest,	11,564 85
To Bank U. S., Philadelphia,	$1,930 42			By profit and loss,	167 68
To Bank of Schuylkill,	409 00			By dividends unclaimed,	311 27
			2,339 42	By Bank of United States, for the use	
To general expenses,			1,560 81	of the Treasury of said States,	156,403 33
To L. W. Boggs, agent,			1,561 33	By individual deposites,	97,136 29
To cash on hand:					
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.,	82,281 00				
Notes of Bank of U. States and branches,	29,280 00				
Specie,	110,036 63				
			221,597 63		
			$577,076 67		$577,076 67

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, October 1, 1818.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$316,860 73	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	81,737 50
To real estate,			3,000 00	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To Bank of United States,	$57,112 19			By discount, advance, and interest,	13,891 00
To Bank of Schuylkill,	209 00			By profit and loss,	167 68
			57,321 19	By dividend unclaimed,	311 27
To Thos. Hempstead, agent,			60,544 49	By Bank of United States, for the use	
To L. W. Boggs, agent,			1,361 33	of the Treasury of said States,	156,403 33
To general expenses,			1,904 57	By Treasury account,	32,694 21
To building committee,			1,200 00	By individual deposites,	96,243 14
To utensil account,			1,609 15		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.,	42,098 00				
Notes of the United States and branches,	36,350 00				
Specie,	69,198 67				
			147,646 67		
			$698,448 13		$698,448 13

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, November 2, 1818.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$323,593 19	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stocks in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	100,430 00
To real estate,			9,500 40	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To utensil account,			1,521 93	By discount and advance,	2,089 73
To general expenses,			482 16	By Bank of United States, for use of	
To Bank of the United States,				Treasury of said States,	156,403 33
Philadelphia,	$63,077 10			By Treasury accounts,	76,904 06
To Bank of Schuylkill,	209 00			By profit and loss,	1,955 56
			63,286 10	By dividends unclaimed,	971 86
To Thomas Hempstead, agent,			60,544 49	By individual deposites,	91,984 60
To Jacob Reed, agent,			5,000 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	66,889 00				
Notes of United States Bank and branches,	40,650 00				
Specie,	69,271 87				
			176,810 87		
			$747,739 14		$747,739 14

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Dr. *State of the Bank of Missouri, December 1, 1818.* Cr.

To bills discounted,			$318,789 45	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	93,178 50
To real estate,			9,500 40	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			500 16	By discount, advance, and interest,	4,292 28
To utensil account,			1,521 93	By Bank of United States, for use of Treasury of said States,	156,403 33
To Bank of United States,	$70,804 48			By Treasury of United States,	104,904 06
To Bank of Schuylkill,	209 00			By profit and loss,	1,955 56
			71,013 48	By dividend unclaimed,	734 88
To Louisville branch Bank of the United States,			32,110 00	By individual deposites,	97,950 92
To John S. Snead & Co., agents,			11,100 00		
To Jacob Reed, agent,			5,000 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	6,590 00				
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	79,828 00				
United States Bank and branches,	66,729 45				
Specie,	66,736 48				
			219,883 93		
			$776,419 53		$776,419 53

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Dr. *State of the Bank of Missouri, January 2, 1819.* Cr.

To bills discounted,			$306,382 26	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	75,427 00
To real estate,			9,743 63	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			1,160 03	By discount, advance, and interest,	5,966 70
To Bank of United States,	$70,442 96			By Bank of the United States, for use of said States,	156,403 33
To Bank of Schuylkill,	209 00			By Treasurer of United States,	193,258 81
			70,651 96	By profit and loss,	1,955 56
To Bank of Washington,			15,000 00	By dividend unclaimed,	570 88
To Louisville branch bank,			32,110 00	By individual deposites,	92,700 69
To utensil account,			1,521 93		
To John S. Snead & Co., agents,			11,100 00		
To Jacob Reed, agent,			5,000 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	12,458 00				
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	141,830 00				
United States Bank and branches,	72,220 00				
Specie,	57,105 16				
			283,613 16		
			$843,282 97		$843,282 97

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Dr. *State of the Bank of Missouri, February 1, 1819.* Cr.

To bills discounted,			$312,079 49	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	61,429 50
To real estate,			9,743 63	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			1,162 88	By discount, advance, and interest,	8,412 55
To utensil accounts,			2,717 93	By Bank of United States, for use of said States,	156,403 33
To Bank of United States,	$68,442 96			By Treasurer of the United States,	236,826 43
To Bank of Schuylkill,	209 00			By profit and loss,	1,955 56
			68,651 96	By dividend unclaimed,	377 70
To Louisville branch Bank of United States,			30,110 18	By individual deposites,	100,002 84
To New Orleans branch bank,			5,000 00	By John Hall, paymaster, included,	$1,539 31
To Bank of Kentucky,			2,000 00		
To Bank of Washington,			939 81		
To John S. Snead & Co., agents,			11,100 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	15,864 00				
Notes of States of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	188,555 00				
United States and branch,	68,265 00				
Specie,	59,218 03				
			331,902 03		
			$882,407 91		$882,407 91

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, March 1, 1819.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$319,642 34	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	57,669 75
To real estate,			10,243 63	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			1,696 59	By discount, advance, and interest,	9,936 61
To utensil account,			2,717 92	By Bank of United States, for use of said States,	156,403 33
To Bank of United States,	$68,442 96			By Treasurer of the United States,	326,148 32
To Bank of Schuylkill,	54 45			By John Hall, P. M.	1,364 34
			68,497 41	By profit and loss,	1,955 56
To New Orleans branch bank,			5,000 00	By dividend unclaimed,	352 80
To branch Bank of Louisville,			30,360 18	By individual deposites,	98,938 91
To Bank of Washington,			11,989 31		
To Bank of Kentucky,			2,002 00		
To John S. Snead & Co., agents,			11,100 00		
To Wilson P. Hunt, agent,			125,643 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$19,187 00				
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	128,897 00				
United States and branches,	72,610 00				
Specie,	53,183 24				
			273,877 24		
			$969,769 62		$969,769 62

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, April 1, 1819.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$321,674 53	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	50,924 75
To real estate,			10,974 88	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			2,392 57	By discount, advance, and interest,	11,678 15
To utensil account,			2,717 96	By Bank of the United States for use of the Treasury of said States,	156,403 33
To Bank of United States,	$69,615 96			By Treasurer of the United States,	524,323 18
To Bank of Schuylkill,	54 45			By profit and loss,	2,739 32
			69,670 41	By dividend unclaimed,	288 80
To Louisville branch Bank U. States,			33,860 18	By individual deposites,	76,578 60
To New Orleans branch Bank U. States,			5,000 00		
To Bank of Washington,			7,709 73		
To Bank of Kentucky,			2,002 00		
To John S. Snead & Co., agents,			11,100 00		
To Wilson P. Hunt, agent,			125,643 00		
To John Hall, P. M. Dist. St. Louis, over			62 58		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$21,486 00				
Notes of State banks of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	251,169 00				
U. States notes & branch,	115,530 00				
Specie,	51,943 29				
			440,128 29		
			$1,139,936 13		$1,139,936 13

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, May 1, 1819.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$343,246 27	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	44,401 25
To real estate,			11,188 88	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			42 75	By discounts, advance, and interest,	2,481 19
To utensil account,			2,573 38	By Bank of United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States,	156,403 33
To Bank of United States,	$69,615 96			By Treasurer of the United States,	580,602 95
To Bank of Schuylkill,	54 45			By John Hall, P. M.	895 00
			69,670 41	By profit and loss,	1,410 02
To Louisville branch Bank U. States,			33,860 18	By dividends unclaimed,	943 80
To New Orleans branch Bank U. States,			5,000 00	By individual deposites,	88,393 01
To Bank of Washington,			6,838 69		
To Bank of Kentucky,			2,002 00		
To John S. Snead & Co., agents,			11,100 00		
To Wilson P. Hunt, agent,			125,643 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$22,935 00				
Notes of State banks of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Carolina, &c.	275,623 00				
U. States and branches,	114,750 00				
Specie,	61,056 99				
			474,364 99		
			$1,192,530 55		$1,192,530 55

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, June 1, 1819.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$344,628 44	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			107,000 00	By notes in circulation,	41,275 50
To real estate,			11,188 88	By branch notes issued,	67,000 00
To general expenses,			321 08	By discounts, &c.	4,572 15
To utensil accounts,			2,573 38	By Treasurer of the United States,	626,921 25
To Bank of Schuylkill,			54 45	By Bank of United States, for the use of	
To Bank of Washington,			6,391 79	the Treasury,	64,613 58
To New Orleans branch Bank U. States,			5,300 00	By Bank of the United States,	19,950 12
To Louisville branch Bank U. States,			3,500 00	By John Hall, P. M., U. S. R. R.	9,667 59
To cash on hand, viz:				By profit and loss,	86 76
Missouri branch notes,	$25,998 00			By dividends unclaimed,	499 00
Notes of States of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina, &c.	310,937 96			By individual deposites,	90,321 91
United States notes and branches,	126,776 32				
Specie,	230,237 56				
		693,949 84			
		$1,174,907 86			$1,174,907 86

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, July 1, 1819.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$337,875 43	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	63,484 50
To real estate,			11,288 88	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			875 75	By discounts, &c.	6,414 80
To utensil accounts,			2,573 38	By Treasurer United States,	641,870 43
To Bank of Schuylkill,			54 45	By Bank United States, for the use of	
To Bank of Washington,			3,427 96	Treasury of said States,	64,614 58
To United States branch, Louisville,			3,900 00	By Bank of United States,	16,950 12
New Orleans,			5,300 00	By John Hall, P. M., U. S. R. R.	81 00
Washington,			14,799 00	By profit and loss,	86 76
To cash on hand, viz:				By dividend unclaimed,	483 00
Missouri branch notes,	$24,354 00			By individual deposites,	107,831 86
Notes of State banks of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Carolina, &c.,	320,871 00				
United States notes and branches,	121,755 00				
Specie,	264,741 20				
		731,721 20			
		$1,231,816 05			$1,231,816 05

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, August 2, 1819.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$331,252 45	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	57,826 50
To real estate,			11,317 38	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			1,386 33	By discount, advance, and interest,	8,653 64
To utensil account,			2,573 38	By Treasurer of the United States,	641,611 83
To Bank of Schuylkill,			54 45	By Bank United States, for the use of	
To Bank of Washington,			2,976 21	Treasurer of said States,	64,613 58
To U. States branch, Louisville,			3,596 40	By Bank of United States,	5,150 12
New Orleans,			4,300 00	By John Hall, P. M., U. S. R. R.	1 00
Washington,			15,799 00	By profit and loss,	86 76
To cash on hand, viz:				By dividend unclaimed,	439 00
Missouri branch notes,	$24,631 00			By individual deposites,	93,521 76
Notes of States of Kentucky, Virginia, and Illinois, &c.,	312,561 00				
United States and branch notes,	109,645 00				
Specie,	261,811 59				
		708,648 59			
		$1,201,904 19			$1,201,904 19

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Dr. *State of the Bank of Missouri, September* 1, 1819. Cr.

To bills discounted,			$337,163 39	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	61,912 25
To real estate,			11,317 38	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			1,545 47	By discount, advance, and interest,	11,166 49
To utensil accounts,			2,573 38	By Treasurer of the United States,	726,031 90
To Bank U. States, Philad.,	$349 38			By John Hall, P. M.	1 00
To Bank of Schuylkill,	54 45			By profit and loss,	86 76
			403 83	By dividend unclaimed,	439 00
To T. T. Tucker, Treasurer,			42,541 00	By individual deposites,	93,301 16
To Bank of Washington,			2,976 21		
To United States branch, Louisville,			1,826 40		
New Orleans,			300 00		
Washington,			35,806 47		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$23,033 00				
Notes of States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Carolina, &c.	281,445 00				
United States notes and branches,	99,975 00				
Specie,	262,032 03				
			666,485 03		
			$1,222,938 56		$1,222,938 56

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

Dr. *State of the Bank of Missouri, October* 1, 1819. Cr.

To bills discounted,			$336,946 00	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	74,142 50
To real estate,			11,667 38	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			1,564 97	By discount, advance, and interest,	12,889 99
To utensil accounts,			2,573 38	By Treasurer of the United States,	700,679 05
To T. T. Tucker, Treasurer,			42,541 00	By profit and loss,	1,446 01
To Bank United States,	$1,604 88			By dividend unclaimed,	423 00
To Bank of Schuylkill,	54 45			By individual deposites,	72,550 45
			1,659 33		
To Bank of Washington,			2,976 21		
To U. States office at Louisville,			1,626 40		
New Orleans,			300 00		
Washington,			43,799 83		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$18,884 00				
Notes of State banks of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Virginia, &c.,	264,294 00				
United States notes and branches,	90,735 00				
Specie,	252,563 50				
			626,476 50		
			$1,192,131 00		$1,192,131 00

AUG. CHOUTEAU, *President.*

Dr. *State of the Bank of Missouri, December* 1, 1819. Cr.

To bills discounted,			$358,949 54	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	75,417 75
To real estate,			12,358 58	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			300 00	By discount and advance,	5,041 08
To utensil accounts,			2,428 83	By Treasurer of United States,	593,769 74
To Bank of the United States,			2,602 50	By Alphonso Wetmore, P. M.	10,706 11
To United States branch, Louisville,			3,384 56	By profit and loss,	1,813 55
To United States branch, New Orleans,			300 00	By dividend unclaimed,	775 00
To United States branch, Washington,			13,029 36	By individual deposites,	62,196 86
To John McKnight, agent in Kentucky,			161,122 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$4,255 00				
Notes of State banks of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Carolina,	154,168 00				
United States notes and branches,	2,608 00				
Specie,	244,213 72				
			405,244 72		
			$1,079,720 09		$1,079,720 09

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, January 1, 1820.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$368,246 13	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	118,605 75
To real estate,			12,733 75	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			445 62	By discount, advance, and interest,	7,936 37
To utensil accounts,			2,428 83	By Treasury United States,	433,582 41
To Bank United States, Philadelphia,			2,602 50	By profit and loss,	1,813 55
To U. States office D. D., Louisville, Ky.			4,334 56	By dividend unclaimed,	735 00
To U. States office D. D., New Orleans,			300 00	By individual deposites,	80,894 51
To U. States office D. D., Washington,			10,666 31		
To Thomas F. Riddick, agent,			132,343 10		
To John McKnight, agent,			1,122 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$3,514 00				
Notes of State Bank of Tennessee, and branch Kentucky,	73,627 00				
U. S. notes and branch,	1,853 00				
Specie,	239,350 79				
			318,344 79		
			$973,567 59		$973,567 59

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

DR. *State of the Bank of Missouri, February 1, 1820.* CR.

To bills discounted,			$367,744 57	By capital stock,	$250,000 00
To stock in St. Genevieve branch bank,			120,000 00	By notes in circulation,	115,712 25
To real estate,			14,683 05	By branch notes issued,	80,000 00
To general expenses,			1,056 53	By discount, advance, and interest,	10,538 07
To utensil accounts,			2,428 83	By Treasurer of United States,	420,167 78
To U. S. branch, Louisville, Kentucky,			4,084 56	By Bank of United States,	997 88
To U. S. branch, New Orleans,			300 00	By profit and loss,	1,813 55
To U. S. branch, Washington,			18,666 00	By dividend unclaimed,	687 00
To Thomas F. Riddick, agent,			132,343 10	By individual deposites,	82,137 51
To John McKnight, agent,			231 00		
To cash on hand, viz:					
Missouri branch notes,	$3,572 00				
Notes of State banks of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois,	75,106 00				
United States notes,	238 00				
Specie,	221,599 40				
			300,515 40		
			$962,053 04		$962,053 04

A. L. LANGHAM, *Cashier.*

17th CONGRESS.] **No. 651.** [1st SESSION.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 3, 1822.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures as relates to the Department of State, reported:

That the manner in which the moneys appropriated to the Department of State, or made subject to the control of the Secretary, are drawn and expended, will be seen by a communication made to the committee by the Secretary, and which is annexed to this report.

It will be seen, by the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, that most of the appropriations made to this Department for the year 1821, which have been drawn and expended, are specific in their nature and amount. The committee, therefore, have directed their attention principally to an examination of the accounts of the expenditures of the contingent appropriations for the year past, as far as they deemed it necessary, and the same was practicable.

None of the appropriations for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, intercourse with the Barbary Powers, and for the relief of seamen, made at the last session of Congress, have been drawn or expended. The balances of former appropriations have been more than sufficient for those expenses.

Of the contingent expenses of our ministers abroad, entire returns have only been received from the minister at London. The contingent expenses of that mission, for the year past, amounted to the sum of nine hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-one cents: the objects of expenditure are such as are incident to the office, and are inconsiderable in number and amount. The accounts are regularly kept, and certified by the secretary of legation; and the committee were informed at the Treasury that the accounts of all the ministers of the United States are required to be kept and certified in the same manner.

The moneys appropriated for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries are expended by the American consuls, and the accounts are regularly entered; receipts are taken and witnessed, and the whole certified by the consul.

The expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Department is confided to one of the clerks of the Department. These contingencies embrace the advertising, printing, and distribution of the laws of the United States; books and maps for the use of the Department; newspapers for our ministers in foreign countries; the translation of foreign languages; stationery, printing, and necessaries for that office and for the Patent Office.

The committee have examined the accounts of these expenditures, with the vouchers for the said accounts, as far as they judged necessary. The objects of expenditure appear to be such as are necessary to the execution of the duties of the Department, and must, therefore, be authorized by law. The expenditure is within the appropriation, and is supported by sufficient vouchers. The accounts are regularly kept; the expenditures appear to be made with fidelity and economy; and the committee are unable to suggest any subject of retrenchment compatible with the public service.

Dr. *Department of State in account with the Government.* Cr.

$22,860 00	salaries.	By payment,			$22,860 00
9,750 00	contingencies.	By payment,	7,821 68		
7,749 95	balance of former appropriation.		9,678 27	unexpended.	
$17,499 95			$17,499 95		$17,499 95
12,950 00	for printing.	By payment,	7,817 41		
12,583 91	balance of former appropriation.		8,103 59	unexpended.	
			9,612 91	undrawn.	
$25,533 91			$25,533 91		$25,533 91
$57,500 00	ministers' salaries.			unsettled,	$57,500 00
$10,000 00	contingencies.	By payment,	944 61	Mr. Rush.	
			9,055 39	unsettled.	
			$10,000 00		$10,000 00
85,565 76	contingencies of foreign intercourse *unexpended*				85,565 76
84,780 44	do. of intercourse with Barbary Powers, *unexpended*				84,780 44
102,253 84	relief of seamen, *unexpended*				102,253 84
240,000 00	for taking census.	By payment,	201,128 14		
			38,871 86	surplus.	
			240,000 00		$240,000 00
$100,000 00	Spanish treaty, *unsettled*				100,000 00
25,000 00	treaty of Ghent, *unsettled*				25,000 00
4,000 00	agents of claims, by payment				4,000 00

Sir: Department of State, Washington, *April* 18, 1822.

The usual public expenditures under the superintendence of the Department of State are as follows:

1. The expenses *of the Department*, specific and contingent, as particularly set forth in the annual estimates of appropriations presented to Congress.
2. Printing the laws, in newspapers and in pamphlets, from session to session.
3. Intercourse with foreign nations:
   - Diplomatic.
   - Barbary intercourse.
   - Relief of seamen.
   - Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

To these expenditures, which are of a permanent character, are to be added *occasional* disbursements, by virtue of particular acts and appropriations.

Of these *occasional* expenditures, two of the heaviest charges of the last year have been:

4. For taking the fourth census, the appropriation for which, by act of the 11th of April, 1820, was $240,000.
5. For carrying into execution the treaty of 22d February, 1819, with Spain, appropriation by act of 3d March, 1821, $100,000.
6. For the boundary commissioners under the treaty of Ghent.
7. Colonel Trumbull's pictures.
8. Printing the Journals of the Convention, and the Secret Journals of the Congress of the Confederation.

The practice of the Department in the direction of these disbursements is as follows:

The moneys are drawn from the treasury by letters of requisition from me to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting from time to time warrants for specified sums, to be charged upon the several objects of appropriation, for which the amount of each requisition is wanted.

These requisitions, in the cases of the diplomatic and Barbary funds, and a part of those for seamen, and contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, are, that *remittances* of a specified amount should be made to the bankers of the United States at London or Amsterdam, who are debited with the amount, and credited, upon the production of their accounts, with the sums paid by them to the ministers of the United States in Europe, and other public agents who are authorized to draw upon them. These remittances are made by the Treasury Department itself, and no part of the money comes to the disposal of any person in the Department of State.

The requisitions for expenditures within the United States are of two kinds: 1. For warrants in favor of particular individuals, having acknowledged claims to payment, in every part of the Union, and the amount of which is remitted to them, or paid upon their drafts; and, 2. Warrants for gross sums in favor of Fontaine Maury, one of the clerks in the Department, charged with the keeping of the accounts of the Department, and paying the current expenses chargeable upon it.

These payments, many of them small sums, the occasions for which occur from day to day, are made by checks upon the Bank of the Metropolis, with which a bank account is kept by Mr. Maury, upon a moderate deposite of moneys drawn from the treasury from time to time, and at all times liable to be withdrawn from that bank by a single check.

This account with the Bank of the Metropolis was kept before I had the charge of this Department, and before the existence of the present Bank of the United States. I have not thought it necessary to direct that the deposite and the accounts should be transferred to the Branch Bank of the United States, principally because the Bank of the Metropolis affords gratuitously facilities for remitting moneys to various parts of the Union, which the branch bank declines, unless upon the payment of a commission. Some insinuation having, however, appeared in a recent publication, tending to question the credit of the District banks, the whole of the balance which was in deposite there has been withdrawn, and deposited in the branch bank.

It has been observed that the balance of the deposite in the Bank of the Metropolis is always small. In the month of April, 1821, there was, however, deposited there $100,000 by one draft. It was for the payment of the accounts of the marshals for taking the census, which were then coming in almost daily, and the sum was in fact drawn for from the branch bank, not at once, but as the accounts of the marshals were brought in for payment. The whole sum was absorbed in less than two months.

No part of the deposite has ever been to my individual credit, but all to that of the agent for the Department, who regularly settles his accounts at the Treasury at the close of every quarter. Should it suit the convenience of the committee to call at the office of the Department, the books will be submitted to their inspection, and any explanation of them given which they may think desirable. The vouchers, excepting those of the current quarter, are at the Treasury, where they will also be at the inspection of the committee, if desired.

The public expenditures under the direction of this Department are of two kinds: first, those the amount of which is prescribed by law, such as the salaries of officers, the compensation for printing the laws in newspapers, that to the marshals and their assistants for taking the census, &c.; and, secondly, those which are occasional, contingent, and discretionary. With regard to all those of the second description, having made the most rigorous economy the invariable principle of my conduct in relation to them, I am unable to suggest to the committee any measure by which that economy could be rendered more effective.

If the committee will have the goodness to refer to the estimates of appropriations for the present year, they will perceive that, for the items of contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, Barbary intercourse, and relief of seamen, being all the items of permanent appropriation over which this Department has any discretionary control, the balances of former appropriations are more than sufficient for the estimated service of this year, and that no part of the appropriations of the last year to these items has been drawn from the treasury.

The application of the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Department of State is also, in a considerable degree, at the discretion of the head of the Department. It has by me been made chiefly in the purchase of useful, though somewhat costly, collections of books; among which are the new editions of the Parliamentary History and Debates of Great Britain, the Statutes at Large, and the Statutes of the Realm, now in the process of publication, by the special authority of the British Parliament; the State Trials, the Annual Register, the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences, and the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures; complete sets of which works have been procured. Some expense has also been incurred in procuring collections of the statute laws of the several States of the Union, and of the reports of decisions in their judicial courts. To these have been added duplicates, procured from France and England, of their respective standards of weights and measures, including copies of the platina metre and kilogramme of the French archives. Orders have recently been given for the large editions of the works of Humboldt and Bonpland upon South America, of Cook's and Vancouver's voyages, and some others, the want of which has been occasionally felt in the transaction of the current business of the Department, and may probably be still more sensibly felt hereafter. By comparing the amount of the bills paid for these articles with the amount of the appropriations for contingent expenses under the direction of this Department since the year 1817, the committee will be enabled to judge how far the discretion of the expense has been properly exercised.

I take this occasion to inform the committee that, in the note B annexed to the estimates of the present year, it is erroneously stated that no part of the appropriation for printing the laws, &c. was in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1822. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House has been furnished with a certificate from the Register of the Treasury that there was in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, the sum of $9,608, being part of that appropriation. It still remains in the treasury at this time.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

S. Wood, Esq., *Chairman Com. H. R. on Expenditures of Department of State.*

APPENDIX.

[The following papers, having been omitted in their proper place, are inserted here.]

15th CONGRESS.] No. 1. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE ON THE 20TH JANUARY, 1818.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John Peters and Sabin Pond, report:

That the petitioners were owners of the brig Romulus, a vessel of the United States, which, in February, 1813, they were induced to put under the Swedish flag, to elude the British cruisers. The said brig was cleared at the custom-house at Boston, in March of the same year, for Lisbon, under the name of Anna, or Anno, Reuben Newcomb, master, in whose charge said vessel sailed. Her neutral character prevented the owners appearing as such on any of her papers, and they were thus unable to give said Newcomb any written instructions, as, in case of search, it might have disclosed her real character. At Lisbon the said Newcomb changed his flag for that of Portugal: she proceeded on her return voyage to Amelia island, with about forty packages of valuable merchandise on board, and made the harbor of Savannah in February, 1814. On the day after her arrival the said Newcomb proceeded to unlade the cargo in a secret and unlawful manner, in violation of the trust the petitioners had reposed in him, and neither advising them of his arrival nor intentions. The said vessel and cargo were seized, decreed forfeited, and distributed according to law. The petitioners allege they had no communication with Newcomb after he sailed from Boston, as aforesaid, until they saw the fate of their vessel and merchandise in a Savannah paper. They were thus precluded from applying for the equitable relief provided by law in such cases. They wrote immediately to Newcomb, desiring an explanation of his conduct, but have never received an answer. Newcomb has since withdrawn his family from Boston, without appearing himself. He appears, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the Senate on the 31st December last, as an informer against a part of the merchandise, for which he received $500. The petitioners have subsequently petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for relief, a copy of which is printed with the before-mentioned report; but the forfeiture having vested, the case was not within his control. Testimony has been produced to the committee that the characters of the petitioners as merchants and as men are unexceptionable. A letter received by the committee from the Secretary, and a certificate of the Swedish vice-consul at Boston, (the latter going to prove the ownership of the petitioners,) are herewith reported. The petitioners pray that the moiety of the forfeiture paid into the treasury may be restored to them, amounting to $17,822 45.

The obscurity in which the facts connected with this transaction are involved, from the want of a summary inquiry according to law before the distribution of the proceeds of the vessel and cargo was had, and the inconvenience that would result from a release, by law, of owners from the responsibilities they lie under for the conduct of their agents, induce the committee to believe that it would be inexpedient to grant relief in this case. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1817.

In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, referring to this Department the petition of John Peters and Sabin Pond, I have the honor to enclose a statement of the proceeds of the brig Anno and cargo, exhibiting the amount paid into the treasury, to the custom-house officers, and to the informers.

From this statement, it appears that Reuben Newcomb, the master of the said brig, received of the proceeds of the said sale the sum of $502 25; and that there was paid into the treasury $17,822 45.

There is no other evidence in this Department which has any relation to the case of the petitioners.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

THE UNITED STATES *vs.* THE BRIG ANNO AND CARGO, *condemned for smuggling.* } *District Court of Georgia.*

To amount of sale of the brig Anno, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, - - - -		$7,000 00
To amount of sale of the cargo of the brig Anno, - - - - -	$28,758 54	
To amount of sale of 29 barrels of coffee, - - - - -	746 27	
To amount of sale of 40 pieces of Irish linen, - - - - -	907 24	
To amount of sale of thread, - - - - - - -	273 75	
		30,685 80
		$37,685 80

To J. S. Bulloch, clerk, his fees,		$59 01
To C. Harris, attorney,		59 00
To J. Eppinger, marshal, his fees,	$1,344 34	
To J. Eppinger, compensation allowed as custodier,	70 00	
To J. Eppinger, commission allowed on sales, &c.	508 57	
		1,922 91
To balance, being nett proceeds,		35,644 88
		$37,685 80
To A. S. Bulloch, collector, his proportion of nett proceeds,		$2,970 41
To H. McIntosh, naval officer, his proportion of nett proceeds,		2,970 40
To Th. Bourk, surveyor, his proportion of nett proceeds,		2,970 40
To H. B. Jones and H. Slaughter, informers,	$7,457 19	
To Reuben Newcomb, informer,	502 25	
To J. C. C. Gunn, informer,	268 17	
To James Clarke, informer,	133 07	
To C. D. Lebbey, informer,	117 81	
To A. Robb, informer, (linen and thread,)	432 73	
		8,911 22
To the United States, their moiety of nett proceeds,		17,822 45
		$35,644 88

SIR: BOSTON, *August* 26, 1817.

Your petitioners beg leave most respectfully to represent to you, for your consideration, the following case, the severity of which has nearly ruined your petitioners. In the month of February, 1814, the brig Anna arrived at Savannah from Lisbon, bound to Amelia, with about forty packages of goods on board. The brig was compelled by bad weather to make a harbor at Savannah. The captain, or agent, went to town; there made an arrangement to smuggle his goods on shore, which he attempted to do. The goods were, many of them, landed. The officers of the customs seized them, also the brig; all of which were condemned and sold by order of the Government. The brig and goods amounted to about $47,000, all of which was a total loss to the owners. Had we ever expected the captain would have attempted to smuggle his cargo, or any part of it, we should never have given him employment. The whole transaction was done without the least knowledge of your petitioners. And your petitioners most earnestly pray that they may be so far indemnified as to have restored to them the moiety paid into the treasury of the United States, which was not less, in our opinion, than $23,000. This sum, divided among the citizens of the United States, is a paltry sum; but, sir, when this amount is taken from one, which is his all, it makes him ever poor and miserable, and benefits the public only in a comparative degree.

We most earnestly request that you would give our case a mature reflection. We submit this case, under a full conviction that we are in the hands of the benevolent, who takes a pride in building up and making happy his fellow-citizens, when founded upon the strictest principles of justice.

We have not seen or scarcely heard from the captain of the brig since the seizure; and we have been waiting for him for a statement of facts and a self-justification of his conduct for three years, and are now without hope of ever seeing him. We are strongly inclined to believe that he was the complainant, and received his share of the amount of property seized and condemned.

We remain, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servants,

PETERS & POND.

To the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 2. [2d SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 1818.

Mr. EPPES, from the Committee of Finance, to whom had been referred the petition of Nathaniel Goddard and others, formerly owners of the ship Ariadne and her cargo, reported:

That the Ariadne and her cargo were condemned as prize of war, on the ground of having on board, at the time of her capture, a license which secured her from molestation by British cruisers after the declaration of war, in 1812. The object of the petitioner is to procure a remission of that portion of the forfeiture which accrued to the United States.

In support of his claim the petitioner states that, at the time of the sailing of the Ariadne, no statute of the United States prohibited the use of a license from the enemy; that the taking of such a license was not considered as contrary to law by the first legal characters of the country, whose opinions are filed with his petition; that the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declares that, if the penalty had been within the jurisdiction of the Secretary, it would have been remitted "upon the principles on which remission has been ordinarily granted by the Department, upon proof of the facts stated in the petition."

In considering the merits of this claim, the committee have viewed, with great respect, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares "that the mere act of sailing under an enemy's license constituted an act of illegality which subjected the property to confiscation. It was an attempt by one individual of a

belligerant nation to clothe himself with a neutral character by the license of the other belligerant, and thus separate himself from the common character of his countrymen." Viewing this decision of the Supreme Court as the law of the land, a question arises how far ignorance of the law, in time of war, ought to exempt from forfeiture those who violate its provisions. Sound policy would not justify, in ordinary cases, the establishment of such a principle; nor is it believed that a citizen who, in time of war, protects his property by license from the enemy, has any peculiar claim to be exempted from the operation of a rule extending to the whole community.

It may be proper, also, to remark that, under the laws of the United States, all money which has accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the United States, from the sale of prizes, shall be and remain forever appropriated as a fund for the payment of pensions to such officers and seamen as may be entitled to receive the same; and the public faith is pledged to make up any deficiency in the fund thus constituted. The portion of the forfeiture which accrued to the United States, amounting to $25,000, is already vested in stock, to be applied to the relief of this patriotic and valuable class of our citizens. To divert from its legal object a right thus vested under a decision of the Supreme Court to any other purpose, would not be expedient or just.

Upon a view of the whole case, the committee deem it inexpedient to grant the relief asked, and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

15th CONGRESS.] No. 3. [2d SESSION

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 4, 1819.

Mr. SANFORD made the following report:

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures have considered the memorial of Nicholas Brown and Thomas P. Ives, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, which was referred to them by the Senate, and they submit the following report:

The memorialists state that, in March, 1816, they imported into Providence from the coast of Africa, in a ship belonging to them, a cargo of palm oil, ivory, hides, and camwood; that they entered this merchandise at the custom-house in the usual manner, exhibiting an invoice of the cost thereof; that this invoice was received by them from the master of their ship, who had prepared it, and by whom the merchandise had been purchased in Africa; that the duties have been paid upon the cost thus stated in the invoice and entry; that this merchandise was obtained at different places on the coast of Africa, in barter or exchange for other commodities which composed the outward cargo sent thither, and at the barter prices which are usual on that coast; that these barter prices far exceeded the specie value of the merchandise at the places of exportation; and that they have since discovered that similar articles imported by others from the coast of Africa into other ports of the United States in the same year were entered or have paid duties at much lower rates of value. Upon this statement they pray that so much of the duties paid by them upon the ivory and palm oil as exceeds the amount of duties which would have been payable if the specie value of those articles at the places of exportation had been ascertained may be refunded.

The committee have considered all the facts of this case, regarding it not only as a particular case, but also in its relation to other similar cases. They have also deliberated much upon the nature and propriety of the relief sought by the memorialists in this instance. Upon a view of the whole subject, they are of opinion that it is inexpedient to grant that relief. The principal reasons of their opinion are these:

1. The merchandise was entered by the memorialists themselves, upon an invoice, which they exhibited at the time of the importation as the true and only account of the foreign cost; and by the invoice, and their entry made upon oath, they declared the foreign cost to have been that upon which they have paid the duties.

2. So far as the committee have obtained information, it appears that ivory and palm oil purchased upon the coast of Africa, in barter, have been generally entered in our ports upon invoices produced by the importers; and that, in some cases where invoices have not been produced, the articles have been appraised as in other cases of merchandise unaccompanied with an invoice.

3. If the claim of the memorialists be considered as arising from the alleged fact that the prices, called by them barter prices, at which their goods were entered exceeded the specie value of the goods in the parts of Africa where they were purchased, it is then to be observed that there is no proof whatever in support of this allegation; that it is understood that the trade in such articles on the coast of Africa is carried on altogether by barter, without the use of money, and without any computation of values in money between the parties to the exchanges; that the rates or valuations at which the productions of that country are exchanged against merchandise carried thither vary exceedingly at different times and in different places upon that coast; these variations resulting there, as elsewhere, from the proportion between the supply and the demand of the articles to be exchanged, and this proportion being there, moreover, greatly varied by the fact that the whole of this commerce is irregular, casual, and hazardous. The memorialists do not state either the nature, quantity, or value of any article given by them in exchange for any article which they received, nor do they state how, or upon what fact or principle of calculation, the money prices at which their ivory and palm oil were entered were deduced from the exchanges made by the parties in Africa. They state that these money prices greatly exceeded the real specie value in Africa; but they do not state what was the specie value of which they speak, nor do they state the difference between those prices and that value. It is evident that, if an attempt should be now made to ascertain the specie value, as it is denominated, of these articles in Africa, no certain or satisfactory result could be obtained, inasmuch as the foreign values of the articles exchanged, at the times when and the places where they were exchanged against each other in Africa, are unknown. It is, however, certain that the agent of the memorialists did, in some way, convert the foreign value of their ivory and palm oil into pecuniary prices, and that they adopted this act of their agent as just and correct when they entered the goods at those prices.

4. It is represented that the memorialists have paid higher duties in this case than have been paid by others in similar cases. This statement proceeds upon the supposition that ivory and palm oil imported by others were of the same real value with the ivory and palm oil of the memorialists. Such a supposition is without proof; but believing, as the committee do, that ivory and palm oil of the same value here with those of the memorialists have really paid less duties than theirs, the fact is assumed by the committee. Viewing this disparity, the committee apprehend the truth to be, not that the merchandise of the memorialists has paid duties at rates too high, but that the merchandise of other importers has paid duties at rates too low. The inequality felt by the memorialists has resulted, as the committee believe, either from the frauds of other importers, or from the ordinary operation of our method of ascertaining the ad valorem duties. The honest merchant, who makes true entries upon true invoices, may well feel distress and indignation when he sees the fruits of his industry wrested from him by an unprincipled competitor who makes false entries upon false invoices. Yet it is not supposed that the proper remedy for such frauds is to repay from the treasury to the honest merchant the excess of duties paid by him over those paid by the rogue. Placing, however, all cases of fraud out of view, the ad valorem duties are by no means equal in their operation among those who make just entries upon true invoices. The present system of collection having taken the foreign cost of the merchandise as the sum upon which the ad valorem duties are computed, it follows that every circumstance which raises or reduces that cost raises or reduces, in the same proportion, the amount of the duties. It is, undoubtedly, a just and great objection to this method of ascertaining ad valorem duties that it produces very considerable inequalities in the operation of those duties upon different importers; and though other systems may be less subject to this objection than our own, no scheme of human policy has yet been devised for the collection of ad valorem duties which does not, in some degree, involve the difficulty of unequal valuations. Ivory and palm oil were subject to ad valorem duties. In true policy, these articles should be subject to specific duties, both for the security of the revenue, and in order to render the duties equal in effect upon all importers. It should be our care to revise our laws, and to adapt their provisions to the just object of levying equal duties upon all. It would be not a little preposterous to leave the present system in force, and to undertake to correct the inequalities of its operation by payments from the treasury, when those inequalities result from the regular operation of the system itself. Whether, therefore, the lower duties paid by other importers of ivory and palm oil have resulted from their frauds upon the revenue, or from the better fortune of those importers who may have purchased these articles at lower rates, and may have entered them fairly, it is not perceived that either the one or the other of these facts imposes an obligation upon the Government to refund to the memorialists any part of the duties which they have paid.

5. The merchandise in question has passed from the custom-house, and from the hands of the memorialists; it cannot now be inspected or examined in order to ascertain its quality or its real value. Any attempt to re-examine its value must be made, if made at all, after the lapse of nearly three years from the time of the importation, and when those tests which would be most suitable and satisfactory for correcting an erroneous valuation cannot be employed for that purpose.

6. There is no instance, it is believed, in which the Government has reduced the duties received upon goods entered by the owner with an invoice, either upon the ground that the valuation stated in the entry and invoice was too high, or upon the ground that the duties paid by other importers of like goods had been assessed upon lower valuations. The consequences of such a precedent may be easily foreseen. An endless train of demands upon the treasury would follow, and the Legislature would find itself constantly employed in attempts to adjust, by special acts, the inequalities which must always result from the present system for the collection of duties on the value of merchandise.

17th CONGRESS.] No. 4. [1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 12, 1822.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the petition of J. Remsen Holmes & Co., praying relief from the duties on goods consumed by fire, reported:

That, by the petitioners' statement, and the evidence in the case, the petitioners shipped from Liverpool, in the brig *Retrieve*, certain merchandise to New Orleans, consigned to Messrs. Lloyd & Harrison, merchants of that city; that the goods arrived in the month of July, 1816, and the duties were secured and have been paid; that, on the 13th of July, Lloyd & Harrison shipped the goods on board the steamboat *Vesuvius*, directed to the petitioners at Natchez; and that, while lying at the harbor of New Orleans, the steamboat was consumed by fire, and the goods entirely destroyed.

Upon this exhibition of facts, the case is brought within the principle heretofore decided by Congress, and made the basis of the report of this committee in the case of Jacob Babbitt. It is this: In case of the loss of the goods after importation, and the duties secured, the utmost relief to be given is *a delay of payment*. The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.
